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Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Library Economy and Bibliography

Vol. 31

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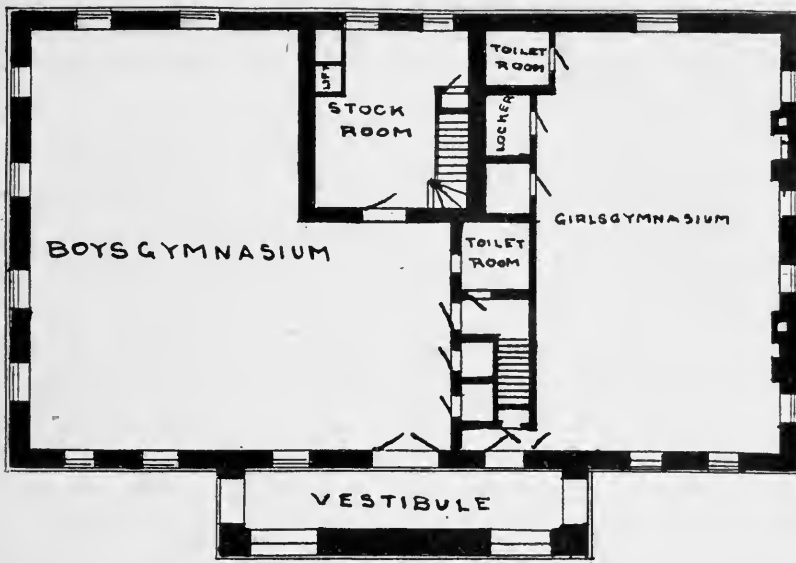
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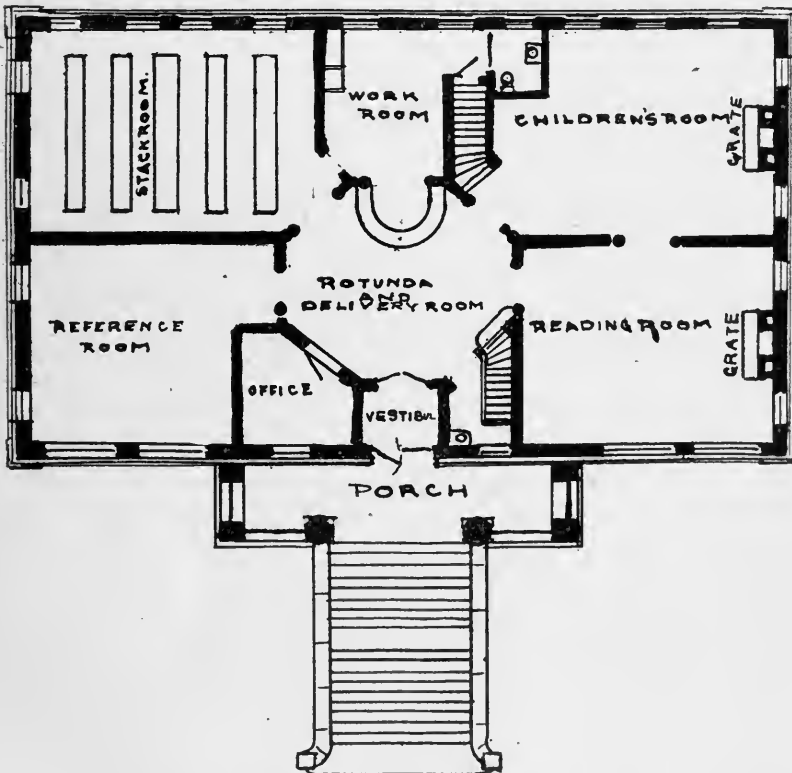
FRONTISPIECES:

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|-------|--|-------|---|
| Jan. | Carnegie Free Library, Alliance, Ohio | July. | Scenes at Narragansett Pier, June 29-July 6, 1906 |
| Feb. | Book-wagon of Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md. | Sept. | A. L. A. Publishing Board officers |
| Apr. | Children's Room, East Liberty Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh | Oct. | Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library: Carnegie building |
| May. | New Public Library of the town of Milton | Nov. | The Frederick Ferris Thompson Memorial Library—Vassar College |
| June. | Frank Pierce Hill, President American Library Association, 1905-1906 | Dec. | Madison (Wis.) Free Library |

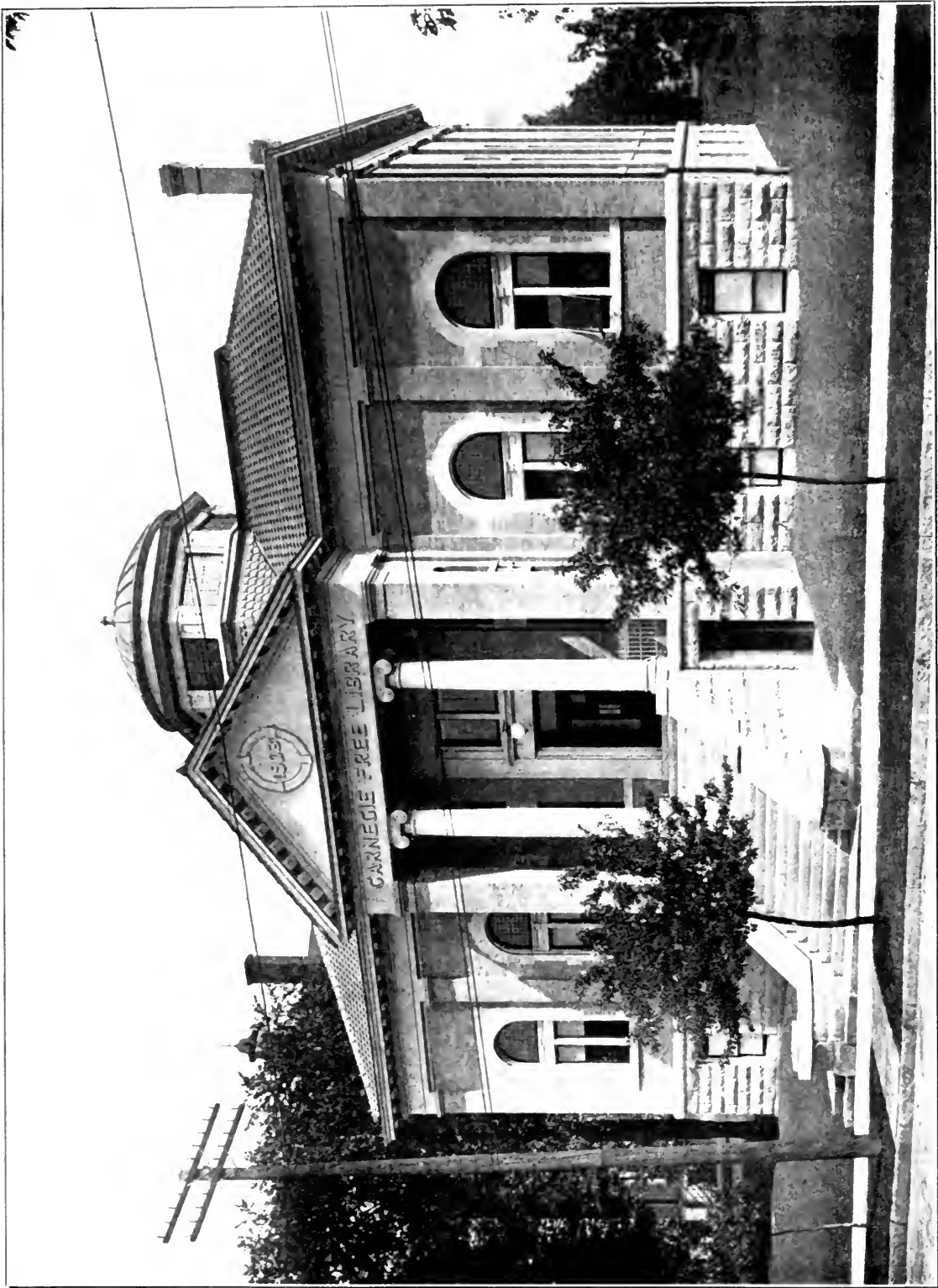




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CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY
ALLIANCE OHIO.



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 31

JANUARY, 1906

No. 1

IN reviewing the library record of the year just past, the Portland Conference of the American Library Association stands out as the leading incident, not so much, perhaps, in its immediate and intrinsic importance as in its effect as a stimulus to library advance in the Pacific Northwest and to the broader national development of the Association itself. Only twice before in the thirty years of its existence has the American Library Association held its annual meeting west of the Mississippi River; the 1905 conference, with its transcontinental journey for nearly two hundred Eastern delegates, its wonder trips to Alaska and the Yellowstone, and its flying visit to California, has brought new interests and new activities into the Association and makes it evident that the West and the Pacific Coast are henceforth to be counted upon for a fairer proportion of conference meeting places. In its immediate activities the Association has extended its work; the *A. L. A. Booklist*, after a year's existence, has proved its usefulness, has added new features, and is now distributed free to all members; plans for the establishment of a central office have been framed more or less explicitly; and efforts have been continued through the assistant secretary to secure maintenance funds for the projected headquarters. The membership of the Association has been considerably increased, and it is probable that the next conference, which will be held at a summer resort near the center of Eastern library activities, will bring out an attendance unprecedented in *A. L. A.* records.

DEVELOPMENT of library interests in the several states has been notable, through commissions, state associations, and courses of instruction. The League of Library Commissions has given greater unity and strength to the work of the commissions, and its closer relations with the Publishing Board of the *A. L. A.* has had a most useful influence. State and interstate meetings continue to increase in frequency and at the same time in attendance. The joint

meeting of the library associations of the Pacific states, held in connection with the Portland Conference, the effective meetings of the California Library Association, and the energetic beginnings of commission, association and instruction work in Washington and Oregon, are bright auguries for the future. In the South library development has been particularly marked. The opening of the Southern Library School in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta meets a well defined need and must materially raise standards of library efficiency. The Florida Library Association, formed several years ago by members of the Southern Educational Association, gives promise of more independent activity; and Virginia adds to the chain of state library associations an organization differing somewhat from its sister bodies in its close relation to the state library.

MARKED evidence of this Southern library advance was given at the recent interstate meeting arranged by the Georgia Library Association. Ten Southern states were represented, six of them by officers of their state library associations, and from all came reports of new libraries and of efforts toward improved conditions and equipment. Discussion centered upon the proposition offered by the Tennessee Library Association for the organization of a Southern Library Association, with the result that it was decided that such action was inexpedient at this time. It is to be hoped that this verdict may be regarded as decisive, and that the Tennessee association may withdraw from its position as sponsor of the proposed organization. The history of library development so far has gone to show that strong state and local associations, working in harmony with one another and with the national association give the most effective system for the transmission of library energy. A state association should be the body best qualified to understand and advance the library interests of its own state; joint or interstate meetings allow for a wider interchange of experience and opinions among the librarians.

ians of neighboring states; while the American Library Association conferences give the widest fellowship and lead to a broader view of library problems and conditions. A series of sectional associations—Northern, Western, Southern, Southwestern, the names might be multiplied indefinitely—seems to offer no broader opportunities than are afforded already, while it would divert from the state associations time, energy, and interest that could be ill spared from state work. The adoption by the Southern librarians of a resolution looking toward the holding of the national conference in Asheville in 1907 has on this account special importance, as it indicates the most effective means of strengthening the bonds of fellowship and sympathy between the A. L. A. and the Southern state associations—nearly all of which have been organized since the Atlanta Conference of 1899—and of giving to the national body the stimulus and example of Southern enthusiasm and library spirit.

IN its personal record the year was marked by the retirement of Mr. Dewey from the headship of the New York State Library, and the appointment as his successor of Mr. Edwin H. Anderson. Just a year ago the JOURNAL chronicled the retirement of Mr. Anderson from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which he had administered with high efficiency from its organization nearly ten years before. It was then believed that his connection with the library world had been permanently given up, and it must be cause for sincere satisfaction to all who have library interests at heart that he has been prevailed upon to return to his chosen field in a post where his capacities and abilities should find ample opportunity. With Mr. Anderson as head of the state library and director of the library school, and Mr. Wyer as his able lieutenant, fears for the future of the school should be set at rest, and it will be felt that the library interests of New York state—which to a marked degree affect the library interests of the entire country—are in safe hands. The New York appointments emphasize again the wisdom of making professional fitness an essential requirement in library appointments. Examples to the contrary have not been wanting, notably in the

case of Los Angeles, where the library has received unenviable notoriety during the year owing to the summary removal of the librarian; and, in somewhat different fashion, in the little city of Owatonna, Minnesota, which has given the interesting example of an entire community demanding the retention in office of a librarian displaced for insufficient reasons and in direct opposition to the expressed desire of the public.

THERE were no remarkable additions to library literature during the year. Courtney's "Register of national bibliography;" the second volume of Evans' "American bibliography;" the beautiful catalog of the Hubbard collection, issued by the Library of Congress; the bibliography of "Writings on American history," brought out by the Carnegie Institution; and the third part of the bibliography of "State publications," covering the Western states and territories, stand among the bibliographical publications of first importance. In the more general field, the Chicago Library Club has made a useful contribution to local library history in its handbook of Chicago libraries; the pamphlet "Leather for libraries," issued by the Library Association of the United Kingdom, contains information of practical value; and the A. L. A. Publishing Board is represented by two extremely useful little manuals—on "Cataloging for small libraries," by Miss Hitchler, and on "Essentials of library administration," by Miss Stearns. The *Cumulative Book Review Digest* was started, as an ingenious periodical presentation of current book reviews, intended to aid librarians in book selection; the "Readers' guide to periodical literature" appeared in a five-yearly cumulated volume, covering less material than the five-yearly Poole but in more effective index form; while the *Library Index* appeared in an experimental form, as a monthly and quarterly continuation of the Poole series. The Library of Congress cards are still to be counted as the most important enterprise in current bibliography; and Mr. Putnam's last report shows that this undertaking has now passed the experimental stage and has justified its permanent maintenance as a national service to the libraries of the country.

REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1905: BEING THE THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE A. L. A. "GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS"

BY ALICE B. KROEGER, *Drexel Institute Library.*

THE year's publications in reference books include a number of new editions of old standard works, more or less thoroughly revised—some of which are omitted owing to the slight revision of their contents—several important contributions in the line of indexes to periodicals and public documents, and several important bibliographical works, besides many small general reference works of more or less importance. A series of reference books published in England by Routledge (N. Y., Dutton) under the general title of "Miniature reference library" has been omitted, as the volumes are of very small size (64°), which would make it impracticable to shelve them in a reference department. They belong rather to the student's desk. The subjects covered by this series are those about which there are many inquiries. These can generally be found in other and larger works.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

"Collier's self-indexing annual, 1905" (N. Y., Collier, 1905, \$5), is the first issue of what appears to be a useful reference book. The discontinuance of Appleton's "Annual" and the "International year-book" makes the new annual doubly welcome. The illustrations are one of its chief features. The events of the year in politics, economics, science, arts, sports, education, etc., are set forth in an interesting way. The arrangement is alphabetic and there is at the beginning an excellent sketch of the year 1904.

THEOLOGY

"The blue book of missions for 1905," edited by Rev. H. O. Dwight (N. Y., Funk, 1905, \$1), gives the most recent statistics and facts regarding missions and missionary societies.

SOCIOLOGY

Census.—Two special reports have been issued by the Census Office. They are: Street and electric railways, 1902, Mines and quarries, 1902 (Wash., 1905, 2 vols.), and Central electric light and power stations, 1902 (Wash., 1905).

Post-Office.—"A postal dictionary," by Edward St. John (N. Y., Grafton Press, 1905, 25c.), is a very small but convenient handbook, giving in alphabetic order information in regard to postal rates, laws, and regulations.

Commerce.—"The British trade year-book" for 1905 (Lond., Murray, 1905, 10s. 6d.), covers the 25 years from 1880 to 1904. It shows the course of British and international trade by giving yearly averages during each successive decade. Chiefly of value for the British statistics.

"Philips' mercantile marine atlas" (Lond., Philip; N. Y., Hammond, 1904, 63s.), is a work of much value in a reference department. It is a series of 30 fine plates which contain over 100 charts and plans, with tables of 8600 distances between ports, national and house flags, lists of British and U. S. consulates and an index of 20,000 ports, of use to merchant shippers, exporters, ocean travellers, etc.

Customs.—McCurdy's "Holidays; a bibliography of articles relating to holidays," is a useful list of references including mention of lists contained in library bulletins and special lists, published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, vol. 4, Oct., 1904-July, 1905. A small edition of a reprint of this list was published, but is now out of print. As the *Bulletin of Bibliography* is to be found in most libraries the list will prove helpful to many seekers after material on the holidays.

PHILOLOGY

Wright's "English dialect dictionary" (Lond., Frowde, 1898-1905, 6 vols.), has been completed. The last volume contains a bibliography and a supplement.

The publishers of Grimm's "Deutsches wörterbuch," which has been issuing very irregularly and at long intervals, have this year brought out volume 10, part one.

Fernald's "Connectives of English speech" (N. Y., Funk, 1904, \$1.50), deals with the correct usage of prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns and adverbs.

Loring's "The rhymers' lexicon" (Lond., Routledge; N. Y., Dutton, 1905, \$2.50, 7s. 6d.), is a work similar in purpose to the well-known Walker's "Rhyming dictionary." The words are grouped according to the accented vowel sound.

Farmer and Henley's authoritative work, "Slang and its analogues," which was completed in 1904, has been condensed by the compilers into one volume, entitled "A dictionary of slang and colloquial English" (Lond., Routledge; N. Y., Dutton, 1905, 7s. 6d., \$2.50). It is the best one-volume work on slang.

SCIENCE

Natural history.—Champlin's "Young folks' cyclopædia of natural history" (N. Y., Holt, 1905, \$2.50), is uniform with the other Champlin "Young folks' cyclopædias," and is valuable in a general reference library for the convenience of arrangement. The cyclopædia covers the entire animal kingdom in an elementary manner, the articles being put under the popular nomenclature. It is illustrated.

USEFUL ARTS.

The eighth revision of the "Pharmacopœia of the United States" is issued by the United States pharmacopœial convention of 1900 (Phil., Blakiston, agents, 1905, \$2.50).

Military and Naval.—Wisser & Gauss' "Military and naval dictionary" (N. Y., Hamersly, 1905, 50c.), is a condensed manual of modern military and naval terms.

Sports.—The "Sportsman's year book for 1905" (Lond., Newnes, 1905, \$1.25), contains the record for the year in regard to horse-racing, cricket, foot-ball, motor racing, motor boating, polo, lawn-tennis, croquet, hockey, lacrosse, amateur athletics, rowing, coursing, cycle racing, and yacht racing. English sports only are recorded, so that the book is of limited use in American libraries. There is a large portion of the volume devoted to biographies of well-known English sportsmen and sportswomen.

FINE ARTS

One of the most important reference books of the year is "The Royal Academy of Arts; a complete dictionary of contributors and their work, from its foundation in 1769 to 1904," compiled by Algernon Graves (Lond., Graves; N. Y., Macmillan, 1905, \$11 net per

vol.), of which volumes 1, 2 and 3 are ready. The work will be completed in 12 volumes. It gives names of artists, their addresses, states whether the artist is painter, sculptor, etc., and gives a list of exhibits arranged by dates. The *Nation* says of it: "an admirable labor, generously executed."

The Library of Congress has added to its other important publications a "Catalog of the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of engravings, compiled by A. J. Parsons" (Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1905), which is of value in a reference library for the biographical and bibliographical notes, as well as for the dates and schools of the engravers.

LITERATURE

Allusions.—Bombaugh's "Facts and fancies for the curious" (Phil., Lippincott, 1905, \$3 net), is a work similar to his "Gleanings for the curious" (issued in 1890), and contains a great deal of miscellaneous information frequently required in reference departments to answer unimportant queries.

Quotations.—Gray's "Toasts and tributes" (N. Y., Rohde & Haskins, 1904, \$1.25), "is intended to deal with the social and domestic relations of life." A subject and title index and an author index add to its usefulness.

Latham's "Famous sayings and their authors" (Lond., Sonnenschein; N. Y., Dutton, 1904, \$2), is a collection of historical sayings in English, French, German, Greek, Italian, and Latin, and includes dying words, bon mots, etc.

Fiction.—The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., has issued a useful list bearing the title "A thousand of the best novels" (Newark, 1904).

Concordances.—An important work is Sheldon & White's "Concordanza delle opere italiane in prosa e del canzoniere di Dante Alighieri" (Oxf. University Press, 1905, \$12). It will not be needed in the small public library, however.

HISTORY

A new revised edition of Chevalier's important "Répertoire des sources historiques du moyen âge; bio-bibliographie" (Paris, Picard, 1905), has been begun, four parts (A-I) having been issued during the year.

Harbottle's "Dictionary of battles" (Lond., Sonnenschein; N. Y., Dutton, 1905, 7s. 6d.;

\$2.00), is brought down to the present time, including some mention of battles of the Russo-Japanese war. Of course, there are some inaccuracies and omissions, but it is nevertheless a helpful compendium.

United States.—That very useful compilation entitled Townsend's "U. S., an index to the United States," has been long out of print. It is now re-issued with changes under the title "Handbook of United States political history for readers and students" (Bost., Lothrop, 1905, \$1.60 n.), and is brought down to date. Every public library should own a copy of this book if it has not the original "U. S."

GEOGRAPHY

The United States Geological Survey bulletins contain many numbers which are valuable as reference books. Bulletin no. 258 is on "The origin of certain place names in the United States" (2d ed., Wash., 1905, free), by Henry Gannett.

A work that has long needed revision is "Lippincott's gazetteer." The new edition bearing the title "Lippincott's new gazetteer, edited by Angelo Heilprin and Louis Heilprin" (Phil., Lippincott, 1906, \$10 sheep), is a thorough alteration of the old work which for so many years bore the name of Joseph Thomas as editor. Many new place names have been included and the information has been brought down to date. It is a necessary addition to the reference collection in public libraries.

BIOGRAPHY

German.—A German "Who's who" bears the title "Wer ist's? unsere zeitgenossen" and is by H. A. L. Degener (Lpz., Degener, 1905, 9.50 m.). Names of prominent persons of other countries are included as in the English "Who's who," but this is unimportant compared with the German portion. There is a collection of about 2600 German and Austrian pseudonyms.

American.—"The book of Chicagoans," by J. W. Leonard (Chic., Marquis, 1905, \$8.50), is a biographical dictionary of leading living men of Chicago modelled after "Who's who in America."

Special classes: Artists.—"The Artists' year book for 1905-06" compiled and edited by A. N. Hosking (Chic., Art League Pub. Assoc., 1905, \$2.50), is the first issue of a refer-

ence book in which may be found brief facts regarding 2500 living artists presented in much the same way as those given in "Who's who."

Authors.—A new edition (the fifth) of Adams' "Dictionary of American authors" (Bost., Houghton, 1905, \$3.50), contains a supplement of 146 pages, including more than 2800 additional names. This is about 1300 more names than the supplement to the 4th edition.

Musicians.—A brief supplement of about 50 pages has been made for Baker's "Biographical dictionary of musicians" (N. Y., Schirmer, 1905, 25c., pap.).

Saints.—Dunbar's "Dictionary of saintly women" (Lond., Bell; N. Y., Macmillan, 1905, 2 vols., \$8), contains facts and legends concerning Catholic women saints.

PERIODICAL INDEXES, LISTS, ETC.

The Library Index to Periodicals and Current Events is the new monthly periodical index (N. Y. Publication office, 1905, \$3 per year), of which the first number appeared in January, 1905. It is an author, title and subject index to 40 periodicals, including also an index to the dates of principal events, constituting an index to daily newspapers. The index has a quarterly cumulation which is, however, issued separately (with the monthly index \$2 per year, separately \$3 per year). The plan for the coming year is to include these quarterly cumulations with the subscription to the monthly index.

The first supplement to the "Abridged Poole's index" (Bost., Houghton, 1905, \$5), covers the contents of 37 periodicals for five years, 1900-04.

The first volume of the five-yearly "Reader's guide to periodical literature" (Minneapolis, Wilson, 1905, \$15), is a consolidation of the *Cumulative Index* and the *Reader's Guide* and includes the years 1900-1904. Sixty-seven periodicals are indexed very fully under authors, titles and subjects. Book reviews are indexed and mention is made of maps, portraits, and illustrations. A very thorough index.

Ringwalt's "Briefs on public questions with selected lists of references" (N. Y., Longmans, 1905, \$1.20), is a series of argumentative briefs and lists of references on 25 of the most important questions of to-day, including

political, economic and sociological subjects. This volume does not duplicate altogether the subjects in "Briefs for debate," by Brookings and Ringwalt (1897), and is much more recent.

SOCIETIES

A new edition of the Smithsonian Institution "International exchange list" is corrected to September, 1903 (Wash., Smithsonian Institution, 1904).

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

United States.—The Free Library of Philadelphia has issued a "Selected list of United States public documents specially useful in a small library," prepared by W. R. Reinick (Bulletin, no. 6), which is arranged under subjects.

A second edition of Wyer's "U. S. Government documents in small libraries" (Madison, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 1905, 15c.), is revised and enlarged. The notes and explanations make this a more helpful list for the small library than the preceding.

The 10th "Consolidated index" of U. S. documents, which appears under the title "Index to the subjects of the documents and reports and to the committees, senators and representatives presenting them, with tables of the same in numerical order," is for the 58th Congress, 1st and 2d sess., Nov. 9, 1903-April 28, 1904 (Wash., 1905).

Bulletin no. 22 of the U. S. Geological Survey is a "Catalogue and index of the publications of the Hayden, King, Powell and Wheeler survey," by L. F. Schmeckebeier (Wash., 1904).

One of the most important of the many valuable catalogs of the Documents Office is its "Bibliography of United States public documents, Department list, no. 1," which is a "List of publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862-1902, with analytical index" (Wash., 1904). It is not only an analytical index, but also a check list of the publications of this department. Reviewed in LIBRARY JOURNAL 30:53.

John G. Ames, of the Department of the Interior, has issued a new "Comprehensive index to the publications of the United States Government, 1881-1893" (Wash., 1905, 2 vols., free), which fills the gap in the series of catalogs of government documents between Poore's "Descriptive catalogue" (to 1881),

and the first volume of the series of "Documents catalogs," issued by the Documents Office. It is arranged in the same manner as the compiler's former "Comprehensive index, 1889-1893" (described in the "Guide to reference books," p. 62), which is included in this new volume, the manner of indexing being different from that of the "Document catalog."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Early literature and incunabula.—The second volume of Pellechet's "Catalogue général des incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France" (Paris, Picard, 1905), has been published. The first volume appeared in 1897.

NATIONAL AND TRADE

English.—The second volume of Arber's "Term catalogues, 1668-1709 A.D." (Lond., Arber; N. Y., Dodd, agents, 1905, \$70 for set of 3 vols.), has been issued; the first volume appeared in 1903. This is "a contemporary bibliography of English literature in the reign of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Anne, edited from the very rare quarterly lists of new books issued by the booksellers of London." It is of great importance to bibliographers.

American.—The "American catalog, 1900-1905" (N. Y., Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1905, \$7.50), differs in size and arrangement from the previous volumes of this important series of trade bibliographies. Instead of, as formerly, appearing in two parts, author-title and subject, this latest volume includes authors, titles, subjects and series in one alphabet. It is made up from the entries of the monthly cumulated lists of the *Publishers' Weekly*. Titles are briefer than those in the earlier series.

A second or supplementary volume contains the full title entries with annotations given in the weekly record of the *Publishers' Weekly* during the years 1900, '01, '02, '03, '04 in five alphabets (\$12 for both volumes, \$7.50 for each separately). The supplementary volume is very useful for the annotations, but would have been easier to consult if there had been only one alphabet.

The second volume of Evans' "American bibliography" (Chic., privately printed for the author by the Blakesley Press, 1904), covers the period from 1730 to 1750.

Livingston's "Auction prices of books"

(N. Y., Dodd, 1905, 4 vols., \$40), the 4 volumes of which have been published at intervals during the year, is a model of promptness in publication. Its aim is to include every important book in the English "Book-prices current," the "American book-prices current," and other sales catalogs. The arrangement is alphabetic and the price, binding, name of sale, or auctioneer, date of sale, etc., are specified. Records of several sales are given for many of the books.

"Price's catalogue of paper-covered books," by Warren E. Price (N. Y., *Publisher and Retailer*, 1905, \$5), is a title-author-subject list, locating edition, publisher, and price of any obtainable paper-bound book.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

Courtney's "Register of national bibliography" (Lond., Constable, 1905, 2 vols., 31s. 6d.) has a somewhat misleading title. It is rather a bibliography of bibliography, containing an alphabetic subject list of bibliographies published in England and other countries. There are no notes. Reviewed at length in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 30:426-428.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, has published a "List of cyclopædias and dictionaries with a list of directories" (Chic., 1904, 30c.), including books in that library, which is limited in its scope to the social, physical and natural sciences. There is an index of subjects, titles, names of persons, institutions and places.

The Library of Congress bibliographies for the year include a list of references on the United States consular service, a select list of references on impeachment, the Kohl collection of maps relating to America, the Benjamin Franklin papers.

BOOK SELECTION

The first number of the *A. L. A. Booklist* appeared in January, 1905 (A. L. A. Publishing Board, 50c. per year, monthly except June, July, August, September). This list is designed to assist librarians in selecting and buying current books. Brief descriptive and critical notes are given, also prices of books.

A selection is made for small and medium-sized libraries. The later numbers contain brief selected subject bibliographies.

The *Cumulative Book Review Digest* (Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co., \$5 per year) the first number of which was issued in March, 1905, is a digest of reviews from 44 periodicals. The cumulation is monthly and the December number will be a full cumulation for the year. The trend of each review is indicated by the signs + and — for favorable and unfavorable.

The League of Library Commissions has issued a "Suggestive list of books for a small library." Part 1, "Books for adults," which is compiled by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission (Madison, Wis., Free Library Commission, 1905), includes 1200 titles.

CHILDREN'S READING

The "Annotated catalogue of books used in the home libraries and reading clubs conducted by the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" (Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, 1905, 25c.), is a useful subject list of books for boys and girls, with a list of books for the younger children. There is an author and title index. The selection is popular in character.

LIBRARY CATALOGS

The eighth volume of the "Second catalogue" of the Peabody Institute Library (Balt., 1905) completes the alphabet.

The last volume of the supplement to the "Catalogue of printed books in the British Museum" has been issued, thus bringing down to 1900 this remarkable author catalog, a monumental bibliography.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The "Annual report of the American Historical Association for 1904" (Wash. Government Printing Office, 1905), pp. 651-696, contains a valuable "Report on the collections of material in English and European history and subsidiary fields in the libraries of the United States," by W. H. Siebert, which should prove useful for locating the best collections along those lines. This has also been issued as a separate.

LIBRARY WORK FOR THE BLIND*

BY EDWARD E. ALLEN, *Principal Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook*

WHEN in 1899 I was preparing a paper on "Libraries for the blind," for an audience of librarians supposedly ignorant of the subject,† I found it easy to write; but now when I come to address those who are conversant with the matter I find my pencil much less ready.

When the blind boy Leseur, Valentin Haüy's first pupil, ran to his master with a piece of paper on which the letter "o" had been accidentally embossed crying, "Sir, I can feel it; it is the letter 'o,'" then was put into the master mind of that great man the idea he had been groping for during thirteen years: how to give the blind matter they could read themselves. From that day in 1784 the real education of the blind dates. Dr. Howe, too, in Boston, and Mr. Friedlander in Philadelphia, fifty years later, founded their little schools upon tangible print. In the days when pupils were constantly exhibited to raise money, that which accomplished more than any amount of talking and writing about the needs of the sightless was their reading with their fingers. The education of the blind, then, was made possible by the invention of tangible print and was spread through its instrumentality.

Since those days the printing presses have never rested. Nowhere else in the world are the blind so well provided with embossed books as in this country. Do you realize that the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville has in its store rooms and vaults today 2407 boxes of stereotyped plates; that it has on hand 3500 volumes of unbound books, and 1000 pamphlets; that it lists for sale 937 titles, which, with other American printing offices listing 386, makes in all 1323 different books and pamphlets obtainable from embossed plates and so capable of indefinite multiplication? How many of these books

may be found distributed in our 39 schools, 12 employment institutions, and 40 public and other libraries, and in private families I have no way of knowing, but I do not deem 110,000 too large an estimate of their number.*

This really large array of books was manufactured either for or by the schools whose function is the education of the blind of school age. School children must have books; modern education is based upon the ability to read. There are text books for study; there are books for collateral reading; then there are books for relaxation and amusement, and others again for exhortation and contemplation. Reading in all these classes the schools have supplied as fast as practicable. Though the reading habit is desirable for everybody, it is particularly so for any who are at all shut in. Those who cannot see are necessarily shut in, and no effort should be spared which will incite them to read much. There is nothing so broadening, so correcting, so fortifying, nay, so saving.

For school pupils I have proved to my own satisfaction that, given a type easily felt and well printed, books in variety and of such kind as young people want, together with the artificial spurs of keeping up an interest in the library and of a few compulsory reading periods, 100 per cent. can be made to read with pleasure to themselves. But outside the schools where 15-16ths of the blind are—how are we to approach adequate library use there? This is another story and far more difficult of realization. The institutions, though they have long been lending books to former pupils and to others who ask for them, are not any longer considered the only or even the best distribution centers, for departments for the blind in connection with public libraries to the number of forty are already in more or less active existence. Enthusiastic librarians are in charge of them and no stone is left unturned to extend their

* Read before a Convention of Workers for the Blind, Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 24, 1905.

† Read before Atlantic City library meeting, March 18, 1899 (L. J., 24:162), and published by the Pennsylvania Library Club as Occasional paper no. 9, July, 1899.

* The Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1902 gives 105,804 in the libraries of the schools alone.

usefulness. Naturally, with the coming of the free mailing concession, that which was formerly the chief bar to circulation, the problem of book transportation, has been solved. There are even now books enough obtainable to increase this work a hundred-fold, and their variety is already considerable. People who make public clamor of the poverty of embossed literature do not know what they are talking about. "Yes," you may say, "but most of these books are text books." Not so; of the 1323 different embossed books above referred to 957, or nearly three-quarters, are what in distinction may be termed general literature. That which the departments for the blind in public libraries most need to do, then, is to obtain copies of books already published. According to the last report of the American Printing House 16 of these libraries, during the year ending June 30, 1905, spent there \$1859.64 for books. While this is not much, still it indicates the growth of the movement. There are other indications: within the last year a paper on the subject was read at a convention of librarians in Atlantic City, New Jersey;* in the monthly organ *Public Libraries* for April, 1904, there is an article of 15 pages on "Literature for the blind," including detailed accounts of the work of 19 departments of embossed books in connection with public libraries. In the editorial which follows occur these words: "The schools for the blind are public institutions, for the most part, and it would seem that having given the blind person the first privilege of learning to read, the second, of furnishing at least a center where they may continue to enjoy the power of books, would naturally follow as part of the duty of public libraries."

This does follow. But just as in schools it is not enough simply to get together the books, so in general library work for the blind, in order that it may be successfully conducted, the conditions for circulation must be made favorable. The first essential condition is again attractive books in variety, printed in the types which the adult wish and as they prefer them to be embossed; the second, the diffusion of the information that these books may be borrowed without expense to the borrower; the third, a recognition of the fact by

the library authorities that most of the books will have to be sent to the readers; and the fourth, that the work will of necessity employ visiting teachers.

As to embossed types, there are but four needing attention in America—the Boston line type, the Moon system, the New York point, and the American Braille. All that need be said of the line type is that those who learn to read it well when young generally prefer it to any other. This is because it is pleasant to the touch and is unvarying in spelling; but it is unquestionably the least tangible of the systems, and for this reason will probably not endure. Nevertheless, it is represented by a choice though small list of books, and no library should hesitate to obtain some of them. Next, by contrast, Moon's system is by all odds the most readily learned, and because it is so it is not only holding its own but is growing in use and is destined to survive. Schools and school children do not need it, but the majority of the adult blind do, as proved by the experience of some 80 home teaching societies in Great Britain, by the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, which has been in existence since 1882, by the four travelling teachers sent out by Massachusetts, and the two by Rhode Island, and by the field officer supported by the Philadelphia school.

According to recent statistics the average age of the blind of Great Britain and Ireland is 49 years and the average age of their becoming blind is 31.* The same is probably true of the blind of this country. We know that great numbers of the adult blind are old and decrepit; that many have lost all ambition and have neither the self-confidence nor the patience to learn to read with the fingers unless urged and helped. If they read at all they must begin with the Moon books, and most of them will need no other. The variety of literature in this system is not yet equal to that in either of the other systems; but the old complaint that all Moon books are religious is no longer justified by fact. Such novels as "John Halifax, Gentleman" and "Ivanhoe" are now appearing in this type. A monthly known as *The Moon Magazine* is announced for 1906; in fact, the advanced first number is already out. In the year 1904 by far the largest circulation of embossed

* Moon, R. C. Books and libraries for the blind. L. J., May, 1905, p. 269.

* Meldrum's "Light on dark paths," p. 155. Edinburgh, 1891.

books from the Philadelphia Free Library was in the Moon system, or 4245 volumes out of a total circulation of 5284.

If the Moon system is required for the majority of adults, so a dotted or point system is needed by the young and the able-bodied. The schools could no more dispense with it than the city of New York, for example, could dispense with its system of rapid transit. A point system is not only writable, but if well and uniformly printed is highly tangible; in fact, it can be read more rapidly than any other. Its invention in 1829 by Louis Braille marks the second great epoch in the history of the education of the blind. There are two point systems in our land, the New York point and the American Braille, each used in prominent schools and each represented in a splendid list of books. Any blind person who has spent two months in acquiring the ability to read in one of these systems can by applying himself for two hours learn to read in the other. Hence, any library pretending to be representative and wishing to increase its usefulness will possess books in both point systems and so double its variety of reading matter. Of course, areas where New York point predominates will give preference to New York point books; so territory preferring American Braille should be supplied first with American Braille books. Not that I believe both systems will survive; I cannot think that the duplication of books in systems so nearly alike need go on much longer. One of these will either prevail over the other or else some third system will take the place of both. I venture to predict, however, that the point system of the future will embody the following principles: 1, ease of writability alike by young and old; 2, facility of correction; 3, greatest number of possible characters within a practical letter base; 4, possibility of reading the maximum length of time without fatigue to the finger; 5, the use of full spelling, of capitals, punctuation marks, and all signs required in printed books, making embossed books models for written work done with slate and stylus.

Any one really conversant with the subject will perceive, I think, the bearing of these propositions and admit their force, except possibly that referring to full spelling in printed books; and I believe upon due consideration any one of open mind will be will-

ing to admit the force of that proposition also. To be able to use contractions and special abbreviations in writing is to be able to save time, labor, and paper—a sufficiently important possibility. Contractions are, therefore, proper in written work and an important adjunct to it. In printed books the only item gained by contracted spelling is space or paper, but the mental labor of the reader is increased. A facile reader whether using eyes or fingers does not read by characters singly, he reads by words and context. Now, any change in the usual feeling of a word—any departure from the customary look of it—requires additional thought, causing a slight hesitation, and so introduces an element of loss. As a matter of fact, by far the best and most facile readers of Braille with whom I am acquainted read most rapidly in books printed with unabbreviated spelling, and these read along as fast and as well as anybody. Dr. Javal, in his recent book "On becoming blind" admits that the reader gains nothing by contractions, his exact words being: "for reading, experience demonstrates that the increase in speed is nil." Now the mass of the adult blind who have once read with their eyes demand that their fingers shall meet with the same unabbreviated spelling. Moon's system has the advantage of full spelling. The teachers of the home societies assure me that their adult pupils, having only the 26 characters to learn to feel, feel them ever so much more readily and hopefully than though they had to stop to commit and decipher characters not represented in common print. And these teachers tell me, too, that their adult pupils of the Braille not only prefer the books printed in full, but generally refuse to make use of any other until driven to do so in order to keep supplied with reading matter. Teachers of the young blind are more and more realizing the importance of making school books models of good English, as was shown at a recent convention of instructors of the blind where several superintendents of schools using the New York point asked for books printed in full, saying that if they could not get them printed they would use the Braille books which are so printed.

Books in two systems, then, will always be needed—a point system for the young and the able-bodied, and the Moon system for all the rest of the 64,763 blind people in the

United States who by any possibility can be induced to read. It is interesting to know and remember that the originators of these two embossed prints were blind men.

Now as to the classes of books desired by adult readers. The conditions under which the work has been conducted so far are not such as to make statistics of circulation of great value. Such as they are, however, they indicate the following order of preference—fiction, history and biography, general literature including poetry, and religion—religion being strong because adults read the Moon books, most of which treat of religious subjects. Public travelling and circulating libraries for the use of the blind must, therefore, give preference to books in these classes.

I have said that library work for the blind is growing rapidly. But unfortunately it is not being started everywhere or even being conducted as I should prefer to see it; when it is done upon the charitable and sentimental basis it is to my mind done wrongly and may do much harm. The blind of any community have the same right to a proportional amount of free reading matter as have other citizens of the community. Then let us say so politely to the proper authorities and have the books obtained. If the desired readers will neither fetch away books from the libraries nor send friends for them in sufficient numbers to justify the outlay for these special departments, the library authorities must upon request send out the books to the readers; and this work the free franking privilege makes possible and practical. Lending libraries for the blind must become sending libraries.* But even this feature is insufficient; each library will have to employ one or more teachers to go to the blind in their homes to teach them to read. Home teaching work is by far the most effective agency to increase the number of readers and the consequent circulation of books. It is a good employment for the blind themselves; they make, in fact, the very best teachers of embossed reading. The states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania have already contributed public funds for this very purpose. Here is a field

of labor open to our people which I for one expect to see enlarged.

I am in close touch with several of the teachers of the home teaching societies and they all corroborate the testimony of Mr. Moore of Philadelphia, one of those longest in the work and one of the most successful, who, when I recently asked, "Do you find it hard to get the aged blind to read?" replied, "Yes, oh yes. They say, 'I am too old to learn and too nervous; it is no use; I couldn't do it.' But if I can persuade them to put their fingers on the Moon card or even the Giant Moon they often find that they can feel it and when they perceive the similarity of the characters to print letters they become interested and learn readily, that is, in a few days." "Are they grateful?" I asked, "are they glad to be able to read again?" and he replied, "Words cannot express their gratitude to me for what being able again to read means to them."

Library work for the blind, then, is as just and proper as it is wise and necessary. Our state schools cannot alone perform it, much less a single library center for the whole country. This fact is recognized in the recent large increase in the number of public libraries which keep embossed books and from which these may be received without delay. It is repositories of books that are wanted, not special reading rooms; the blind even more than most people prefer to read at home. Every means must be taken to advertise the fact that the books are available and that they will be sent out upon request and may be returned without expense to any one. Lists of the books should be published and alphabet cards carried to the would-be readers by special visiting teachers paid out of the library fund. This is not charity; it is simply justice. There is in every community missionary zeal seeking an outlet. This may be set to work writing out single volumes in point print for the blind and so increasing the variety of reading matter for them. The blind of England benefit greatly from such means. This is better and more practical service than getting them in to be read aloud to. The reading of embossed books benefits the blind more than we who have eyes know anything about; except work, it is their chief resource.

* Strongly made "telescope" shipping cases of canvas, as used at the library of the Employment Institution for the Blind, Saginaw, Mich., will be found alike serviceable and economical.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

By ROBERT H. WHITTEN, *Legislative Reference Room, New York State Library*

THE ideal library is one organized much after the plan of the great university of to-day—not a single school but a cluster of schools around a central school. In the great library the general collection should primarily be used to supplement the special libraries clustered about it. Only in this way will the library begin to perform its most important function—that of so organizing the vast amount of printed material that it can be used in the world's work. In this age of organization there is no field in which such chaos reigns as in that of printed information. We are rich beyond calculation in books, pamphlets, and especially periodicals containing valuable information on every conceivable subject, but how seldom is it available for use in current problems of industry, commerce, finance or government. We are overwhelmed with a wealth of material. The problem is one of organization. The material must be so organized that it can be used by busy men in the settlement of the problem that must be decided this day or hour—by the lawyer preparing his brief, the physician treating a case, the legislator drafting a bill, the engineer or architect preparing a plan, the editor writing an editorial, the business man making an investment.

The present chaos is enormously wasteful. Facts of importance socially and industrially appear momentarily in the current periodical and are then lost in a boundless sea. If organized with similar facts and made readily available they would play a part in the world's work for years to come.

A general library of the ordinary type is no more suited to supply the needed organization than was the old style college to supply the higher scientific, technical and professional education that was demanded. At the great university we now have separate schools of law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, mechanical, civil and electrical engineering, agriculture, forestry, pedagogy, journalism, library economy, commerce, etc. The number is steadily growing. The former simple organization has given

place to one most costly and complex. The library of to-day is like the college of yesterday—performing a useful function but not very vitally connected with the world's work. Organized, classified and cataloged with reference to general or average wants or uses, it is no more suited to the particular wants of the lawyer, the editor, the legislator or the engineer than was the old style college to the training of the farmer or the electrical engineer.

A special library of course implies a special staff and special methods. It should be in charge of a librarian specially trained in the subject dealt with and having a special interest in and capacity for the organization of information.

The material of the special library will be drawn from every source. Much of the most valuable material in a legislative library, for example, will be drawn from the hundreds of engineering, medical and law magazines, from the public documents of Great Britain, the national government and a few of the more important states, especially Massachusetts and New York, and from reports of the various state and national organizations interested in special legislative problems.

Material when received must be cataloged and arranged with reference to the particular uses served by the collection. Standard universal classifications have necessarily been constructed with reference to the convenience of the average user. The special library serves a special constituency having special problems. Material must therefore be classified around these problems.

Methods of organization will vary greatly with the various kinds of raw material with which the library has to deal. One factor, however, is common to all special libraries—the supreme importance of quick service. By this is meant not merely speed in getting for the reader the particular book asked for, but rather speed in placing desired material before the man who does not know where to look for it. For a library that aims to be a working library for busy men, quick service

is indispensable, a fact as yet very imperfectly realized.

It is a well-known fact that every improvement in cheapness or rapidity of transportation has multiplied the amount of business done. Certain classes of goods are influenced more by cheapness, others by rapidity. In the movement of coal, wheat, lumber, etc., cheapness is the more important factor, while in the movement of fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, express packages, mail, persons and telegrams speed is the more important. Systems of transportation and communication have become a most important and vital element in modern life. The street car, mail and express service, telephone and telegraph are vital factors in every day life. They are performing services in kind and amount unthinkable 50 years ago. This result is most largely due to speed and frequency of service.

Quick service will have much the same effect in increasing the volume of business done by the library that it has had in transportation. Use of various kinds of library material will be multiplied many times when it is made quickly available, and the library will become a vital force in the every day social, industrial and commercial life of the community.

To realize quick service in the special library all information bearing on a particular problem must so far as practicable be brought together in compact form. To do this it is not only necessary to separate volumes of sets and series, but to systematically cut up periodicals and in some cases books in order that articles on the same subject may be brought together. It is information rather than particular volumes or sets that is to be organized.

In the Legislative Reference Room of the New York State Library an experiment in this direction is being made. Important articles on legislative topics are regularly clipped from some 500 engineering, medical, law and general periodicals. They are then placed in manilla covers or pockets of uniform size and filed vertically with other manuscript and pamphlet material in large cases having drawers 21.5 cm. wide by 28 cm. high by 60 cm. long. Material is thus kept clean, compact, and can be consulted most readily.

The clipping of periodicals may seem ex-

travagant but it must be remembered that for a large proportion of magazines clipped only one or two numbers each year contain articles on legislative problems. It is therefore for these much cheaper to buy the numbers than to subscribe for the magazine regularly and have in addition the expense of shelving and binding. As to magazines that contain numerous articles on legislative topics, clipping adds considerably to the expense and for justification must show compensating practical advantages. Suppose a newspaper man wants something on the smoke nuisance. Under old methods he goes to the catalog and finds references to a score of magazine articles and laws on the subject. It then takes perhaps 30 minutes, perhaps an hour, perhaps longer to have all the volumes containing these articles, scattered as they are over a large library, delivered at his table. He looks over a pile and picks out one or two articles that contain the facts desired. Under the system under discussion he goes to the vertical file, picks out a handful of articles on the subject, selects the one or two desired, the whole operation occupying only a few minutes. In nine cases out of ten he only has the few minutes to spare so that the longer method is prohibitive. This is but an illustration of the way in which the use of the library is multiplied by quick service.

In a special library of almost any branch of science or technology periodical literature far outranks all other in importance. All achievements in science and art are recorded in the periodical long before they appear in book form. To the specialist of every kind periodical literature is indispensable. It is to it that he must look for light on every current problem. It is therefore much more important that periodical articles upon a given subject should be brought together, than that books should be arranged by subject rather than by author. The special library is used by busy men in the consideration of problems that often do not admit of long delays for the bringing together of desired material. The clipping and classifying of articles saves the time of the librarian and of the reader and multiplies the use to which the material is put.

To summarize briefly: One of the most important functions of the public library is the organization of the vast amount of printed

material so that it can be used in the world's work. For this purpose the great library should be organized after the plan of the great university—there should be the central library with numerous special libraries clustered about it. The special library should be collected and classified with reference to the special needs served by it. Quick service is of the utmost importance and will result in multiplying use. All material on a given problem should be brought together in compact form, even at the expense of separating sets and cutting up certain books and periodicals. Periodical articles form the most valuable part of the special collection and it is particularly desirable that they should be regularly clipped and arranged by subject.

METHODS OF BOOK BUYING

At the last meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club "Methods of book buying" were considered in a general discussion, based upon short papers read by representatives of three public libraries (see L. J., November, 1905, p. 871). As the papers brought out some interesting differences in practice and point of view they are now presented to a wider audience.

METHODS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

It has been said that the buying of books is like the making of friends; more often than not it is a haphazard business, delightful, precarious, fraught with great consequences, expensive, necessary, and sometimes most unfortunate. Be that as it may, the method of buying in a large library may be of interest to those who follow, perhaps, a less formal process. I am not speaking of the book as literature, but as a matter of commerce. The Boston Public Library in its business relations with the booktrade is represented by a special division, which, after the decision of purchase is made, places the orders and conducts the correspondence with booksellers. It is also the channel through which the recommendations for purchase are forwarded to the librarian. These recommendations, which form the basis of the orders, are submitted every week to a book committee of the trustees, and each title is drawn off on a card in the form of a brief catalog entry, containing the price of the book or an estimate of its cost.

Those titles approved by the book committee are incorporated in a typewritten list which is authorized for purchase by the board of trustees. It is the permanent official record. The orders are transmitted to the booksellers in the form of lists, of which duplicates are kept, and the cards—from which

they are finally prepared—are filed alphabetically, and withdrawn when the books are received. A number of clerical details are grouped about this routine, but they are not important.

The particular method of buying is governed of course by the special material to be bought, and varies accordingly as the selections for purchase are made: (1) from current books sent by the booksellers for inspection; (2) from the priced catalogs of books not current; (3) from auction catalogs; (4) from particular material submitted for consideration; (5) from the recommendations of library officials. For although the orders are placed in conformity with a general scheme, each title must be scanned to determine where and with what agent it shall be placed, whether Boston, New York, London, Paris, or Leipzig.

Take, for example, the current books received on approval. Arrangements are made with certain booksellers to send a copy of every new book they may have in stock, subject to return. There are of course omissions, but on the whole a large number of the books of the day are received in this way. They are chiefly in the English language, but a limited number of French, German and Italian books are also sent for inspection. This method obviates the order list, enables one to see the book, to judge of its typographical features in addition to its literary merit, and to make comparison, if necessary. In fact if any title is dubious the book is requested for examination. These current domestic books are supplied at the prevailing prices, in which we all fare alike; the foreign at a stipulated rate, of so many cents to the mark, franc, lira and peseta. Among these books, however, there will always be a certain number of American editions of English books, *i.e.*, books originally published in England and reissued in this country. As you know, Lippincott, Doubleday, Scribner, Dutton, and others are actively engaged in bringing out such books. The question of price at once arises. Is it cheaper to buy the American book which has the advantage of being at hand, or to import the English book with a delay of five weeks? There is no guide to this knowledge save a comparison of prices and the English bibliographies are consulted for the information. It is not found cheaper in every case to import the English edition, but it is in the majority of cases.

For example, of 26 books, all American editions of English publications received at the library within the last two weeks, six were in effect as low priced, or slightly lower, than the English edition, with the shilling reckoned at 23 cents on the list price, which includes all expense. The remaining 20, however, could be imported at a saving of nearly \$6. The Macmillans, for instance, publish the

series of "English men of letters" at 75 cents a volume in this country, or 68 cents to libraries. They publish the same book in London for 2s., or 18 cents less than it can be bought here. The editions are practically the same, possibly the paper in the English edition is of a little better quality. When an order in this series is for 10 copies for the branches, we order them from London and save \$1.80. It is not the single instance which counts for so much, but in the course of a year a careful comparison of prices in these international editions and then consequent ordering has a distinct economical effect on the book funds.

As to auction catalogs. In the large book centers — Boston, New York, Philadelphia — there is on an average a daily sale from October until July. The library receives the catalogs, checks them, determines the bids for such books as it may require, and in all important sales sends an employee to represent it. In minor sales outside of Boston the bids are sent to an agent. But if it is possible the books are examined before they are bought. A book or a broadside may be very enticingly cataloged, but a personal examination will often reveal grave defects. In determining the prices to be offered, which calls for a special sense of commercial values, the records of previous book sales are referred to, also the indexed catalogs of the great booksellers, such as Bernard Quaritch. The new consolidated "Book prices current" gives the history of all the public sales of important books. Special records are kept of the sales in which the library takes part, which yield the number of items bid for annually, the percentage secured, and the amount of money expended. The title of every book bid for and not obtained is filed, with the price which it brought, and serves as a guide should the same item come up again, and the catalogs of all important collections are priced and kept for reference. The auction sale is looked upon as an opportunity to acquire material to enrich many of the large special collections and to fill in the deficient files of newspapers and periodicals. It is not considered an opportunity to recruit the popular collections at the branches, such as correspond most nearly to the libraries of moderate size. Personally, I do not believe that the librarians of small libraries can benefit themselves very much by perusing these catalogs, because they rarely contain books which coincide with their existing needs.

The priced catalogs of remainders and second-hand books afford, however, opportunities common to all of us. They range from juvenile fiction at 15 cents a volume to the bibliographical rarity at thousands of dollars. They frequently contain such good books at such low prices, that the librarian forgets his grievance on account of the limited discount on new publications and turns his attention to the book which has survived a year, or a

hundred years. From them is often obtained the book which was lost at the auction. For instance, a somewhat rare old book which the library wished to possess brought \$190 at a New York auction not long ago, a price which made it prohibitive to us. A few months later a good copy of the same book was bought from a second-hand London catalog for \$80. Another book published last November, Furnival's "Decorative tiles," at £6 6s., or \$31.50, which was not bought then on account of the price, has just been obtained from a remainder catalog for \$8. These, of course, are extreme examples, but they are fresh at hand. Books from these sources are ordered without delay. If rare, important, costly and from a foreign source, the order is cabled direct to the bookseller. Scattering and minor orders are sent to an agent, who collects and forwards the books and charges them on his account at a fixed commission. This refers to foreign dealers. The popular American lists and catalogs are used as far as possible to replenish the needs of the branches, and they frequently catalog desirable books at a low price, especially books of reference.

We have found less use for fiction catalogs since some of the Boston booksellers have begun to keep in regular stock good, well bound volumes of popular fiction, such as Crawford, Henty, Booth Tarkington, etc., which they sell to libraries for 45 cents a volume, all fresh copies. The auction room and the clearance sale both present their spectacular bargains, but after all they are incidental and unbalanced means of obtaining books, and the library has to depend on the established bookseller for the great bulk of those which must be bought from week to week. Most of the domestic books are bought of Boston booksellers, the French and German through a foreign agency in Boston, which secures weekly or semi-weekly shipments, the English direct from London, the non-current German direct from Leipzig, each book with the limit of price named in the order. The London and Leipzig books are forwarded through an international express company, which attends to the clearance at the custom house. So far as is consistent with good service, the orders are consolidated to secure the benefit of rates and discounts. I think I have outlined the general methods of buying in the library. Among minor things, it discourages the book agent, avoids the subscription book, does not send out competitive lists, and does not buy of the department store. It aims to keep on good terms with the booksellers and its reasonable ambition may be paraphrased from the motto of the American Library Association, as being to obtain "the greatest number of books for the largest number of readers at the lowest cost."

THEODOSIA MACURDY,
Order Department, Boston Public Library.

SOME GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The problem of buying would be immensely simplified for any library if its purchases were limited to current publications. The popular conception is, perhaps, that this is the case, but along with the requests which come from borrowers alone are many suggestions for books which the library's agent does not have in stock, or, indeed, for books which may be altogether out of print.

We may safely say, however, that orders for current American books will preponderate and that for the supplying of these books the library should have a regular agent.

Unless the trade is to be distributed for local reasons it will probably be an advantage to deal almost wholly with one firm. There will be only little, if any, variation between different houses in the matter of prices, and with the trade centered in this way the possibility of confusion in orders will be eliminated, there will be a saving of carriage, and in time there will be a better understanding of the needs of the library and the temper of its patrons on the part of the dealer. Many elements will come in to effect the choice of the library agent, but the size and the standing of the house and the intelligence and promptness of the service would seem to be the determining factors.

Every library will settle for itself the nature of the relations thus established between its agent and itself. One may prefer to send selected lists from time to time, another may have books sent on approval, while a third may through its librarian select books for purchase.

Perhaps the best results will arise from a combination of the examination of catalogs and reviews and an examination of the books themselves. Certainly there can be no substitute for the occasional examination of books, before purchase, on account of the almost invariable tendency of the reviewing journals to unduly praise current publications. In order, however, to make the best use of this personal examination, unless one has the books sent to the library for a careful reading, a fairly constant reading of reviews, catalogs and announcements will be necessary.

The librarian will naturally have at hand as many as possible of the trade catalogs, publishers' lists, etc.—what we may call the tools for purchase. All matters of cost and discount will, of course, be left to the agent, but, I believe, that, so far as the library is able to do it, the price of every book ordered should be written on the order slip. This will not only tell the price of a particular book ordered, but will give what is important, at any rate towards the close of the financial year, the aggregate for the outstanding orders.

All this assumes that the orders are for American books. Unless the library agent is an importer the library will have to add perhaps an English, French, German, or Italian

agent. Unless also the American agent has an extensive import trade or has foreign connections there will be a saving to the library in selecting some well established firm, either in this country or in Europe, which makes a specialty of foreign books. Except in those cases where the book is rare or out of print the library will save time by placing the order with some importing dealer in this country and run the risk of his having the book in stock. In the case of books difficult to obtain the library will undoubtedly gain by ordering direct from some large European book center. If a library is filling its deficiencies the need for this is likely to arise constantly, but if the foreign orders are not large or difficult to obtain it will simplify matters to have them in the hands of one or, at least, two agents.

Besides the methods of purchase through the regular library agent there remain at least three other ways, all of which are worth consideration as the need arises. These are: 1, orders from priced catalogs; 2, orders from auction catalogs; 3, personal examination of books at the stores of the second-hand dealers.

1. No library will fail to receive at fairly frequent intervals priced catalogs for books which dealers can supply at once. These catalogs frequently contain bargains which it is worth the while of the library to avail itself of if there is need of anything on the list. There is undoubtedly a standard price which particular books tend to proximate, but different dealers will have different opportunities to come by their books and occasionally there will be a considerable variation in price. A dealer's stock is largely replenished from buying private libraries and from bids in the auction-room. If the prices that he himself paid are low he can in turn afford to sell at a lower figure than some other dealer who has to pay more for his books. But perhaps the chief advantage from buying in this way is that out of print books can be obtained at once and at a fixed price.

2. The sale of books at auction furnishes another method of purchase. We are apt possibly to associate these sales with high prices and with the bids of private buyers. There are many instances, of course, where prices increase, but it is equally true that certain classes of books tend to depreciate in value. Unless a library has a very ample book fund it would hardly be justified in competing at auction for books, the chief interest of which lies in their typographical excellence or for certain coveted first editions. Almost every sale, however, contains material which it is within the province of a library to buy. Material, that is, which will be bid in by the second-hand dealer and perhaps sold again at an advance to libraries. Here is an opportunity to save, provided the bids are carefully made. To make the best use, however, of auction sales requires constant study not only of current, but of past sales, and to do

this extensively would perhaps take more time than the practice would be worth to the library.

In these cases we should certainly have to count the librarian's time as worth something and add this to the cost of the book. In arriving at the value of a book, however, we shall be aided, in a measure, by "Book prices current," but perhaps more by the worth of the book to us, the buyers. The auctioneer will, if instructed, use his discretion in bidding for the library. He becomes in such a case the library agent and can be depended upon to execute the library's orders with fairness and good judgment. Few librarians can personally attend many sales, but the descriptions in the catalogs are sufficiently full for all purposes of identification. Many will find it useful to hold orders for the rarer books until the volumes turn up at auction and then send in whatever bid the library can afford. A certain number of these orders may be allowed to accumulate for a time and if the bid is wisely placed the library will gain by the operation.

3. Finally, there is the method of purchasing by personal examination of the shelves of the second-hand dealers. Here we come to a field which has been made familiar through the pages of Burton, Andrew Lang and Eugene Field. It has, however, besides this special and antiquarian interest to the individual buyer, a distinct use to libraries. Here are oftentimes large collections of books, many of which the library may stand in need of, gathered from many different sources, and usually offered at moderate prices. Libraries will frequently find it desirable to examine the stock and to consult the dealers. These men have a marvellously complete acquaintance with their own collections, a wide acquaintance with the book-market and with book-prices. As a class, few men give themselves more devotedly and unreservedly to their calling, and when we pay them what seems a round sum for some rarity we are, unless we are well posted on prices, doing better than we should by buying at auction, and we pay them therefore for their knowledge and experience.

All of these methods will come in for a share of attention by any library which buys at all extensively. No one can be pursued to the exclusion of the others, without loss.

FRANK H. WHITMORE,

Librarian Brockton (Mass.) Public Library.

A FEW QUESTIONS AND REFLECTIONS

I take it there are three ends to be had in view in buying books—to get what you want, when you want it, with the least outlay in money and labor. I am not here to tell anybody how to do this, but to inquire.

Does it pay for the librarian who does all the work save that of the janitor in her library, who must select and order, catalog and

deliver books, run five weekly deliveries, and instruct classes in the use of reference books, be able at any moment to suit an elderly lady who wants "a new, cheerful book with large print," or the little lover of fairy stories who wants "that book that tells where the hours and the minutes come from and what becomes of all the pins"—does it pay, I ask, for such an one to spend much time in studying bargain lists and hunting auction sales?

If your work is in a little town where only an occasional reader wants a late work on the microscope, does it pay to keep him waiting a couple of months while you import it more cheaply from England? Is it a saving, anyway, when you want to buy a few books, often, to import books at all? I ask, not disputatiously, but for information.

If it is within two weeks of high school graduation and the principal begs you to get Shaw's "Municipal government" for a boy who has an essay to write and learn before that important day, does it pay to have any special system of red tape that must be complied with before you can do it?

Yes, I know you can get Sir John Everett Millais' life now for about half the original price; but we have been enjoying it for these many happy winters, and we had it when people wanted it.

Would it pay to wait till "Mrs. Wiggs" was old enough to be subject to discount before satisfying the demand of eager readers?

Can the small library with only one busy librarian do better than to patronize for the most part its one reliable bookseller, filling in the chinks between the "must-haves" with attractive bargains from the more obvious catalogs?

In a small library the highest duty of a librarian is not to collect, but to dispense. It seems to me so much more important to know your books and your people and bring them together that I have never worried myself much about methods, but have bought what I wanted when I wanted it and when it seemed easiest or cheapest to get it.

I have one rule, which I do not always live up to—never to buy of agents. "It is a poor rule that isn't worth breaking," so I occasionally break this when I think I have sufficiently good reason. Patchwork sets I invariably eschew. "Libraries of universal gullibility" and "World's great humbugs" I show promptly and courteously to the door. They always duplicate a lot that you already have, without giving enough of any one thing to do anybody any good. Mr. W. P. Cutter has said in discussing this general subject: "Never buy encyclopædias as they are coming out." I don't feel so sure about that. But I do feel sure of this: "Never buy a biographical encyclopædia that offers to include your own biography if you take the set, and your portrait for \$5 extra."

MARY L. LAMPREY, *Librarian Ames Free Library, North Easton, Mass.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, is less extended than its predecessors, covering a little over 300 pages. It records net additions of 68,951 books and pamphlets (22,998 purchased), as against 80,136 in 1904; 6615 maps and charts; 25,934 pieces of music, and 25,273 prints. The total contents of the library, including the Law Library, is given as 1,344,618 books, 82,744 maps and charts, 410,352 pieces of music, and 183,724 prints. Appropriations for the year were \$589,435, including Copyright Office; expenditures, \$587,028.75, of which \$328,353.66 were for salaries (Copyright Office, \$74,662.46), \$99,784.29 for increase of library, \$76,594.95 for care and maintenance, \$32,244.67 for fuel, light, etc., \$39,989.26 for furniture and shelving, and \$2763.05 for Sunday opening. The total number of visitors to the building during the year was 923,116. No statistics of use in the main reading room are given, as it is thought that these are misleading in their inadequate indication of the total use of the library. Ground for this opinion is afforded by criticisms of the undue cost of the library made by a member of Congress, whose figures were obtained by dividing the total library expenditures on all accounts by the number of volumes "circulated" from the main reading room; but it is to be regretted that such misconception should have resulted in so complete a subordination of the department in the year's record. "The number of books sent out on interlibrary loans reached last year 934, as against but one-third of that number during the year preceding."

Accessions made to the collections during the year were notable, in the Division of Manuscripts especially. The "Select list of recent purchases" for the last four years, printed as an appendix to the report, has been discontinued, but important gifts and purchases are fully noted by Mr. Putnam or in the appended reports from the heads of the Law Library and the divisions of manuscripts, maps and charts, and prints respectively. The collection of Orientalia has been increased by the gift from the Chinese government of 198 works in Chinese, comprising 1905 volumes shown in the Chinese exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; other gifts, mainly of photographs and reproductions, have been made by the governments of Italy, Germany, and the Argentine Republic.

In the Manuscripts Division perhaps the most important gift was that of the Breckinridge papers, by Miss Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge and Desha Breckinridge. These cover papers of John Breckinridge (1760-1806), John Breckinridge, his son (1797-1841), Robert Jefferson Breckinridge (1800-1871), and his son William Campbell Preston

Breckinridge (1837-1905), estimated as numbering between 25,000 or 30,000, and of great value in their bearing upon the social, political and historical development of American life. Important additions to the Martin Van Buren papers were made by Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, of New York; the archaeological papers of Ephraim George Squier add valuable material in the ancient history of America; and notable gifts of manuscripts have been made by Mrs. James T. Fields, Wendell P. Garrison, and others. It is pointed out that great care is exercised in the custodianship of manuscripts and private papers, in setting aside material personal in character, and in permitting access to the collections only for legitimate and reasonable purposes of study or research. "The most recent papers are naturally kept from general inspection more rigidly than are the collections of manuscripts of the eighteenth century. After a century personalities have lost their sting; contests, political or personal, have been decided, and the sense of injury has become deadened. The questions are now historical questions, and the personal character is of minor importance. With letters of or concerning men still living and still active in public life the precautions just described are applied most carefully, and they are as safe from misuse and far safer from loss than if they were retained in private hands and stored in private houses."

Purchases included considerable collections of manuscripts dealing with American politics and history, an interesting set of manuscripts of the sacred writings of Burma, and important Philippine broadsides. The Jefferson and Madison papers, formerly preserved in the Department of State, have been transferred to the library, where they have effectively rounded out the existing collections. It is pointed out that the library cannot compete in the open market for manuscripts or purchase largely in that direction on account of the various demands upon its funds, and that it is thus seriously handicapped in obtaining desirable and increasingly rare Americana. A large collection of Spanish documents, stored in the office of the United States Surveyor General in Tallahassee, Fla., have been transferred to the library as a permanent deposit. "The papers number 62,224 pieces, with some volumes bound under the Spanish rule. The number of papers in the volumes can hardly be determined as they now are, as the *polilla* busily bored through and through an entire volume, and even the parchment covers until a sheet looks like a bit of lace work. The damage thus done is in some cases irreparable, and forcibly illustrates the risks and dangers attending the care and preservation of manuscripts in semi-tropical or tropical climates where a rainy season and heat favor the development of those destructive pests."

In the Catalogue Division 111,373 volumes were cataloged during the year, and the work of recataloging made material advance. The distribution of printed catalog cards, now in its fourth year, has passed the experimental stage. "The volume of business is now so considerable and growing so rapidly that a rapid increase must be sought in the service and a more elaborate system of record." Much of the increase of sales is due to the demand for cards covering the titles in the "A. L. A. catalog," of which the entire collection may be had for \$154.56. "For this small sum, therefore (less than three months salary of a competent cataloger), a library having or buying this collection may secure the cards for a complete dictionary catalog of it under author and subject. It is little wonder that libraries newly starting or reorganizing should promptly adopt this method of solving the difficult problem of selection and the expensive problem of cataloging." It is estimated that by the use of the printed cards a library saves in cataloging cost from four to seven times the amount paid for the cards. Receipts from sales of these cards amounted to \$16,000 during the year, so that the saving to libraries may be given as from \$64,000 to \$112,000. Mr. Putnam says: "Let us take the mean of this as certainly within the mark. It is \$88,000. The distribution of our printed cards has then directly saved the libraries of this country during the past year not less than \$88,000. This saving is equal to the total sum (\$88,140) expended by the government during the year for the maintenance of our entire force of classifiers and catalogers, 91 in number."

Attention is given to the effort now being made toward a revision and codification of existing copyright laws. The two conferences on the subject held during the year, in New York, are noted, with a list of the delegates, and emphasis is laid upon the importance of securing an authoritative draft, as the result of the counsel and co-operation of every interest affected by copyright provisions.

In conclusion Mr. Putnam submits recommendations for needed legislation, including amendments to the postal law giving explicit free transmission of mail matter to and from the library and to senders of articles for copyright deposit.

The report of the Register of Copyrights, summarized in the main report and given in full in the appendix, records receipts of \$75,058, and expenses of \$75,630.18. There were 113,374 entries of title, the highest number in the history of the Copyright Office; of these, 103,544 were titles of works by citizens or residents of the United States. Work was continued by the special force provided for the purpose on the arrears of copyright business prior to July 1, 1897. The copyright legislation pending during the year is re-

viewed and text of new legislation is given, and there is brief record of the undertaking for consolidation and revision of the copyright law more fully noted by Mr. Putnam.

Among the appendixes the report of the Card Section, dealing with the distribution of printed cards, is of particular interest. There are now 608 subscribers to the card service, of whom 221 were added during the year. Of these new subscribers about 40 per cent. are public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes. The increase in the sale of cards as compared with the sale of last year was over 106 per cent., largely due to orders in connection with the "A. L. A. catalog." The stock of printed cards now amounts to about 180,000 different cards, with an average of about 40 copies of each card; about 75 cards are reprinted each week on the average, and as in every reprinting entries are conformed when necessary to present standards, the stock of cards tends to become thoroughly uniform. Full record is given of the various discussions and tests regarding the desirability of changing the thickness of card stock from "R," the intermediate weight now in use, to "L," the thinnest grade, as to which no decision has yet been made. Further experiments, it is pointed out, will probably lead only to the still more difficult question of deciding whether a loss of from 5 to 10 per cent. in time is more important than a gain of 30 per cent. in space.

Other appendixes include a full and interesting report on the accessions, work and present collections of the Law Library by the custodian, Dr. George Winfield Scott; and lists of noteworthy accessions in the Law Library, and in the divisions of manuscripts, maps and charts, and prints.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

COUNCIL MEETING

A MEETING of the Council of the Bibliographical Society of America was held at Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1905, at 3 p.m., in room 19, McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University. Messrs. Lane, Legler, Putnam, Thomson, Thwaites and Nelson were present; President W. C. Lane in the chair. The minutes of the meeting of April 28 were read and approved. The treasurer's report was read for information.

Invitations from the Economics — History — Political Science Association of the University of Wisconsin and from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin were presented by the president, asking that the society meet at Madison, Wis., the last week in December, 1907; on motion of Mr. Putnam these invitations were laid on the table for the present.

The secretary reported progress on the

printing of volume I, part I of the papers and proceedings. A general discussion followed on what other publications might be undertaken by the society. On motion of Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Legler, it was *Voted*: That the publication committee be authorized to include in part I of volume I of the proceedings and papers the proceedings and papers of this annual meeting, provided the additional expense be not greater than \$125.

Mr. Thomson read the report from the committee on incunabula to be presented to the society at its annual meeting, submitting specimens of the proposed method of printing titles and of facsimiles. Mr. Thomson thought that the expense involved would prevent making the proposed catalog one of the regular publications of the society and this expense would have to be supplied by subscriptions from libraries and individuals interested.

Mr. Putnam suggested that an inquiry should be made by sending out a circular with an announcement of the scope of the work, the size of the unit of publication and the cost of each unit. After a lengthy discussion of the matter it was *Voted*: That the committee on incunabula be authorized to issue a circular to ascertain if the undertaking recommended in their report meets with sufficient encouragement to warrant the society in beginning its publication.

The secretary presented a statement explaining why the committee on index to bibliographical serials had failed as yet to arrange for its continuation.

On motion of Mr. Legler, it was *Voted*: That the price of volume I, part I of the proceedings and papers be fixed at \$2 each for copies remaining after members of record are supplied, and that they be sold only to new members.

Adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary*.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

The first annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held at Baltimore in connection with the meetings of the American Historical Association, American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association on Dec. 28, 1905. With these older organizations the Bibliographical Society shared the generous hospitality of Johns Hopkins University and of the citizens of Baltimore. The first session was called to order by the president, William C. Lane, in Levering Hall at 10.40 on the morning of the 28th. Provost Uhler, of the Peabody Institute, made a brief and cordial address of welcome on behalf of the librarians of Baltimore, who were present in force. The president then read his annual address, which, it is hoped, may appear later in the *JOURNAL*.

He explained the circumstances which

caused the first annual meeting to be held so much later than was originally intended and not in connection with the American Library Association, as future meetings will doubtless be. President Lane sketched the history of the society and noted possible lines of work which it might take up.

The report of the Council was given by the secretary, C. Alexander Nelson. The chief items were the adoption of by-laws, which were read in full; discussion of the publication of the proposed list of incunabula; and the announcement of the publication of the first volume of proceedings, designed to include the papers which were offered in July, as well as those read in Baltimore. Mr. Nelson also reported the organization of the Chicago Chapter of the Bibliographical Society.

The treasurer's report showed the very satisfactory balance of \$437 in the treasury. \$100 of this sum results from two life memberships received during the year. The election of officers was by unanimous vote of the members present deferred until the annual meeting in June, the present officers thus holding over until that time.

Mr. John Thomson presented the report of the committee on the proposed list of incunabula. His main contention was for an exceedingly full description of each title and copy, with all needed tables and indexes. These, he thought, should be published in semi-annual parts with 100 titles in each part, and cumulated tables. Mr. Thomson had prepared and caused to be printed a sample list of fifty titles with the six tables he proposed and five facsimiles of pages. These he submitted for discussion and criticism. He said that descriptions of over 2000 titles are already in the committee's hands, and that many more could be secured. It was proposed by the committee to issue a prospectus inviting subscriptions to the list when published, with the understanding that it should not be furnished free to members.

Considerable discussion of this report followed. Mr. Paltsits called attention to the modern methods of cataloging incunabula and to the scheme proposed in Germany with governmental support for an international catalog of the same. Dr. Richardson endorsed the remarks of Mr. Paltsits and suggested that the work should be very carefully considered on modern lines of editing before publication was commenced.

Mr. Beer advocated a simple, short title list showing what incunabula there are in American libraries; he also advocated the publication of a periodical list of the contents of all bibliographical periodicals, to be issued each month.

President Lane expressed the hope that, whatever might be the result as to the committee's scheme for a catalog of incunabula with facsimiles, the society would not give up the publication of a simple check list

showing where incunabula are to be found in America. No action was taken on the report, it being in the nature of a preliminary discussion rather than a final report of plans.

The following resolutions were passed: *Voted*, That the society request the Council to consider the subject of having the society incorporated, and if it is deemed desirable that the Council take the necessary steps to secure incorporation.

Voted, That in the publications of the society a note be inserted to the effect that the society does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by its contributors.

Prof. Alfred L. P. Dennis, of the University of Wisconsin, then read a paper on "European histories of the Turks in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries," after which the society adjourned until the afternoon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 3.40 p.m. The secretary read the paper of Mr. J. C. Bay on "Contributions to the theory and history of botanical bibliography." President Lane announced the preparation of a bibliography of forestry at the Arnold Arboretum; he then read Mr. A. G. S. Josephson's paper: "*In re* a Bibliographical Institute," which closed with the following motion: "That the Council of the society be asked to take steps toward securing a grant for preparatory and experimental work preliminary to establishing a Bibliographical Institute."

Mr. C. H. Hastings seconded the motion and said that he had found from personal experience the need of such an institute. A general discussion followed in which W. J. James, T. W. Koch, H. E. Legler and others joined. Mr. Legler suggested an amendment to Mr. Josephson's resolution which would not commit the society to so definite an endorsement of the establishment of an institute.

On motion of the secretary it was *Voted*, That Mr. Josephson's paper and appended resolution be referred to the Council for consideration, to be reported on at the next meeting of the society.

Mr. Hastings then read Mr. C. H. Lincoln's paper on "Material in the Library of Congress for a study of United States naval history."

On motion of T. W. Koch it was *Voted*, That the thanks of the Bibliographical Society of America be and are hereby tendered to the Johns Hopkins University for courtesies extended in connection with this, the first annual meeting, and also to Mr. Theo. Marburg and to Bishop and Mrs. Paret for their kind hospitality.

A notice from the Chicago branch in regard to the publications of the Chicago Bibliographical Society was read by the president. The society then adjourned, to meet in connection with the American Library Association in June.

INTERSTATE MEETING OF SOUTHERN LIBRARIANS

THE fifth annual meeting of the Georgia Library Association was held at the Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 8-9, 1905. The advance programs spoke of the meeting as an interstate meeting designed to bring about co-operation among the libraries of the Southeast. In projecting this meeting there was no thought of a permanent organization, as it has been proven that the best results in library work can be obtained by strong state associations, and by a cordial support of the American Library Association.

The success of the meeting convinced every one present of the advisability of holding interstate meetings at regular intervals, as it was the first time that Southern librarians had been able to get together for discussion and social intercourse. The following states were represented: Virginia (1), North Carolina (6), South Carolina (2), Georgia (11), Florida (1), Alabama (4), Louisiana (1), Mississippi (1), Tennessee (6), Kentucky (1), Wisconsin (1) and Massachusetts (1). Of the 12 states represented 10 were of the Southeast. The North Carolina Library Association was represented by its president, Mrs. Annie S. Ross; the Alabama Library Association by President Thomas M. Owen; the Tennessee Library Association by President G. H. Baskette; the new Virginia Library Association sent a word of greeting by Mr. Wm. H. Sargeant; and Mr. George B. Utley, of Jacksonville, Fla., presented an invitation from Miss Carolyn B. Palmer, president of the Florida Library Association, inviting those present to attend the Florida association meeting. It was regretted that the Texas Library Association was not represented. This would have completed the state associations already formed.

Mr. W. F. Yust, of Louisville, reported progress in the organization of a state association for Kentucky, and the South Carolina representatives went home full of enthusiasm to organize a state association in South Carolina.

The program as printed was carried out with the exception of the address of Mr. Melvil Dewey, who was detained by a meeting of the Board of Regents of the New York State Library.

The first session was called to order Friday morning, Dec. 8, by the president, Mr. Walter B. Hill, whose eloquent address was a feature of the meeting. The first topic for discussion, "What a library association can do to promote the library interests of the state," was opened by Miss L. E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, who told of the work being done in her state and district associations. Reports were made on the various state associations by Mr. J. Frank Wilkes, of North Carolina; Mr. G. H.

Baskette, of Tennessee, and Mr. Thos. M. Owen, of Alabama.

The second discussion, on "Library legislation, library commissions, state libraries, state aid and travelling libraries," was opened by Miss Stearns and Mr. Owen. Mrs. John K. Ottley, of the state federation of women's clubs, Mrs. Eugene Heard, and Mrs. N. Peterson spoke of the various library activities in operation by the women's clubs.

After luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club the visiting librarians returned to the library to attend a celebration of the birthday of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris by the children of the Carnegie Library. Mr. Lee Jordan told the Uncle Remus stories in the charming dialect of ante-bellum days. The faces of the children evidenced a happy appreciation of Mr. Jordan's efforts.

The evening session was introduced by addresses of welcome by the mayor of Atlanta and the vice-president of the Carnegie Library. Miss Stearns then read a paper on "Some phases of Western library work," an epic of the life of the logger in the frozen Northwest. An interesting feature of this session was the round table, presided over by Mr. Owen, president of the Alabama Library Association. Mr. Owen is a new factor in the library work in the South, and his efforts for better library legislation in the South, and for a library commission in Alabama will be watched with interest during the next session of the Alabama legislature. Mr. Owen called upon Miss Skeffington, state librarian of Tennessee, and she gave an account of the travelling libraries to be issued by that library, January first. Mr. Yust, of the Public Library of Louisville, Ky., spoke of the organization and opening of that library, an interesting feature being its branch library for negroes. Mr. George B. Utley, of the Public Library of Jacksonville, Fla., spoke of the value of collecting local history.

The third session was opened at 10 a.m. Saturday morning, and was devoted to the discussion of technical subjects. Miss Marie E. Binford presented a paper on the work of a library organizer in the South, and of the many new libraries she had helped to organize. Miss Julia T. Rankin, of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, spoke of the use of Library of Congress cards in a small library. An interesting feature was the statement that by the use of the Library of Congress cards the head of the cataloging department was enabled to spend every afternoon in the open shelf department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. She was followed by Miss Nina E. Browne, secretary of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, who spoke of the cards published by the A. L. A. The meeting being composed almost entirely of those directly interested in library administration, the discussion was con-

finied entirely to technical subjects, and a free discussion followed on technical problems.

Miss Wallace then called Mr. Thomas M. Owen to the chair and presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this gathering of Southern librarians, representing ten Southern states, cordially endorses the invitation of Asheville, North Carolina, to the A. L. A., to hold its 1907 meeting in that city, believing that the meeting at Asheville will be productive of good results to the library interests of this section, and that the members of the A. L. A. will find in Asheville an ideal meeting place, combining all the advantages of both a city and country meeting."

The secretary then read a circular issued by the Tennessee Library Association proposing the organization of a Southern Library Association and its discussion at the interstate meeting. After a free and somewhat heated presentation of the benefits of such an organization, the following resolution was offered by Miss Annie F. Petty, of Greensboro, N. C., and seconded by Mr. W. F. Yust, of Louisville:

"Resolved, That it is deemed inexpedient by those participating in this meeting to form a Southern Library Association at this time."

The resolution was adopted. The discussion brought out the fact that Mr. William Harden, of the Public Library of Savannah, Ga., was a charter member of the A. L. A., and his warm advocacy of the national association was an interesting feature of the discussion.

The fourth and last session was called at 3 p.m., and Mr. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia, spoke on the college library. He was followed by Mr. Harden, of Savannah, who spoke of the rare books in the collection of the Georgia Historical Society of Savannah. The work of the Peabody Normal College Library was treated by Miss Jennie Lauderdale, librarian.

The progress of library development in the South since the meeting of the A. L. A. in Atlanta in 1899 was evidenced in the symposium of librarians representing the new libraries in the South. The discussion was participated in by Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Laura Elmore, Montgomery Library Association, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Margaret Dunlap, Chattanooga Public Library; Mr. George B. Utley, Public Library of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. W. H. Sargeant, Public Library of Norfolk, Va.; Miss Louise Thompson, Carnegie Library, Ensley, Ala.; Mrs. Emma Menko, Carnegie Library, Albany, Ga.; Miss Annie F. Petty, State Normal School, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss Laura Hammond, Georgia School of Technology Library. Of particular interest was the report

of Miss Margaret Dunlap, of Chattanooga, in the matter of gifts. Miss Dunlap has secured over 6000 volumes by public subscription.

On adjournment the visiting librarians were entertained in the rooms of the Atlanta Art Association, where a representative exhibit of paintings by American artists was being held. This closed the conference, which was the most representative ever held in the South, and was characterized by the library spirit which animated the discussions. Much pleasure was added to the meeting by the presence of Miss L. E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, and Miss Nina E. Browne, of Massachusetts, who had come South to lecture to the Southern Library School, and whose visit was timed so as to include attendance at the meeting.

ANNE WALLACE, *Secretary*.

BULLETIN WORK OF THE PLAINFIELD (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

EACH week our two local papers give the library about three-quarters of a column to fill with library news. While this gives the newspaper a certain amount of matter upon which it may count, it affords to the library an opportunity of keeping itself before the public.

This space is filled in two ways, by articles on our work and by lists. For the former we take up something of general interest, such as "What Plainfield people read," and show for what purposes people are using the library, how they are steadily growing to use it for more serious purposes, what authors people like best, etc. This was made from analysis of the annual report, omitting statistics, but telling some of the interesting things that they reveal. Other articles have been on "Preservation of local history," "The library as an information bureau," "Books as tools," etc. When the number of gifts is sufficient for the purpose, a description of these is written, or if the library is to give an exhibit, that forms subject matter for another article. "Little ways in which to help the library" explains itself. The library's published periodical list furnished material for an article and enabled us to call attention to our especially valuable serial collection.

Our first bulletin described the plan and enumerated some of the "Points of library service" as follows: "Do you want a book that will help you in your business? Have you a paper, a speech, a debate, or a toast to prepare? Do you want a pleasant story to read aloud? Are you preparing for an examination, civil service or college entrance? Do you want to educate yourself by reading the best books? Do you want to know which are the best books for your children to read? Do you want to read up in any line, and do not know with which books to begin? Do you

want little books that you can carry in your pocket to read on the train? If you are a teacher would you not like to know about the teacher's privilege? Do you want a good book of games? If in these or in other ways which may suggest themselves, the public library can be of service to you call at the library, or address The Librarian, Public Library, Plainfield. Requests in person or by mail will receive prompt attention, and effort will be made in every case to put the resources of the library at the inquirer's command."

We also had slips printed, postal card size, stating that the *Courier-News* and the *Daily Press* publish each week lists on timely subjects, and other library news. These were lightly tipped to the fly-leaves of new books. The plan was thus very thoroughly advertised.

Though articles are written from time to time, oftener the space is filled by annotated book lists on some special topic, with an occasional unannotated list of books added. Timeliness, either general or local, usually determines the topic to be bulletined, as it goes without saying that much of one's work is done when we have only to take advantage of interest already aroused. The Russo-Japanese war, for example, suggested bulletins on Japan and upon Russia, and lists of books by Russian authors, and while the local question of municipal ownership of the water supply was being agitated in the papers, a brief annotated list of the best books was prepared on this topic. When a topic is a disputed one, care is taken to list the best on both sides, and to make brief annotations, showing the scope of the book or article, the writer's position, etc.

We rarely make complete lists of all the library contains on a given topic, as our end is better served by stimulating the seeker for information with a selective list than by showing the voluminousness of the subject, which in many cases would only discourage. Our lists, moreover, are of far more value if we weed out the superseded, and otherwise valueless material. In fact, much of the value of a public library lies in its ability to direct readers, and this it can do by the aid of its bibliographical tools. True, a library's selection of books is in some sense an evaluation, though this is so in inverse ratio to its age and its size. So if in any real way it is to guide people in their reading, it must indicate the relative value of its books, and discriminate between the best books for the student and the best for the general reader. If a list, for example, of popular books on the Colonial period is made, the list is headed "Best popular books, etc.," and a note appended to the effect that further material will be supplied to those wishing to go more deeply into the history of this period, while the individual an-

notation shows the scope or value of each book listed.

When we publish lists for any special class of workers, such as "Best books for the steam engineer," or "A dozen good books for teachers," we further see that they reach those for whom they are intended by sending copies to the factories and schools respectively.

Not all our lists are by any means of what library workers term "classed" or "non-fiction books." The effort is to raise the standard of quality, regardless of form, form being in itself of no particular consequence. So, for example, we take advantage of the summer season when the average person is reading for amusement rather than for instruction, to bring out such lists as "Good stories for summer reading," "Some good essays," "Cheerful stories to read aloud," "A group of American humorists," "One hundred good short stories," etc. Similar lists for children are made, as "Fairy tales for children," "Poems that tell stories" (this was taken from the Pratt Institute bulletin, with many additions), "Books that the library recommends to young people" (this list was in three parts, the first for children under eleven, the second for those from eleven to fourteen, the third for older boys and girls). Such lists as the library *recommends* require more care, for if the library is to acquire any real leadership in reading, it can only be by conscientious care in its recommendations. Books of fiction and juvenile books, especially, we usually find it safer to read first.

For the times when no special topic suggests itself lists are made up in advance, such as "Attractive editions of famous books." In this attention was called to our policy of providing standard books in good attractive editions, as there is no question but that a book in good make-up will circulate many more times than the same book with poor type and mean binding.

Effort is also made to bring out the literature of various occupations, as "Recent books for teachers," "Home decoration," "List on carpentry," "Some good cookery books," "Books of interest to lawyers," "Recent books for the clergy and other religious teachers," "Books for the municipal worker," etc. With a view of interesting men more widely a series of business bulletins is under way. That on "Banking" was submitted to a prominent banker before publication. Others in the series will be on "Printing," "Qualities necessary for success in business." The various trades will also be bulletined.

For after use of these bulletins we are grouping them roughly by subject, and placing them in binders. Later those of sufficient importance will be filed in envelopes, each with its class number, and a bibliography card entered in the catalog. Each list is dated, so

that it may be readily brought to date at any time.

In making these lists bulletins of other libraries are freely used, often as suggestive, but occasionally borrowed outright. In such cases credit is of course given to the compiling library.

It is evident that this cannot be done without an expenditure of considerable time and thought, and the question that presents itself to every busy librarian is—"Does it pay?" After fair trial I am convinced that it is one of the things that distinctly pays, and though it may be said, perhaps, that the results are intangible, they are, nevertheless, real, and we may not unfairly point to this as one cause of an evident growth in appreciation of the value of our library. It keeps the library before the people; it has improved the quality and increased the quantity of books read; it has increased the number and value of gifts; it helps to convince people that the public library is the place to go for material for an editorial, a sermon, a paper or debate; for books which will help one in one's occupation in life, be it trade, profession or business; or for any philanthropic, religious or municipal work in which one may be engaged; that it provides the means both for self culture, and for mere amusement or recreation; that it stands for no one school of thought on any subject, but strives to present the best in all, and further, it helps enforce the fact that the library is not merely a distributor of books, but to those who wish so to make use of it, an evaluator of them, and, to sum up, it is one of the forces helping materially to make the library a strong educational force in the community.

EMMA L. ADAMS.

CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY, ALLIANCE, OHIO

WHEN a library building is a Carnegie gift to a town it is sometimes not fully appreciated by the citizens, or it may be a subject of critical comment in other towns, where the citizens have built their own libraries or have declined Mr. Carnegie's offers and no library building exists. There is perhaps some justice in this attitude, because what people do for themselves they appreciate most fully, and those who accept gifts are likely to be viewed with slight criticism by others, who do not need donations or will not receive them.

Like everything else, however, this particular library problem has more than one point of view. No city is really independent any more than is any individual. There is no such condition in government or society as absolute independence. Consequently, a community which takes pride in the fact that it has built its own library, though having some

reason to be proud, may not have been really much more democratic than the one which accepts a gift from an outsider. Indeed, the former is probably more aristocratic, since some of its citizens have amassed sufficient fortunes to contribute directly and generously to the enterprise, or to so increase the city tax receipts that a library can be built by issuing bonds.

In a small city, where wealth is fairly evenly distributed, people may treat the problem of a library building in one of two ways. Either they must do without a library until sufficient of the money of the town is amassed by a few people, who will then have the means and leisure to bestow a library building on their community, or they must accept Mr. Carnegie's generous offer and its conditions.

In the little city of Alliance, Ohio, there is a population of about 12,000 busy people, so absorbed in the gaining of material comforts for themselves and their city, so burdened with the expenses of well-paved streets and similar improvements that they have had little time or money to devote to libraries. A library building seemed an unnecessary luxury. Hence, the very desire for books had to be fostered before the thought of a library of any size would be entertained by the community.

The natural channel in which to work for an interest in books and educational advancement is the school system. Children soon learn to value good literature, if they are given an opportunity to form a taste for it. In Alliance the children brought the library building. No library of any kind was in existence, except a small collection of books circulating as a public school library, until 1900. Then a few more volumes were added to those already provided for school use, and this library of about 2000 volumes was opened to the public in a room of the high school building. From this modest beginning interest in the movement was so aroused that in 1903 Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 was accepted and the new library was built on a corner of the high school lawn, given by the board of education.

The building is similar to many of the smaller libraries. Its main octagonal court, with pillared openings into the reference, stack and work rooms, children's department and reading rooms gives an ideal delivery room for a small library. The location of the delivery desk is such that the attendant commands a view of every part of the main floor of the building. A committee room and ladies' club room on the second floor are small luxuries much appreciated, as are also the well finished and light basement rooms, intended for gymnasium, but used for debating clubs, sketching classes and many assemblages of like nature.

The materials used in the construction of the library are of the best. Light colored pressed brick, with foundations, steps, cornices, pillars, etc., of stone, form the exterior of the building. Dark filled and rubbed quarter sawed oak is used for the interior finish. The floors are hard wood, except in the delivery room, where there is tile mosaic. Out of the \$25,000 given for the building all the library equipment has been purchased, modern and good in every way, with steel stacks and heavy oak tables, chairs, and filing cabinets.

No attempt has been made to construct a fireproof building. This would have been almost impossible with the funds available, and unnecessary, when the steam heating apparatus is not in the building, but across the lawn in the high school building. This saving of expense left funds for many minor conveniences and helped to make the library building as a whole light, roomy and practical for library purposes. LOUISE RUSSELL.

SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

From the fourth report of Washington County (Md.) Free Library

THE functions of a library are manifold, but still may all be summed up in one word—service.

To that end we systematize our work, keep our records, catalog, etc., with the strictest care;—send out our deposit stations, studying the wishes and tastes of each community; look for Sunday schools which may be helped—leave nothing undone which may bring the boys and girls to the children's room and keep them there; stimulate by all means in our power the use of the library by the schools; send out our book wagon; in short, conserve our various interests and multiply others, but in the retrospect of these daily activities, it is well to remember that after all the highest service which a library renders can never be incorporated in any report, since it can do no better thing than to give pleasure—just plain pleasure to a large number of people. It may accomplish this end in various ways, by the gradual intellectual advancement, by the slow uplift of the moral tone of the community, by the increase in material prosperity, for since a general increase in education produces a more intelligent class of wage earners, the public library certainly has this effect; still these are only means to a greater though intangible ultimate purpose, the enrichment of life, the expansion and the cultivation of all powers which make for happiness.

And the great army of men and women who use our public libraries read because it gives them pleasure—because through books

they are lifted out of the dull routine of every day life, their imaginations are quickened and for the brief space that the book holds them in thrall the colors of life assume a brighter tint. This is the greatest service literature ever performs. To increase from year to year the roll of those who know what this pleasure is, and to help them year after year to find it in an ever ascending scale of literature must always be the clear high aim of the public library.

IS A LIBRARY A MONUMENT?

AN interesting decision rendered in a recent California law suit affirms that a library building may reasonably be defined as a "monument" to a deceased person. The case in question concerns the will of the late George H. Fancher, of Merced, Cal., and the decision was given in a petition by Jonathan W. Fancher, Jr., for an order restraining the executors of the George Fancher estate from using certain funds of the estate to erect a free public library in Merced, as a "monument" to the late Mr. Fancher. The paragraphs of Mr. Fancher's will on which the executors founded their purpose were as follows:

"Fourteenth—I set apart from my estate for my funeral expenses and proper interment of my remains and a suitable monument to my memory, \$25,000.

"Fifteenth—It is my request to have my remains buried on my Bear Creek ranch, in township 7 south, range 15 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian."

The executors, in answer to the petition of the contestant, thus stated their intentions:

"First—Bury the remains of the deceased on the Bear Creek ranch at a point south of the Santa Fe railroad reservation and east of the Merced and Bennett ranch public road.

"Second—Erect over the grave of deceased a granite monument ten feet high and six feet square, etc., and on the side of said monument facing said public road, in large letters, place the following inscription: 'George H. Fancher. Born, New York, 1828. Died, California, 1900. Founder of George H. Fancher Memorial Free Library, Merced, Cal.'

"Third—Construct on a suitable lot in some public and prominent place in the city of Merced a fireproof library building, to be used as and for a free public library by the citizens of Merced County, said building to be named, known as and called the George H. Fancher Memorial Free Library, and to be known, used and maintained as such, and in some suitable place in said building, to be reserved therefor, to place a tablet of marble or other suitable inscription to the memory of said deceased."

They added that the board of trustees of the city of Merced had expressed their willingness to accept the building as a trust and assume the duty of maintaining a free public

library therein, and to care for the grounds and preserve the memorial tablet.

The decision, which was rendered by Superior Judge Rector, of Merced County, denied the petition for a restraining order in the following statement: "One definition of the word 'monument,' found in all standard dictionaries, is the term 'a building.'

"The structure proposed to be erected by the defendant executors is certainly a building. That it would be monumental to the memory of the deceased seems to the court equally certain. The term 'Memorial Library' is a familiar one in this country. As it is proposed to make it fireproof, it will, in all probability, be as enduring as a marble or granite shaft would be. The deceased left it entirely to the executors as to what would be a suitable monument. We are not to inquire beyond their decision, as long as it is reasonable. Viewed from that standpoint, the court sees no ground upon which to step in and restrain them. They have followed the wishes of the deceased to have his remains buried on the Bear Creek ranch, and have chosen as public a place thereon as can well be found, and propose to mark the spot in a most public and enduring manner. Upon this gravestone, or monument, there is to be inscribed a clear and suitable reference to the greater or more distinctive monument in the nearest city (Merced), which is the county seat and was the home of the deceased at the time of and for a long time prior to his death. This, as a plan to commemorate the deceased, seems to the court perfectly reasonable and proper."

It is probable that an appeal will be taken, so that the erection of the "monument" proposed is not yet assured.

ITALIAN LITERATURE IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

A SECTION of the International Exhibition to be held at Milan, Italy, in 1906, will be devoted to "Italians abroad," and will be organized to show all printed matter which can be collected concerning the Italian emigration to foreign countries and all literature relating to the life of Italians in these countries. The librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale di Brera requests all public libraries in the United States that have established special branches for Italians, formed special collections of Italian literature, and published catalogs, finding lists, or any printed matter for the use of Italian patrons, to be good enough to forward copies to Giuseppe Fumagalli, Direttore della Biblioteca Nazionale di Brera, Milano, Italy.

It is hoped that a liberal and prompt response to this request will be made by all American libraries interested.

J. I. WYER, JR.,

Secretary American Library Association.

State Library Commissions

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS, Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, Iowa State Library Commission, Des Moines.

A meeting of the executive committee of the League of Library Commissions was held in Indianapolis on Dec. 13. Besides holding business sessions, the members of the league were given opportunity to study the work of the Indiana Public Library Commission, and to visit the library school recently established under the commission's auspices at the Winona Technical Institute. A reception in honor of the visitors was held at the Technical Institute on the evening of Dec. 13. The business transacted at the meeting included the passage of a resolution urging the library commissions represented in the league to ask their senators and congressmen to co-operate with the Governor of Alaska in taking the necessary steps to secure for Alaska a library commission whose first efforts shall be directed toward establishing a system of travelling libraries.

State Library Associations

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Thomas M. Owen, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.

Secretary: Junius M. Riggs, State Supreme Court Library, Montgomery.

Treasurer: Miss Laura Elmore, Carnegie Library, Montgomery.

The second annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association was held in Mobile, December 4-6, 1905. The association was organized and held its first meeting in Montgomery November 21, 1904. The Mobile meeting showed growth in membership and in interest, and gave encouragement for the future. The attendance was representative, and the social features of the several sessions added much to the pleasure of all. Dr. Thomas M. Owen and all of the old officers were re-elected and their administration was enthusiastically endorsed.

The first session was called to order at eight o'clock on the evening of Monday, Dec. 4, in the small lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. building, when a few words of welcome were said by A. C. Harte, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. President Owen presided. In the absence of the secretary, Junius M. Riggs, Miss Laura Elmore was appointed secretary *pro tem*. The invocation was delivered by Rt. Rev. Edward P. Allen, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Mobile; Mayor Lyons gave an address of welcome; and "The greeting of the libraries" was extended by Hon. Peter Hamilton, of Mobile, who then presented an instructive review of "Alabama literature." President Owen then read his annual address, reviewing at length library conditions and opportunities in Alabama and

suggesting the following recommendations: adoption of suitable provisions for the inauguration of a system of travelling libraries by this association; that all members of this association, as far as possible, join the American Library Association and subscribe for the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*; passage of resolutions of thanks to the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs for the gift of its travelling libraries; adoption of a resolution urging provision in the university summer school; provision for a committee on school libraries to co-operate with a like committee from the Alabama Educational Association.

On Tuesday morning the association was called to order at ten o'clock, the first item being an address on "The library as an educational force," by Dr. Charles C. Thach, of Auburn. The report of the executive council showed a healthy condition of the affairs of the association; three formal meetings had been held by the council during the year. Papers on "Fiction in public libraries," by Mrs. Theresa Miller, of Eufaula, and "Practical suggestions on school libraries," by Miss Nimmo Greene, of Montgomery, were read by title, in the absence of the writers. Miss Addie Moses, librarian of the Mobile Library, gave a paper on "The trials of a library pioneer," setting forth the history of the Mobile institution, which was established through her efforts in 1874, as the first subscription circulating library in Mobile. Her address was delightful in its spirit and enthusiasm, and in its mingling of personal and historical reminiscence. This closed the morning session, and in the afternoon the members were entertained at the home of the Hon. Peter Hamilton.

A stereopticon lecture on Alabama by Dr. Owen, president of the association, was the feature of the evening session. The attendance was large, the seating capacity of the hall being taxed. The lecture proved most interesting and instructive. Some seventy-five pictures were shown, among them illustrations of Alabama life and affairs from De Soto to the present date, state flags, views, scenes and maps.

Wednesday morning's session showed a large increase in attendance. The report of the treasurer was read, and various communications presented. Resolutions were passed, thanking the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs for its recent gift of travelling libraries; directing the installation of a system of travelling libraries by the association; and extending thanks for the hospitality and welcome of the Mobile hosts. The following important resolution, offered by Mr. Harte, was adopted, after a full discussion:

... "Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that a course in library science be offered by the University [of Alabama] Summer School, if not inconsistent with plans already projected, and if it can be done without embarrassing superior interests."

It is believed that the university authorities will favorably respond.

The committee on nominations made its report, and in accordance the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; vice-presidents, Mr. A. C. Harte, Mobile; Dr. C. C. Thach, Auburn; Dr. H. A. Sayre, University of Alabama; secretary, Junius M. Riggs, Montgomery; treasurer, Miss Laura M. Elmore, Montgomery; executive council, Dr. J. A. H. Phillips, Birmingham; Miss Sara Callen, Montevallo; Prof. D. P. Christenberry, Greensboro; Prof. W. E. Striplin, Gadsden; Miss Frances Higgins, Selma.

Miss Frances Higgins read a paper prepared by Mrs. Kate M. Jarvis of the Carnegie Library, Selma, on "The children's room in public libraries," a careful and extended review of the development of library work for children, its importance, and the methods in use.

Dr. E. F. Buchner spoke at length on the needs and conditions of the University of Alabama, and then dealt with "The use of libraries in school instruction," emphasizing the great value of the library as an aid in "freeing the school from the tyranny of the textbook," and giving information and practical suggestions regarding co-operation between school and library. Mrs. F. H. Happer, librarian of the Mobile Y. M. C. A., read a paper on "Early American poetry;" and the next paper, on "Library work in the public schools of Jefferson county," was summarized by the president in the absence of Prof. S. A. Ellis of Birmingham. This gave an account of an effort being put forth for a central library from which small libraries will be circulated, to reach every school in the county. Luncheon was then served by the Y. M. C. A.

At the afternoon session, Prof. Douglas Allen, of the First District Agricultural School, Jackson, read a paper on "Books as factors in scientific agriculture." George W. Jones, president of the Central Trades Council, of Mobile, spoke on "How to interest laboring men in public libraries." This was effective and practical, recommending that libraries keep on file and readily accessible copies of the magazines and publications of the various organized crafts; that lists of industrial and other books be circulated in shops and factories, and that small collections of such books be sent in the same way for working men to select from; and that libraries use the newspapers more constantly for the dissemination of lists and library information. The other subjects considered were "The library and men," by A. C. Harte, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; and "The travelling library work of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs," by Mrs. C. T. Randall, read by Mrs. Erwin Craighead. Prof. D. P. Christenberry was asked to speak informally on "The rural library movement."

The papers read will be published in the formal proceedings of the meeting.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss Anna L. Sawyer, Public Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Anna Fossler, Library University of California, Berkeley.

The association has issued as circular no. 4, a general summary of the work done during 1905. The year, it is pointed out, "has been a momentous one for California librarianship," mainly on account of the Pacific Coast meeting of the A. L. A. Librarians are urged to put themselves in touch with the national association and with the library periodicals and to work for the higher effectiveness of the state association. By reducing the number of meetings yearly from eight to four, a useful concentration of energy has been obtained. "The tendency should be still further in this direction. Our state is unusually large, many of us are isolated from the benefit derived from frequent contact with the fellow members of our profession. In order to fulfil its purpose as a state organization, the C. L. A. must cover the whole territory." During the past two years the membership of the association has more than doubled.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress, Copyright Office.

Treasurer: Wm. S. Burns, Jr., Office of Documents.

The 89th regular meeting was held in the lecture hall of the Washington Public Library on Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, 1905. In the absence of the president and of the vice-presidents, the secretary called the meeting to order at 8.15 o'clock, and Mr. Edward L. Burchard was elected chairman for the evening. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the November meeting, the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented, showing that 36 new members had joined the association during the year and that a balance of \$151.16 was on hand in the treasury on Dec. 13, 1905.

The annual election of officers being next in order, the chair appointed Mr. W. D. Goodard and Mr. H. T. Dougherty as tellers, who proceeded to collect and count the ballots. During the count Professor Frederick V. Coville, of the Department of Agriculture, delivered the address of the evening on "Botanical libraries of the District of Columbia." He said that in the early days of Washington scientific book collections there was little systematic purchasing of botanical books. The first real botanical library dates from the organization of the Department of Agriculture in 1868. During the last 20 years, however, there has been great development in

this direction. Among the more notable collections are the following:

The Library of Congress, at present containing 1463 serials and 3623 books and pamphlets on botany. More than half the serials belong to the Smithsonian deposit, while more than half the books and pamphlets are the property of the Library of Congress. This collection is rich in books in the English language and in elaborately illustrated books.

The library of the National Museum, which has perhaps one-fourth as many botanical books as the Library of Congress, including many which supplement the last-named collection. The museum is the depository at present of the botanical library of Professor Edward L. Green, consisting of about 4000 volumes, rich in pre-Linnaean books, including many not elsewhere to be found in Washington. The museum is also to become the possessor of the library of Captain John Donnell Smith, of Baltimore, of about 1200 beautifully bound volumes.

The library of the Office of the Surgeon General, which also contains a small but useful collection, including some valuable works on diatoms and algæ.

The library of the Department of Agriculture, the largest botanical library in Washington, containing about 77,350 volumes. The general bearing of this collection is in the direction of economic and systematic botany.

The Geological Survey also possesses a noteworthy lot of books not elsewhere to be found in the District. The Patent Office library contains a few very interesting old botanical works, including the "Gardener's chronicle."

Among the private collections of note is that of Theodore Holm, of Brookland, rich in works on Arctic flora.

Professor Coville then gave an interesting and illuminating account of the Department of Agriculture's system of co-operative purchasing of botanical books. The first step taken in the inauguration of the system was to learn what books were already in the various collections. Next came the preparation of lists of desiderata, for which the titles of books requested by investigators but not found served as a basis. Dealers were next induced to send advance sheets of their catalogs, so that the inevitable delay in getting out requisitions for purchase might be offset by advance information of the offers of booksellers. Special steps were also taken to secure promptly the necessary official authorizations to buy. Mention was made of the understanding between the Department of Agriculture and the Library of Congress to inform the latter promptly of offers of early desirable books.

The speaker exhibited photographic copies of a number of rare books of which the originals are not obtainable. In several such

cases originals have been borrowed and photographed by permission, the copies serving every necessary purpose for reference. The cost of such reproduction is moderate, especially when compared with the value of the originals.

Mr. J. David Thompson spoke of the efforts of the Library of Congress to co-operate with other Washington libraries, not only in the purchase of botanical books, but all scientific books, the aim being to supplement other collections.

Miss Barnett, assistant librarian of the Department of Agriculture, spoke of the relation between the sectional libraries and the main library of the department.

The tellers then announced that 72 ballots had been cast and that the following persons had been elected as officers for 1906: president, Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library; first vice-president, Mr. Theodore L. Cole, of the Statute Law Book Company; 2d vice-president, Mr. Edward L. Burchard, chief of the Order Division, Library of Congress; secretary, Mr. Earl G. Swem, of the Copyright Office; treasurer, Mr. William S. Burns, Jr., Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Members of the executive committee: Mr. C. B. Guittard, librarian of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Miss Beatrice C. Oberly, Library of the Department of Agriculture; Miss Emily A. Spilman, of the Public Library.

Mr. Burchard declined the office of second vice-president on account of certain special work which he had planned for the future. On motion the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the association for Mr. C. H. Hastings, of the Card Distribution Section of the Library of Congress for second vice-president. Mr. Burns also declined a third term as treasurer. On motion the new executive committee was empowered to fill the vacancy.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30. The attendance numbered 35. Members not able to attend mailed their ballots to the secretary to cast for them.

FREDERICK W. ASHLEY, *Secretary*.

FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Carolyn Palmer, librarian Stetson University, De Land.

Secretary-treasurer: W. W. Hall, principal High School, Miami.

The annual meeting of the Florida Library Association was held at Miami, Dec. 27-29, 1905, in connection with the annual conference of the Florida Educational Association. The officers named above were re-elected, and in addition an advisory committee was appointed, consisting of George B. Utley, librarian of the Jacksonville Public Library, and A. A. Murphree, president of Florida Female College, Tallahassee. A few reports

of progress from various parts of the state were made, but no regular program was carried out. On Dec. 28 Mr. Utley gave an address before the Educational Association on "The public library in relation to the school," giving practical suggestions for the establishment of libraries in towns or larger places and urging especially that libraries be placed on a basis of municipal support. At its close it was *Voted*, That the subject of "Libraries" be represented at each succeeding program of the Education Association conference.

The Florida Library Association was organized in 1901, and has since then held an annual meeting in connection with the Educational Association; but as there were only two or three library workers in the state—indeed, only one, the librarian of Stetson University, whose whole time was devoted to the work—the membership was, and is, mostly composed of teachers. It is hoped that the establishment of the Jacksonville Public Library—the only free public library in the state—and the growing interest in libraries, may increase the membership and activities of the library association during the coming year and that at its next meeting it may be able to present a regular program and hold something more than merely a business session.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: M. D. Bisbee, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover.

Secretary: Miss H. L. Johnson, Free Library, Berlin.

Treasurer: Miss Edith Simmons, City Library, Massachusetts.

When it is said that a meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held on Dec. 12, 1905, in the lecture room of Miss Garland's new library building in Dover, N. H., the success and enjoyment of the two sessions may be taken for granted. The attractiveness of this new "shrine of St. Andrew" (Carnegie) was enhanced by the assistants meeting us with hot chocolate and "delicatessen," appreciated by the many who had taken an early cold start.

In 1792 Dover had the first of those social libraries which were the nuclei of public libraries. Colonel Daniel Hall, long an efficient trustee, in greeting the association, gave this and other interesting facts concerning the model development of this library from 4000 to 34,000 volumes, the institution having ever been to Dover more than could be told in words.

The president, Professor M. D. Bisbee, librarian of Dartmouth College, responded to Colonel Hall with a delightful dry wit, which characterized all his presiding and his introduction of the speakers. His mention of Miss Garland's work (with fellow-officers of the A. L. A. and fellow-editors of the *Booklist*) voiced the common feeling that through her

our remote local conference touched the broader library issues.

The regular program opened with a capital paper on "Genealogical research," by Mr. Otis G. Hammond, of the New Hampshire State Library. It showed how a dull subject can be fanned into glowing interest by having, as a backlog, mastery of your subject, and then throwing on humorous and concrete illustrations.

An unexpected pleasure came next in hearing from Professor George Little, librarian of Bowdoin College, whose presence together with that of a few librarians from Massachusetts gave our meeting an unusual feeling of territorial expansion.

The next two speakers were Miss Clara F. Brown, of the Concord Public Library, and Miss F. Mabel Winchell, city librarian of Manchester. Miss Brown, in careful extracts from addresses made at Portland, gave a "Résumé of the A. L. A. Conference." Miss Winchell by word, photographs and souvenirs imparted most interestingly many things not heretofore told the stay-at-homes, giving "Glimpses along the route of the A. L. A. party."

A pleasant luncheon was served in the Unitarian vestry by the ladies of that parish.

The afternoon program was completed by representatives of two colleges. Professor R. W. Husband, now of Dartmouth, lived formerly in California, and was the pioneer teacher in the wild region near Banff. His paper treated of "The library as an interpreter of topics of the day," and was of a high order. Stimulating criticism and practical suggestion in terse style and thought followed upon his postulate that "the library exists to give borrowers that which it is most advantageous for them to have." The public librarians present were fortified in their "persistent skepticism" as to the merits of new publications by Professor Husband's plea "for limiting the function of the popular book." He proposed creating interest in instructional works by having right at hand in the reading room a case of books changing rapidly with the events of the day and the seasons, to give worth-while information on worth-while current topics.

Professor C. W. Scott, of the New Hampshire College at Durham, spoke on "Library cranks," and pricked with genial and whimsical satire some foibles of librarians, the public, architects and publishers. Hearty applause followed, after which the presiding officer, who had been doing profound thinking, announced that Dover rhymed with clover, and the meeting adjourned as library meetings do in this state and presumably elsewhere, just in time to catch the train. If the association met in order that "the knowledge of each might become the possession of all" its object was fulfilled.

GRACE BLANCHARD, *Secretary pro tem.*

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George H. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, McCook.

Secretary: Miss Nellie J. Compton, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held Dec. 27 and 28 at the Lincoln City Library. Miss Edna D. Bullock presided. There were over 60 people in attendance representing 20 different libraries.

The general topic for the first meeting was children and their books. The first paper was by Miss Kate Swartzlander of the Omaha Public Library on "Work of a children's librarian." She brought out the desirability of having a comfortable, well-lighted room or corner, as the case may be, for the children, with furniture suited to their needs and with no obstruction between them and the attendant; few pictures and those of subjects which will appeal to the child: a globe, plants, if well cared for, anything that will add a more home-like effect. Only books which are truthful and deal with wholesome material in a wholesome manner should be allowed in the children's shelves, and the good books whose number is not really large should be duplicated rather than buy those which are not so desirable. There should be a special catalog for the children's department, with the subject headings simplified and no technical names introduced.

To teach the children whose standards we wish to raise, and interest them in the better things, nothing is found so effective as new copies of the books we wish to circulate. Having these on the table with the front covers up will do much toward lessening the circulation of the poorer books. A children's librarian should have a knowledge of the school course of study and be able to furnish books relating to it which will be read with pleasure.

Miss Frances Morton, of the Lydia Bruun Woods Memorial Library, Falls City, read a paper on "What the librarian of a small library can do for the children." This was exceedingly helpful, as there are only two libraries in the state which have special children's librarians. As much liberty for the children as possible, books within easy reach, and encouragement to handle them as their own treasures, were some of the things named as possible to every one. The smaller the library the more carefully must the books be selected to apportion them rightly to the different grades and classes of readers and their varied demands. In the small library it is especially important to teach the children to help themselves. They enjoy consulting the lists or choosing for themselves from the shelves. And from this they may

go on to really helping the librarian, keeping certain shelves in order, doing errands and the like. This is one of the best ways in which to get into touch with the children, really the most important thing of all.

The discussion of these two papers was led by Miss Anna V. Jennings of the Kearney Normal School Library.

Miss Elizabeth N. Robinson, of the Lincoln City Library, talked on "Picture books for children," of which she had a large number to illustrate her points. She made a plea for the small picture book rather than the large, heavy, expensive one, so awkward to handle and so much more quickly soiled and worn out. Pictures should be well drawn and colored, the treatment simple and the subject within the reach of the children's minds. The humor or sentiment which appeals to the older person are often not understood by the children. The bad influence of the Sunday newspaper picture supplement, with its crude drawing and coloring, its caricature of everything that should be respected, was emphasized. Miss Robinson divided picture books into three classes—those absolutely bad, as the "Buster Brown" and "Katzenjammer kids" books; those which are doubtful, either because children do not appreciate them or because they have a questionable influence. Among these were included Peter Newell, "Father Goose," "Slovenly Peter," and the later "Goop" books. Last were those absolutely good—among which were the books of Kate Greenaway, Elizabeth Shippen Green, Howard Pyle, and Jessie Wilcox Smith.

Miss Florence S. Smith, of the Beatrice Public Library, led the discussion on this subject.

The session closed with a paper by Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, on "The library beautiful."

Wednesday evening the Lincoln City Library board and the Woman's Club held a reception for Miss Stearns and the visiting librarians. This was preceded by short talks by Prof. E. W. Hunt, of Syracuse, and by Miss Stearns. Prof. Hunt's home, in the center of a rural district and four miles from a town, is a travelling library station "open all day every day in the week." He gave a graphic description of the benefits derived from this library in the community, where to ninety-five per cent. of the people it is the only possible means for culture and self-improvement. Miss Stearns told most entertainingly of the library commission work in Wisconsin.

After the more formal part of the reception occurred one of the most enjoyable features of the meeting when the librarians present drew their chairs into a circle and took part in a story-hour, with Miss Stearns and Mr. Wyer alternating as story tellers in chief.

Thursday morning Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, gave an instruction-hour for librarians on "Reference work in a small library," which was most helpful. He brought out with strongest insistence that the main thing is for the librarian to know thoroughly all the material which she has in her library, so that every scrap that comes into her hands can be used and used quickly. Careful clipping of the daily papers will be worth while. Thorough examination of each number of each periodical that comes to the library as well as of all books was insisted upon.

A suggestive list of the six periodicals most useful for reference work in a small library was given, also a minimum number of reference books necessary in the small library.

Prof. C. R. Merrifield, Grand Island College Library, spoke on "The periodical collection," telling how he had managed to build up a collection of nine hundred and fifty volumes of periodicals by collecting from the town people alone during the past three years and of how they were cared for when collected. Miss Fannie Geer, Columbus Public Library, in her discussion, related her experiences in the same line of work in a way which must have given an inspiration to several present to go and do likewise.

An appreciation of Miss Rachel Berry, who was elected president of the association at the last meeting, but died during her term of office, was given by Superintendent G. H. Thomas, of McCook.

The session closed with a round table conducted by Miss Stearns on "The problems of a small library." Miss Stearns' presence at the meeting was an inspiration to all present. Her helpful papers and talks, her frank discussions and suggestions, her knowledge and experience, added greatly to the benefit and pleasure derived from each session.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Superintendent of Schools Geo. H. Thomas, McCook; 1st vice-president, Miss Fannie Geer, Columbus Public Library; 2d vice-president, Miss Mary K. Ray, Kearney Public Library; secretary, Miss Nellie J. Compton, University of Nebraska Library; treasurer, Miss Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha Public Library.

NELLIE J. COMPTON, *Secretary pro tem.*

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: John P. Kennedy, State Librarian, Richmond.

Secretary: Edward S. Evans, Assistant State Librarian, Richmond.

Treasurer: Miss Mary G. Lacy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blackburg.

The Virginia Library Association was organized in Richmond on Dec. 6, 1905, when a constitution was adopted and officers elected

as follows: President, John P. Kennedy, state librarian; 1st vice-president, W. H. Sargeant, librarian Norfolk Public Library; 2d vice-president, John S. Patten, University of Virginia; secretary, Edward S. Evans, assistant state librarian; treasurer, Miss Mary G. Lacy, librarian Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blackburg; executive committee, S. S. P. Patteson, J. C. Metcalf, Alice B. Dugger, Mrs. C. E. Hartsook.

The constitution gives the purpose of the association as being "for the promotion of a closer intercourse among librarians and all interested in library work in Virginia, and to further library interests in general" and adds: "and we hereby recognize the state library as pre-eminent in the library field of Virginia, and in like manner the Library of Congress in the national library field." A regular annual meeting is provided for, with other meetings to be held in the discretion of the executive committee. "The executive committee shall hold monthly meetings in the state library in the city of Richmond." Membership dues are \$1 a year. "Local representation" is provided for, as follows: "The executive committee shall appoint a representative in each county whose business it shall be to keep in touch with the library interests of his or her county, correspond with the main organization and make such reports to the state library as the librarian of that institution shall deem necessary for the furtherance of library interests throughout the state." Another provision deals with "local organizations": "Any local association consisting of not less than five members may become an associate member of this association upon an affirmative vote of the executive committee. The annual dues of each local association shall be one dollar. This association shall give such associate members all possible aid in the furtherance of local library work."

At a meeting of the executive committee, held Dec. 13 in Richmond, it was determined that all funds not needed for current expenses of the association should be used in the advancement of library interests throughout the state. The method prescribing how these funds should be disbursed, it is hoped, may result in the establishment of libraries in many communities now without such institutions. The association will give \$100 worth of books to any community producing a similar sum from other sources. A guarantee will also be exacted, pledging the support of the community to the library thus established; and in the event of a failure to carry the obligation into effect, the library becomes the property of the association. It is believed that in addition to the funds accruing from annual dues considerable money may be secured from private persons interested in this method of establishing libraries throughout the state.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: Mary Eileen Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 156 Wabash avenue.

Secretary: Evva L. Moore, Oak Park Public Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library.

The December meeting of the Chicago Library Club was called to order at 8.15 p.m. on the 14th ult., the president, Miss Ahern, in the chair, and 30 members and friends in attendance.

It was moved to refer to the executive committee the subject of co-operating with the Municipal Museum in presenting the subject of libraries to audiences in South Park field houses.

A letter from the secretary of the A. L. A. was read, urging all librarians to work with their Congressmen against the proposed tariff on books imported by libraries.

The subject of the evening was then introduced by Mr. Leupp, of John Crerar Library, in a discussion of "Contact with the public." He urged the careful study by the loan clerk, not only of the resources of his own library, but also of all neighboring libraries. He should take all free government publications and should know where other publications (too expensive perhaps for his library to take) can be found. He should take great care in discovering exactly what material a reader wants. It was also suggested that friendly rivalry between neighboring libraries often proves a spur to more thorough work. Mr. Smith, of the Chicago Public Library, spoke of what his library tries to do for the public in aiding all who come and teaching them to use catalog and indexes.

Mr. Larson, of the reference department of the same library, divided attendants into three classes: 1, those who are attentive and courteous; 2, those who are attentive and not courteous; 3, those who are not attentive and not courteous; while his readers were classed as 1, those who know what they want; 2, those who have only a general idea of what they want; 3, those who do not know what they want and are not ready to be satisfied by any efforts in their behalf.

Miss Elliott corroborated Mr. Smith's statement that most of the friction between librarians and the public was caused by the adherence to necessary rules; that, while in a bank these are accepted by people as a matter of course, they are chafed under in a library. The necessity of working from the reader's point of view was emphasized by Miss Thayne, of Scoville Institute, while Miss Van Horn, of Lake Forest, questioned whether it is always wise to encourage reading, especially among women who neglect their daily

work for the sake of a very mediocre type of fiction. Miss Wright told of work with foreigners trying to educate themselves by means of the public library.

The difficulty experienced by the general public in using indexes and catalogs, and the value of the personal element were given by Miss Durkee and Miss Abbott, the latter adding that, while the attendant may offer better suggestions, it should be done as by one who handles so many books that she naturally knows her books well, but not as the advice of a person who knows the subject in hand better than does the enquiring reader.

A general discussion followed, led by Mr. Routzahn, of the Municipal Museum, who protested against the large element of institutionalism prevailing in so many libraries.

RENÉE B. STERN, *Secretary pro tem.*

EASTERN MAINE LIBRARY CLUB

President: Mrs. H. M. Estabrook, Orono.

Secretary-treasurer: J. H. Winchester, Stewart Free Library, Corinna.

The sixth annual meeting of the Eastern Maine Library Club was held in the hall of Foxcroft Academy, Foxcroft, on Thursday, Dec. 7, 1905. After formal opening by the president, and prayer by Rev. H. W. Norton, Dr. E. A. Thompson, of Dover, who gave the beautiful library building to that town, delivered an address of welcome. Response was made by Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine.

The first paper read was by J. H. Winchester, on "Value of local history," dealing largely with the methods used in gathering local records and materials of history in the Stewart Free Library at Corinna. He said in conclusion: "After this collection is made it should be put in some form which will make it readily usable. The family genealogies should be arranged in alphabetical order. The inscriptions from the cemeteries should be arranged in the same manner, each one by themselves. Everything should be filed away in the same manner you would make your card catalog. If you can get them printed so much the better, but until you can get things in shape for a town history typewritten copies will answer every purpose. Supplements can be added to any department at any time."

The discussion was participated in by Mr. H. M. Estabrook, Mr. Jones, and Dr. Roberts, of Colby College. A round-table discussion followed for half an hour upon the following topics: How can the remote taxpayer be interested in the library and can he be accorded any special privileges? What are the best periodicals for an academy or high school? What per cent. of fiction should be added to the town library? What reference books should be included in a library of 3000 to 4000 volumes?

A memorial address upon the life and services of the late Leonard Dwight Carver,

state librarian, was given by Arthur J. Roberts, of Colby College, and at its close a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

Luncheon was served at the Blethen House, Dover, and many of the members visited the attractive little Dover Public Library. At the afternoon session the subject, "Co-operation of the public library with the schools," was opened by H. R. Williams, of the Foxcroft schools, and led to some general discussion. A. Gertrude Earl, pastor of the Dover Universalist Church, gave an address on "The value of the library to the community," and Mr. H. M. Estabrooke spoke on "The importance of Maine," urging librarians to maintain bureaus of information on the history, politics, industries and activities of their state, and to aid in the development of Maine bibliography. The committee on resolutions then submitted the following memorial resolutions, which were adopted:

"As members of the Eastern Maine Library Club we wish to record our profound sorrow at the death of the late Hon. Leonard Dwight Carver. We shall always cherish the memory of his friendly spirit, of his inspiring leadership, of his rare efficiency as state librarian, and of his enthusiastic devotion to the general library interests of the state.

"To the bereaved wife and daughter our hearts go out in tenderest sympathy. May they find solace in memories of the past and in faith that lays hold on the future,—even on eternal life."

A resolution was also adopted, recommending to the Governor that Ernest W. Emery, assistant state librarian, be appointed state librarian, as Mr. Carver's successor. After the usual formal expression of thanks for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded, the meeting adjourned.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

In November Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago, Ill., visited the school and told the students of the work of the Settlement in the stock yards district of Chicago. She dwelt particularly on the characteristics of the different nationalities with which the workers come in contact, and on the qualities essential to doing successful work among foreigners.

The month of December brought three regular visiting lecturers to the school. On December 4 and 5 Miss Lutie E. Stearns gave four inspiring talks. Her subjects were: "The library spirit," "The library beautiful," "The problem of the girl," and "The public library from the standpoint of the public." On December 14 and 15 Miss Mary Wright

Plummer, director of Pratt Institute Library School, gave two scholarly lectures on "The reading of poetry to children," and "The development of the public library." From December 11 to 21 Miss Marie L. Shedlock gave a series of ten lectures to the students.

One of the most interesting events in the history of the training school was the "Teachers' evening," held December 19 in Carnegie Music Hall. Invitations were sent to all the public and private schools of the city and the response from the teachers was very gratifying. The program included a lecture on "The art of story telling," by Miss Shedlock, several songs by Miss Christine Miller, of Pittsburgh, and the following stories told by Miss Shedlock: "The giant and the jack straws," "The wolf and the kids," "Hafiz, the stonecutter," and "The selfish giant."

The training school was most pleasantly remembered at Christmas time by Miss Hewins, who sent as a gift for the school reference library three old-time children's books: "Rollo's Museum," by Jacob Abbott; Berquin's "Children's friend," vol. 1, and "Merry's museum," vols. 1-4. This gift was especially appreciated by the school as coming from one who was a pioneer in library work with children, and who is always doing much for its development.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. Frank P. Hill lectured before the school Dec. 14 and 15 on "The effect of library training," "Branch libraries," "Library administration."

Miss Mary E. Hawley, of the John Crerar Library, spent a few days at the school in November, and told the students of her experiences in European libraries and of her attendance upon the annual meeting of the Swiss Library Association, where she was the only woman present.

The junior class has organized with the following members as officers: Mr. Chalmers Hadley, president; Miss Janet Nunn, secretary and treasurer.

The examination in elementary classification was held on Dec. 21.

The members of Mr. Eastman's class in library buildings have visited and reported on several libraries in the vicinity of Albany.

Mrs. Fairchild's many friends will be glad to hear of her continued improvement.

Miss Bacon holds a senior seminar every Friday for the examination of new library material received by the state library, hearing of library news and discussion of practical questions of administration. The following subjects have been taken up:

- Oct. 13. Frank K. Walter, How far should a public library supply the needs of a college situated in its own town?
- Oct. 20. Miss Anne T. Eaton, Is a children's room desirable in a small library?

- Oct. 27. Miss Sophie K. Hiss and Miss Esther Nelson, How far should the public in a public library and the students in a college library have access to the shelves?
- Nov. 3. Miss Mabel E. Leonard, 'Do demands made upon our library (an imaginary one) require the opening of a newspaper room?
- Nov. 10. Francis L. D. Goodrich, Librarian asks for an appropriation of at least \$100 for buying ornamental objects to increase the attractiveness of the library.
- Nov. 17. Frank K. Walter, Francis L. D. Goodrich, Arthur T. Rider, Librarians for men. Discussion of editorial in *Independent* for June 15, 1905. Is the case truly stated? If so, what can be done to better the situation?
- Nov. 24. Miss Helen M. Thomas, Shall patrons be allowed to draw more than two books at once?
CORINNE BACON,
Instructor in charge of program.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The university resumed work January 9, after a recess from December 22.

Miss Edna Lyman, of the Oak Park Public Library, gave three lectures on story telling, with illustrations, before the school, January 9-11, thus completing her course, which has been of great value to the students. The school has bought a collection of children's books, which it hopes to add to from time to time for the use of library students rather than for general circulation. The school will be benefited by the new provision for opening the university library on Friday and Saturday evenings, making it now open from 7.50 a.m. to 10 p.m. continuously six days a week.

The director of the library school has been granted four months leave of absence for general study and travel. During her absence Miss Mabel McIlvaine, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth Greene, B.L.S., '05, will be added to the faculty and staff. Miss McIlvaine has had 15 years' experience in library work, beginning under Dr. Poole. Her special experience fits her to teach book-making and the senior seminar, which will be devoted to cataloging problems and a cataloger's vocabulary of foreign terms. In the library she will strengthen the collection of political science continuations. Miss Greene will help in the reference department. Miss Simpson will teach advanced library economy. Miss Howe will have the library extension seminar.

From January to May Miss Frances Simpson will be acting director of the library school.

RECENT POSITIONS FILLED

- Lilian Arnold, '02, assistant organizer Indiana Library Commission.
- Mary Bevans, '04, librarian Rhinelander (Wis.) Public Library.
- Alice Bixby, '00, assistant Berkeley (Cal.) Public Library.
- Bertha Bond, '05, loan desk assistant, University of Illinois.
- Esther Braley, '03, librarian State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Helen V. Calhoun, '05, continuation assistant, University of Illinois.
- Fanny Duren, '03, substitute librarian, Eldora, Ia.
- Margaret Gramesley, '04, librarian LeMoyne Normal Institute, Memphis, Tenn.
- Edna Hopkins, '04, assistant Cincinnati University Library.
- Alice Matthews, '03, librarian South Dakota University Library, Vermillion, S. D.
- Emily Nichols, '05, assistant Armour Institute Library, Chicago.
- Ann S. Finkum, '05, librarian Marinette (Wis.) Public Library.
- Delia Sanford, '00, cataloger Wisconsin University Library, Madison.
- Lorena Webber, '05, librarian Iowa City (Ia.) Public Library.

Married

- Minnie Bridgman, '01, to L. M. Ingham, of Clinton, Ill., Oct. 25.
- Hazel Sloan, '07, to Philip G. Schoeder, of Helena, Mont., Nov. 15.
- Marietta Street, '03, to Hugh M. Price, of Paris, Tex., Dec. 28.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

The *A. L. A. Booklist* for December contains as additional features announcement of the appointment and purpose of the A. L. A. committee on publicity; bulletin no. 19 of the A. L. A. committee on book buying; and Miss Wilbur's monthly "index to reference lists published by libraries," previously published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

The *Library Association Record* for November opens with the address of Mr. John Pink, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, read before the Cambridge meeting of the L. A. U. K. and entitled "After fifty years, a retrospect." It is a review of a half century of library and literary history in Cambridge, Mr. Pink's connection with the public library dating from its organization in 1855. The rest of the number is almost wholly devoted to a summary report of the proceedings of the 28th annual meeting of the L. A. U. K. at Cambridge.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, December, 1905, cites a report by A. Aulard, in *La Révolution Française*, September, 1905, on changes introduced, or determined upon, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. They are: 1. The home circulation of duplicates. 2. The extension of hours of opening in the reading room. 3. Quicker service. No. 2 implies an extension of half-an-hour at certain times of the year, when daylight permits, there being no electric light. The wait for books is to be reduced from one hour to 15 or 20 minutes. Still another German library has moved, this time that of Heidelberg University, and again the details of moving are given in the *Zentralblatt*, to the possible profit of those contemplating a like "move." The full cost was 5000 marks, including expense of cleaning the books by means of a vacuum-cleaner. The work was well planned beforehand, and therefore easy to carry out.

LOCAL

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. On Dec. 15 it was decided at a conference of Mayor McClellan, Martin W. Littleton, borough president of Brooklyn, and Michael J. Kennedy, park commissioner of Brooklyn, to approve the proposed Prospect Park plaza site for the main building of the Brooklyn Public Library. The formal resolution adopted was as follows:

Pursuant to the authority vested in us by virtue of Chapter 553 of the Laws of 1905, we hereby designate and set apart as a site for the Brooklyn Public Library that portion of the lands bounded by Eastern Parkway, Washington avenue, town of Flatbush and Flatbush avenue, lying between the Prospect Hill reservoir, the Eastern parkway, Flatbush avenue and Prospect Park plaza, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Dated, December 15, 1905.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON,
President Borough of Brooklyn.

MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn.

A statement was also given out by Mr. Littleton, with the approval of the other members, which says in part:

"The consideration of the site on the park plaza having been had by eminent and technical experts, their report was substantially a recommendation of the committee for the adoption of this park plaza site. These experts were Professor Hamlin, of Columbia University, selected by the library trustees; Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., employed by the Brooklyn League, which is opposed to the site; and Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, employed by the committee, and it is remarkable that all three should have concurred in the general result."

At the December meeting of the directors, the president of the board was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to carry out the plans for the central building.

Camden (N. J.) F. P. L. William H. Ket-

ler, the librarian, sends further information regarding the Boys' Reading Fraternity, designed to encourage the reading of non-fiction books, and asks that librarians throughout the state co-operate with him in its extension. Although only one month old, he states that the association has had a marked effect upon the quantity of fiction read by the boys patronizing the Camden library. The fraternity, as already noted, is to be composed of "chapters," and Roosevelt Chapter, no. 1, of Camden, has a president, a vice-president, a secretary, an inside guard, an outside guard, a chaplain, and an executive board of five members. The president and vice-president are young men, while the secretary and the executive chairman and executive secretary are high school students. Roosevelt Chapter meets, in business session, once a month, and only members who display their membership cards to the guards are admitted. At this business meeting arrangements are made for an open meeting, or entertainment, one night a month, to which each member brings his father or next male relative. The boys themselves do the entertaining, and have displayed talent which, probably, would not have come to light but for the boys' ambition to display their abilities before the men. At the business meeting every boy is urged to "stand up and say something," even if it is only a question. The chapter has a few simple forms, one of them being the rising of the boys at two taps of the gavel and reciting their obligation in concert and with the right hand raised.

Clarinda (Ia.) F. P. L. The library was formally opened on the evening of Dec. 5, 1905. Nearly 400 persons have agreed to pay \$1 a year toward the maintenance fund, and the librarian has the aid of volunteer assistants. About \$2000 have been subscribed to the book fund, of which nearly \$1500 have been expended for books and \$60 for magazines and periodicals.

Covina (Cal.) Carnegie L. The library building was opened to the public on the evening of Dec. 4, 1905, when a large reception was held. It cost \$8000.

District of Columbia P. L., Washington. (8th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 11,322; total 73,045. Issued, home use, 353,493, of which 2684 were drawn from the Neighborhood House and 821 from the high schools, an increase of 75,308 vols. over the preceding year; "the percentage of fiction in the entire circulation dropped from 83.7, as reported in 1903-4, to 71.8." New cards issued, 10,614; total registration 38,779. Visitors to reference room, 74,296, to whom were issued 16,338 vols. not on the reference shelves.

An interesting and comprehensive report, showing growth in use and in activities.

There is opportunity for still larger development through branches in the schools, vacation school libraries and home libraries, and the utilization of like agencies. Urgent recommendation is made for increased funds for books and for assistants, erection of the Carnegie branches, and extension of the school circulation plan to reach police and fire stations, manufactories, institutions, etc. The estimates presented for the year 1905-6 call for appropriations of \$66,280 instead of the former \$39,120, the increases being mainly for salaries and additions to the force.

The marked decrease in fiction percentage of circulation has been brought about in part by the display of a proportion of books in other classes in the open shelf room. About two or three thousand non-fiction books are now displayed regularly, two or three classes being displayed for two or three months and then replaced by other classes. "It has been interesting to watch the increased circulation of the classes brought into the open-shelf room. History and travel were brought out about October 1, and the circulation of this group in October was almost double that of September. This increase kept up throughout the year, even though a selection only of books from this class was kept on open shelves after December. The bringing of the literature classes out caused the circulation in December to be more than three times what it was in September. Books on science and useful arts were brought out in January, and the circulation of these classes was at once more than double that of the previous month. The demand for these important classes has been so persistent that it seemed wise to leave them on the open shelves for a more extended period. This experience points to the need for a larger open-shelf room, in which a selection of from 15,000 to 20,000 of the best books in the library may be always available."

Home circulation of current periodicals, adopted in January, 1905, has proved popular, from one to ten copies of 15 magazines (75 copies in all) being taken for this purpose and kept in circulation four months. The duplicate pay collection also continues its popularity. No formal guarantee system is enforced for borrowers, the city directory being taken as main authority for a borrower's responsibility. The age limit has been reduced from 12 to 10 years, and Mr. Bowerman recommends that it be entirely removed, and that cards be issued to any child who can fill out and sign his application. In the children's room the circulation was 73,973, a gain of 25,675 over the previous year; of the fiction percentage of 67.38, 15 per cent. was fairy tales. In co-operation with the Audubon Society a series of four talks on birds was given in the lecture hall in April, and it is recommended that a series of Saturday lectures or talks on popular scientific subjects be arranged for the next season. "Most of

the work of the library with the public schools is in prospect, but there is every expectation of entering into the closest co-operative relations with the schools as fast as funds for necessary books and assistants will permit." A teachers' reference library is arranged in one of the study rooms, which is at all times open to teachers, and in which is shown also a fine selection of text books suited for use in the various grades, all of which have been contributed by publishers. The only branch in operation during the year was the Neighborhood House station, where the use of books showed improvement in quantity and quality.

Of books added, the majority are volumes in active demand for circulation. Expensive or highly specialized reference books are regarded as within the province of the Library of Congress or other reference libraries; but there is necessity for much duplication, especially of moderately expensive biographies and scientific books; the demand for technical books is also growing. "On January 1 the use of the ledger accession book was discontinued, and since that time the accessions register has been kept on order slips filed numerically. This change has greatly reduced the work of accessioning, since in the majority of cases the order slip does not have to be rewritten."

Much has been done to spread knowledge of the library by the issue of special lists and bulletins, and by newspaper articles and announcements of new books; as well as by special exhibitions, such as that of books suitable for Christmas gifts.

An apprentice course was begun in January, 1905, intended only for candidates seeking positions in the library, who are at least high-school graduates, who pass an examination conducted by the library, and who appear to have the requisite personal qualities. The plan adopted provides that all senior positions (those paying annual salaries of \$600 and upward) should, unless filled by promotion, be filled by candidates who are college and library school graduates; and that junior positions (under \$600), unless filled by promotion, should be filled by candidates who have served in this apprenticeship. Further details of the various departments are given in the appended reports of their respective heads.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. The Carnegie library building was formally dedicated on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 14, 1905, when exercises were held at the First Congregational Church. The chief address was delivered by W. E. Park, for many years a leading clergyman of Gloversville, and other speakers included Rev. Dr. Cords, of the First Baptist Church, and William R. Eastman, state library inspector. A telegram of congratulation was read from Mr. Carnegie.

The new building, for which Mr. Carnegie gave \$50,000, was described and illustrated in these columns at the time the plans were accepted and construction work begun (L. J., 29:140-141).

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. Formal ratification has been effected of the agreement between the library and the Historical Society of Grand Rapids, whereby the funds of the society as well as their books and other property are turned over to the library, the funds to be kept intact for the purchase of historical material relating to Michigan. These funds now amount to nearly \$1600, and are yielding an income of about \$90 a year, though for the present the expenditure from this income will probably not exceed \$50 a year.

Another incident of importance is the ratification of the contract between the library board and the board of education, whereby branch libraries will be gradually established in the public school buildings throughout the city. The school board will furnish and equip a large room, with an outside entrance in such of the buildings as may be agreed upon by the two boards; they will also furnish heat, light, and janitor service. The library will furnish the books, periodicals and the librarian, and keep the room open for library purposes not less than four hours each weekday, nor more than twelve hours, as may be determined upon. In a new school building which will be ready next September, the library will have a room equipped to seat from 75 to 100 readers, with tables specially adapted for children. In addition, the board of education gives the library the right to conduct a series of evening lectures in the school buildings at such times as may be agreed upon by the two boards. This plan, it is believed, will enable the library to extend its usefulness throughout the city at a minimum of expense. The library rooms will be equipped to shelve 2000 or 3000 volumes. It is the purpose of the library board to establish, if possible, one or two new branches in these school buildings each year until the city is well covered. There are now some 35 school buildings in the city and 30 of these are so located as to be convenient centers for branch libraries.

At a recent meeting of the city council, action was taken transferring to the library the copies not needed by the municipality—city officers, etc.—of the new city charter and all other municipal documents for exchange with other cities throughout the country. It is hoped to build up in this way a collection of municipal documents that will be of value and of interest both to city officials and to the public generally. This action practically makes the library the center for handling all city publications that go outside of the city. There are a large number of clubs, churches, and

other organizations that are studying municipal government and all its various problems, and the library authorities believe that a collection of first-hand sources will be of immense value to all persons interested in such things and in fostering a pride and interest in the city's progress and welfare.

Hatboro (Pa.) Union L. The 150th anniversary of the establishment of the library was observed on the afternoon of Dec. 14, when a large reception was held and historical and literary addresses were delivered. The library dates back to 1755, the first meeting having been held on July 19 of that year. The first annual meeting was held on Nov. 1, 1755. Many of the earlier purchases of books were made in London, and imported directly, and in 1768 the library contained 200 works in 461 volumes. In 1787 the library was incorporated. It then contained 620 volumes. A substantial library building, which it still occupies, was erected in 1849, the fund for its erection having been bequeathed by Nathan Holt of Horsham, who died during the previous year, leaving nearly \$6000 to the library.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. The opening of the Portland branch in December marked the fifth branch or department to be opened during the year just closed. The order of the openings was as follows: Highland branch, in January; main building, in May; Colored branch, in September; children's department, in October; Portland branch, in December. A summary of the year's work shows \$15,000 worth of books purchased and over 16,000 vols. cataloged. There are 76,451 vols. in the library, and the circulation for the calendar year to Nov. 30, was 137,787.

At the Portland branch an experiment was tried, in throwing open the building, with its 14,000 volumes, to the public for inspection and the registration of prospective members a week before the books were ready for issue. This resulted in an advance registration of 325. The branch is open from 2 to 9 p.m.

The library has issued the Newark list of "A thousand of the best novels" as a special bulletin, at five cents a copy. It also published a list of books recommended for Christmas gifts, to supplement the exhibition of such books held in the children's department from Dec. 4 to 25.

Nashville (Tenn.) Carnegie L. A series of six free lectures has been arranged, to be given in January, February and March. It is also planned to make a story-hour a feature of the work with children, giving stories, and travel talks with stereopticon illustrations.

New Orleans (La.) P. L. At the November meeting of the directors it was announced that the first prize for the main Carnegie library building had been awarded to Deboill & Owen, of New Orleans. In the secondary competition for branch libraries the first prize

was awarded to Fauvrot & Livaudais, also of New Orleans. The terms of the competition limited the branch library plans to local architects, but the main building competition was not so restricted.

New York City. Hispanic Museum L. The beautiful museum and library building given to the Hispanic Society of New York by Archer M. Huntington is practically completed, and will, it is stated, be opened early in the new year. The building stands on the northern slope of Audubon Park, at 155th St. and Broadway; it has cost nearly half a million dollars, and the institution is endowed by Mr. Huntington with a fund of \$350,000. The purpose of the whole enterprise is to advance the study of Spanish language and literature, in which Mr. Huntington has long been an ardent student. The museum-library building is built of Indiana limestone, in a Roman classic design. It is 100 feet front and 70 feet in depth, and is approached by an imposing double flight of granite steps. The main floor is devoted to a great reading room, and to study alcoves. The whole building is as nearly fire-proof as possible. Its chief contents will, of course, be Mr. Huntington's remarkable and extensive collection of books, manuscripts, coins, medals, seals and pictures dealing with Spanish and Portuguese history and literature. The Hispanic Society was established by Mr. Huntington on July 3, 1904, and at that time about 40,000 volumes had been brought together. An account of the building and of its collections is given in the January number of *Appleton's Booklover's Magazine*.

New York P. L. At a meeting of the trustees held on Dec. 13, it was voted that beginning with the new year the hours of opening of the Astor Library should be extended until 9 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. as heretofore, and until 10 p.m. for reading room use in six of the circulating branches. Resolutions were also passed providing for Sunday opening of the six circulating branches. A report from the director, Dr. Billings, was read, showing that the increased cost of evening opening at the Astor would amount to \$8000 a year. The trustees voted to appropriate this sum, and to appropriate \$5000 a year for the extension of hours in the six branch reading rooms. In the official notice of the evening service at the Astor Library, the library authorities say:

"As it will be difficult, if not impossible, owing to the lighting arrangements, to find books not on the main floor, it would be best for readers to give notice during the day of what books they desire for evening use, so that these books may be found and made ready for them when they call. This notice may be given by filling out order slips in the usual way during the day, or by letter or postal." Notice of the extension of hours

at branches is as follows: "On and after Sunday, Jan. 7, 1906, the reading rooms in the following branch libraries will be open on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 6 p.m.: Chatham square branch, 33 East Broadway; Rivington street branch, 61 Rivington street; Tompkins square branch, 331 East Tenth street; Ottendorfer branch, 135 Second avenue; Yorkville branch, 222 East 79th street; 96th street branch, 112 East 96th street; Aguilar branch, 174 East 110th street; Mott Haven branch, 569 East 140th street; Jackson square branch, 251 West 13th street; Bloomingdale branch, 206 West 100th street; Harlem Library branch, 32 West 123d street.

"Since Tuesday, Dec. 26, reading rooms in the following circulation branches of the system have been open until 10 p.m. instead of 9 p.m., as follows: Rivington street branch, Ottendorfer branch, Tompkins square branch, Amsterdam avenue branch, 536 Amsterdam avenue; Yorkville branch, 222 East 79th street; Tremont branch, 1866 Washington avenue."

Owatonna (Minn.) P. L. A remarkable demonstration of public feeling was aroused recently by the action of the library board in regard to the election of a librarian. The term of the present librarian, Miss Maude Van Buren, expired at the close of the year, and at the December meeting of the board of trustees, on Dec. 6, Miss Daisy B. Sabin, of Davenport, Ia., was elected librarian by a vote of five to four, at a salary of \$60 a month, being \$10 a month less than had previously been paid. At the same time the salary of the assistant librarian was raised from \$35 to \$40 a month. The action of the board in not re-electing Miss Van Buren had been foreshadowed for several weeks previously, and aroused strong public disapproval. A petition signed by over 500 well known citizens was presented to the board, setting forth Miss Van Buren's effective services and the esteem with which she was regarded by users of the library, and urging that she be retained. At the board meeting this petition was read and ordered filed, and the election of Miss Sabin was carried through by a majority of one vote. As a result of this action there was promptly issued a call for a public mass meeting of protest, signed by 100 citizens. It read as follows:

Whereas, The action of a majority of the library board in discharging Miss Van Buren from the position of librarian, in which position, in our opinion, she has rendered such conspicuous service as has given our library management an enviable reputation known throughout the state, is unwarranted and unjustifiable on any grounds of either justice or public policy known to us, and

Whereas, No charges, so far as known to the general public, have been made reflecting upon her or her management of this important public institution, and,

Whereas, Her place has been filled by the election of a person unknown to this community and to the members of the library board, who voted for her without resorting to the usual precaution of having

her application referred to a committee for investigation, and this too notwithstanding a protest signed by over 500 of our citizens had been presented to the board praying for the retention of Miss Van Buren:

Therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Owatonna, unite in inviting the members of the library board, and especially those members of said board who are responsible for this action to appear before a public meeting of our citizens at the Court House on Monday evening, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock, there to make known the reasons for their action, to the end that the general public may be in possession of the facts and reasons upon which such action was based. We consider this due to the members of the board, whose course is now severely criticized, and to the public whose servants these members are.

The meeting, held at the time announced, was attended by an audience that taxed the capacity of the court house to the utmost. Hon. John L. Gibbs, ex-Lieutenant Governor, was elected chairman. Of the members of the library board only the four were present who had voted for Miss Van Buren's re-election, and in response to roll call by the chair each of the four stated briefly the reasons for his action. Hon. L. L. Wheelock, chairman of the library board said that he had voted for the re-election of the librarian, first because from his long service on the board he deemed her especially efficient; second, because of her high reputation as a librarian throughout the state; third, because over 500 citizens had petitioned for her re-election; fourth, because he did not know of any other candidate for the place until five minutes before the vote was taken.

An address was made by Hon. W. R. Kinyon, who recited the facts regarding the preparation and preservation of the petition, and regarding its reception by the board said in part: "It seems to me such an action was uncourteous, unkind and unfair. It certainly was unexpected that any man or men would treat neighbors and friends with such disrespect. This is a public library. It is our library. The directors are appointed to carry out the public wishes, not to enable them to avenge either real or fancied wrongs, if any such they have. We have respectfully requested them as our agents and servants to retain in office our present librarian. All the sentiment, so far as I know, that has been expressed among the people, was in favor of her retention. We asked nothing but that of right belonged to us. Our request has been unheeded and ignored. From this point, the question of who shall be librarian, to me at least, is a minor one. They have by their action thrust upon us another question of vastly more importance. That is, the question whether we have the right to petition our officers whom we have placed in charge of our public business, and express to them our desires and wishes. If we have this right, then it is the duty of the officers so petitioned to give to our requests full and careful consideration, else the right is useless. . . .

"I wish to state that the directors of our library board are all men whom I have known for years, have respected them and been glad to call them friends. I would not knowingly do injustice to any one of them. Their private life has been honorable, so far as I know, and I can hardly believe that they would after due consideration and careful thought insult and ignore their constituents. I shall at least solace myself with the thought that their action was the result of haste and without giving much thought to the results. But the fact still remains that in their official position the people feel that the majority of this board have ignored their request and misrepresented those they were appointed to serve. It seems to me that under the circumstances the greatest service they can do the people now is to resign."

After addresses by other speakers a committee on resolutions was appointed, which later presented a set of vigorous resolutions, setting forth the excellent work done by Miss Van Buren as librarian for the past three years, the expressed desire of the citizens for her retention, and the action taken by the library board, and requesting the library board "at once to call a special meeting for the purpose of rescinding their action." The resolutions were adopted and a general executive committee of 15 members was elected, with power to appoint other committees, to call other meetings, and to represent the citizens before meetings of the library board and before the city council and mayor.

On the following day a brief public statement was made by the five members of the library board concerned, asking "for a public investigation of the Owatonna Free Public Library by the proper authority, that the true state of affairs may be made known to the public." To this one of the members added a protest that the details of a vote by ballot should have been "made public by an indirect and unjust mode of proceeding."

The latest development in the situation was the withdrawal by Miss Sabin of her acceptance of the position to which she had been elected. This withdrawal was sent upon learning more fully of the local conditions, and as a result the position of librarian is now left vacant. Miss Van Buren is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1902, and was elected president of the Minnesota State Library Association at its recent meeting in October, 1905.

Raleigh (N. C.) Olivia Raney L. (5th rpt. —year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added by purchase 264; total 7267. Issued, home use 28,315 (fict. 18,838; juv. fict. 5447), of which 21,186 were drawn by adults. Registration 3063. Receipts \$2801.65; expenses \$2685.96.

San Francisco (Cal.) Mercantile L. On Dec. 8 the question of continuing the library

or merging it with the Mechanics' Institute or Public libraries was submitted to ballot by the members. The result was in favor of consolidation with the Mechanics' Institute Library. Of the 620 members 346 voted, 231 favoring consolidation with the Mechanics' Institute, 128 favoring independent continuation, and 5 favoring consolidation with the Public Library. At a special meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, held on Dec. 20, it was decided by a vote of 123 to 41 to consolidate with the Mercantile Library Association, merging with that corporation into a new organization which is to retain the name and constitution of the Mechanics' Institute, but of which the library shall be known and designated as the Mechanics' Mercantile Library. The action taken was in the shape of the adoption of the report of the special conference committee recommending the proposed consolidation.

By the terms of the agreement the Mercantile Library Association will be merged into the Mechanics' Institute. Its members will be awarded life membership, and will enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Mechanics' Institute. Its assets, consisting of \$26,000 in cash, real estate worth \$3,000, personal property valued at \$10,000, and 80,000 volumes, will be turned into the new corporation, which will assume its liabilities, at present nominal.

Immediately after the adjournment of the special meeting the board of trustees of the Institute, empowered to take all the necessary steps to perfect the consolidation of the two corporations, met in session. It was voted to immediately publish the required legal notice of intention of consolidation, to obtain from the Mercantile Library Association a verified statement of its financial condition and to then adopt the proper resolutions, already prepared, containing the consolidation agreement and ratified by the signatures of the president and secretary of each corporation and of three-fifths of the members of the boards of trustees.

Spokane (Wash.) P. L. The handsome Carnegie building was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Dec. 18, when addresses were made by the mayor, Mrs. Estelle Deffenbaugh, the librarian, and Charles Wesley Smith, librarian of the Seattle Public Library. The building, which cost \$85,000, is two-storied with a high basement and an entrance supported by Ionic columns. A marble-lined vestibule gives entrance to the delivery hall, extending up to the roof and lighted by skylight. At the rear is a two-storied stack room, one tier only being installed at present, with a capacity of 75,000 volumes. On this floor also are a women's reading room, reference room, study room, general reading room, librarian's office, and cataloging room. The second floor gives accommodations for the trustees' room and an

attractive children's room; and in the basement are newspaper room, rest room for the library staff, unassigned space, and the usual storage and heating space. Mr. Carnegie's original gift for the building was \$75,000, in March, 1903, to which he added \$10,000 more in the autumn of 1904.

University of California, Berkeley. Mr. F. J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute Library of San Francisco, has been appointed custodian of the H. H. Bancroft Library, recently acquired by the university, to act during the time the collection remains in San Francisco—perhaps for a year to come—and during its removal to Berkeley. Professor H. Morse Stephens, to whose enthusiasm and interest the purchase of the collection is mainly due, has been appointed by President Wheeler as "Bancroft librarian," in addition to his other college duties. He will take charge of the collection after its installation at Berkeley and for the next three or four years will probably devote his time very largely to supervising the organization of the collection, under trained assistants, and making it fully available for use.

Virginia State L., Richmond. The library school, operated under the auspices of the state, with free instruction to all Virginia applicants, has started its second year successfully. Necessarily the class is small, owing to the rules of the library restricting the membership to ten; the course covers a period of two years. During the coming Assembly, certificates of graduation will be authorized by the state, and the number to be enrolled in each class enlarged to 20. Aside from the heads of the various departments of the state library, who, under the ruling of the librarian, must be graduates with three years' experience, all appointments made will be from the library class.

The annual report of the state librarian for the year just ended shows 43,000 readers and 96,000 books issued to readers upon application. This is an increase of over one hundred per cent. over the previous year.

Thirty travelling library stations have been established from books donated by friends; and the coming Assembly will be asked to appropriate sufficient funds to establish three stations in each of the 100 counties. As the railroads and steamboat companies operating in Virginia have agreed to carry all travelling libraries free of cost, to and from the main office in Richmond, the cost of operating the system will be materially lessened.

Another feature of the library's work is the preparation of students for inter-collegiate debates, and the furnishing to any citizen of the state any authority needed to complete a special study, upon having his or her application countersigned by the superintendent of the public school of any county or state. Every school teacher in the state is also al-

lowed to use the books of the state library for home study.

Washington County F. L., Hagerstown, Md. (4th rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1905.) Added 1928; total 15,832. Issued, home use, from central lib., 60,317 (fict. 69 per cent.); county circulation 20,917, an increase of 5129 over the preceding year. Total registration 5976.

There are now 66 deposit stations established in the county, from which 14,962 vols. have been distributed with a circulation of 20,917. A "library wagon" was started on the work of distribution through the county in April; it has made 31 trips, covering an average of 30 miles a day, and has distributed 1008 books. "To be a success there can be no hurrying from house to house, but each family must be allowed ample time for selection. It was found that comparatively little use could be made of this method of reaching the country people through the three hot months of summer, for the farmers were too busy to devote much time to reading, but the spring and fall have been periods of activity. If we had the means at our command we could profitably keep a man busy with the wagon all the time. Three trips a week are absolutely necessary to cover the territory and more could be made to advantage."

A list of the books distributed from the library wagon during one day gives an idea of the general good quality of the literature read.

The children's room at the main library has had an attendance of 20,627 and a circulation of 16,546 volumes. The story-hour has been continued, a Christmas tree was a feature of Christmas week, and bulletins and pictures have been largely used to awaken interest in books. Three stereopticon lectures for children have been given. Graded lists of books have been sent to the county schools, and the demand for books has exceeded the supply.

"An offer has been made to supply each minister in the town and county with an author catalog of cards printed by the Library of Congress, embracing the books which a clergyman would use as tools of his trade. This would cover the recent books in the departments of religion, ethics, religious biography and certain lines of philosophy. It is proposed to send this catalog free to any clergyman who will deposit \$1 with the librarian, this sum to be used in mailing cards of future additions in these classes. Thus far, six clergymen have signified a desire to avail themselves of this offer."

Watertown, N. Y., Flower Memorial L. A department for the blind has been established, with a nucleus of 17 books in raised point type. If there proves to be any demand for these books it is proposed to add to the collection.

FOREIGN

Bohemia. Ceska Osveta, published at Novy Bydov by L. J. Zivny, and devoted to the promotion of public libraries and educational extension, opens its latest number (vol. 2, no. 3) with illustrations of the children's rooms of the Milwaukee and Los Angeles public libraries. Its contents include "Notes on literature for children," by H. Promyk; "Reading in the national schools," by V. Benes; "Some words about the relation and co-operation of the free library and the school," by J. Dont. The foreign subscription rate to the periodical is 5s. yearly.

Denmark, Library progress in. In November a library association for a Danish popular library was formed, through the efforts of Dr. A. S. Steenberg, of Horsens, who has done so much of the development of library interests in Denmark. State aid has also been granted to school libraries for children and teachers, and Dr. Steenberg has perfected plans for a national library exhibition, the first to be held in Denmark.

Gifts and Bequests

Andover, Mass. By the will of the late Mrs. Helen G. Coburn, of Boston, a bequest of \$25,000 is left to the town of Andover for a library and memorial hall.

Ballston Spa. On Dec. 29 the village authorities accepted the offer of Mrs. Helen M. Knickerbacker, of New York, and her son, William H. Knickerbacker, of Ballston Spa, to erect a public library building as a gift to the town. The building is to cost \$30,000, and the village is required to appropriate \$500 a year for its support. The donors also agree to endow the library with a sufficient sum for maintenance, in addition to the required appropriation.

Jamestown, N. Y. James Prendergast F. L. By the will of the late Eliah F. Hall, of Jamestown, a bequest of \$1000 in cash is left in trust to Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, librarian of the Prendergast Library, "to apply the same to the purchase and presentation of books to the Prendergast Free Library, of Jamestown, such books as she may think I would prefer for that purpose." Hr. Hall, who was a native of Jamestown, and had long practiced law in New York City, retired from professional life some years ago and returned to Jamestown, where he spent much of his time in the library. He was particularly interested in political science, and from time to time gave books for the development of this department. His trust fund will probably be devoted to the yearly addition of books in this class.

Wesleyan University L., Middletown, Ct. An important addition to the collection has been made by the acquisition of the library of

the late James Cooke Van Benschoten, for 39 years professor of Greek in the university. This collection, consisting of 3300 bound volumes and many pamphlets and numbers of periodicals, has been purchased by friends of the university at a cost of \$1500 and presented to the library. Its especial strength is in sets of classical periodicals, editions of the Greek writers, works on Greek art, and books dealing with the New Testament.

Carnegie library gifts

Abilene, Kan. Dec., \$10,000.

Muskogee, Indian Territory. Dec. 9, 1905, \$15,000.

Red Bluff, Cal. Dec. 1, 1905, \$10,000.

Sarnia (Ont., Canada) P. L. Dec. 5, 1905, \$5000 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

Practical Notes

CLASP FOR LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, November 28, 1905. 119:1107.) il.

CLOTH AS A BOOK-BINDING MATERIAL.—In the state library, where the chief object of binding is durability and preservation, we look along the shelves in the stack room and observe the lessons that time alone can teach. Upon our shelves this one lesson is clear, that no leather of recent manufacture except the most expensive morocco is fit for bookbinding. It is also apparent that even the poorest quality of binder's cloth will far outlast any but the most expensive leather; even a six-cent muslin will outlast the larger portion of all leather used in bookbinding. State documents bound in five-cent muslin twenty-five years ago are now in better condition and stronger than similar volumes bound in so-called sheep five years ago.

The state library has discontinued the use of leather entirely except in continuations of sets well advanced in leather and when leather is used in continuations we use only high-priced morocco. Except in these continuations, which are few, we use two grades of cloth, the heavier called duck or canvas, and the lighter quality commonly known as buckram, or art canvas, however these terms vary with the user. There is a yet lighter grade of goods commonly called art vellum, which we have used but little, yet I am sure it is much superior to leathers of medium price. The duck does not take type impressions in such a manner as to make clear titles, and when we use duck we use leather label for the title.

I am strongly of the opinion that libraries should speedily discontinue all leather bindings, and I trust the time may soon come when all the states and the national government may entirely quit the use of leather in bookbinding. The best quality of cloth is much cheaper than even the cheapest quality of leather. Such cloth as I have mentioned above, thirty-eight inches wide, costs but 20

cents per yard, while the same surface area of leather of the most worthless quality costs six times as much—*Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Library, December, 1905.*

FILE BINDER FOR LOOSE SHEETS. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, November 28, 1905, 119:997.) il.

Librarians

ANDERSON, Edwin Hatfield, who resigned the librarianship of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh on Dec. 1, 1904, to enter business life, was appointed director of the New York State Library by the Board of Regents, on Dec. 14, 1905, succeeding Melvil Dewey, whose resignation from that office went into effect Jan. 1, 1906. Mr. Anderson also assumes the position of director of the New York State Library School. A sketch of Mr. Anderson's library career appeared in these columns in January, 1905, and to it little need be added. A graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1891, his ten years' work as head of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library brought him into the front rank of the profession as a library administrator and organizer. He has been active in the state and national library associations, a leader at once progressive and conservative, and all concerned with library interests will rejoice that he has been induced to re-enter the library field in a post that offers such wide opportunity for usefulness.

BERRYMAN, John R., for 30 years librarian of the State Law Library, Madison, Wis., has resigned that position, in which he is succeeded by Gilson Glasier, of Milwaukee.

GILBERT, Frank B., of Albany, N. Y., was on Dec. 20, 1905, appointed law librarian of the New York State Library, succeeding the late Stephen B. Griswold. Mr. Gilbert is a graduate of Hamilton College, class of 1889, and was admitted to the bar in Stamford, New York, in 1891, where he continued in practice for three years. In 1894 he opened law offices in Albany in partnership with Robert C. Cumming, and in 1891 he was appointed to act as attorney for the preparation of bills for introduction into the legislature, an office which he has since held. During last year he had also a lectureship at the Albany Law School.

HEWINS, Miss Caroline M., librarian of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library, will sail for Genoa on Jan. 13, going from there to Florence and some of the other Tuscan cities. She will return by the first of May.

KAULA, F. Edward, for the past three years assistant in the Library of Congress, has resigned that position to become cataloger and assistant manager of the Merwin-Clayton Sales Co., New York City.

RANKIN, George W., assistant librarian of the Fall River (Mass.) Public Library, was

on Dec. 9 elected librarian of that library, succeeding the late William R. Ballard. Mr. Rankin has been connected with the library since 1872, and early in 1873 became assistant in the cataloging department. He was appointed assistant librarian in 1874, having had entire charge of the catalog work, and during Mr. Ballard's illness he served as acting librarian.

RUSSELL, Miss Louise, librarian of the Carnegie Free Library, Alliance, Ohio, has resigned that position to join the staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. On Jan. 1 Miss Harriet Goss, of Cleveland, was elected as her successor. Miss Goss was formerly connected with the Cleveland Public Library and with the indexing force of the H. W. Wilson Co.

SWEET, Miss Belle, University of Illinois Library School, class of '04, and librarian of the Clinton (Iowa) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the University of Idaho, Moscow.

WRIGHT, Miss Ruth, formerly assistant in the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Michigan State Library.

WYER, James Ingersoll, Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska, and secretary of the American Library Association, was on Dec. 20, 1905, appointed reference librarian of the New York State Library, succeeding Dunkin V. R. Johnston, resigned. He later received the additional appointment of vice-director of the New York State Library School. Mr. Wyer is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and of the New York State Library School, class of 1898, and has had charge of the University of Nebraska Library since the autumn of 1898. He was elected secretary of the American Library Association by the executive board in December, 1902, being re-elected at the Niagara Falls Conference in 1903, and re-elected for a three-year term at the St. Louis Conference in 1904. In this position he has come into contact with the body of library workers throughout the country, and his efficient and painstaking work has been of great service to the A. L. A. and its members. He has been actively interested in library affairs in Nebraska, having served continuously as president of the state library commission, and having been president and a leading member of the state library association; and he is well known as a lecturer on bibliography and public documents. In 1905 he acted for four months as special organizer and advisory librarian for the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, giving services of great value during a difficult period. His enthusiasm, energy, and perseverance have done much for the development of library interests in his own state, and beyond its borders.

Cataloging and Classification

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. — As the 4th edition of Mr. Cutter's Rules enters Young Men's Christian Associations under their names and the A. L. A. Rules are to adopt the same plan, it would be desirable if different libraries which have already accepted this form or intend to do so, could arrive at a general agreement on arrangement of the great number of entries which are sure to accumulate under this heading. The Library of Congress having previously entered each local Y. M. C. A. branch under the name of the place is now about to change its entries in order to conform to the above mentioned rules. Theology and church history not having been recataloged, comparatively few entries are as yet represented in the new catalog. These have been arranged in the following tentative order:

I. Young Men's Christian Associations (to stand for the publications of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America and other general publications which cannot be provided for under II.). Special subdivisions to be made for General Secretaries Conferences, International Committee, etc.

II. Local associations as follows:

Y. M. C. Associations,	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
" " "	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>
" " "	<i>Colgate University,</i>
	<i>Hamilton, N. Y.</i>
" " "	<i>Columbia University.</i>
" " "	<i>London.</i>
" " "	<i>Louisville, Ky.</i>
" " "	<i>New York (City).</i>
" " "	<i>New York (State).</i>
" " "	<i>South Carolina.</i>
	<i>etc., etc.</i>

Note.—Under each local association subdivisions are provided, *e. g.*:

Y. M. C. Association, <i>New York (City),</i>
<i>Army Committee.</i>
Y. M. C. Association, <i>New York (City),</i>
<i>Library Committee.</i>
Y. M. C. Association, <i>New York (City),</i>
<i>Railroad Branch.</i>

The use of the plural in all cases, the occasional omission of a part of the name, and a failure to group together all publications of a given department (Railroad, Student, Colored men's, etc.), general as well as local, is admittedly a somewhat arbitrary procedure. It had seemed to me, however, that the simpler arrangement which is thus attained would offset these shortcomings.

The undersigned is anxious to learn from librarians or catalogers who may have had occasion to take up this question whether the arrangement as outlined above is likely to prove satisfactory when applied to a large number of titles, or, whether a different arrangement has been applied with success to

a larger body of Y. M. C. A. literature. Any suggestions or criticisms which may be offered will be thankfully received.

J. C. M. HANSON,
Chief of Catalog Division,
Library of Congress.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. T. 23. Campbell-Caroz. Paris, 1905. 8°.

The BROOKLYN (N. Y.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains a list of books for the blind, classed under the different systems of line and point print.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Manuel du repertoire bibliographique universel: Organisation—État des travaux—Règles—Classifications. O.I.I.(021). Brussels, 1905. 25½ cm. Publication no. 63.

A volume of about 2000 pages, incorporating the final revision (tables générales refondues) of the classification bibliographique décimale, which was originally issued in parts, 1899-1905, as Publication no. 25 of the Institut. Index alphabétique générale, 340 p. at end.

The JOLIET (Ill.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains a classed reference list of the library's "Illinois collection;" only 13 titles are included as Illinois fiction.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS. Suggestive list of books for a small library, recommended by the League of Library Commissions; compiled by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Madison, Wis. Part I: Books for adults. June, 1905, 58 p. O.

This is a practical, helpful, and well arranged list, and should be valuable in all small libraries. It gives 1200 titles, books most desirable for first purchase being designated by an asterisk. The introduction by Miss Cornelia Marvin, the compiler of the list, gives clear, practical advice on selecting, ordering, receiving and caring for books, with suggestions on class numbers, use of printed catalog cards, periodical indexes, etc. The list is arranged according to the D. C., with class number and Library of Congress card number in the left-hand column, and price in right-hand column.

The MEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* has issued a number dated February-September, 1905, containing a reading list on Spain, with special reference to Spanish art.

The OSTERHOUT F. L. (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) *Bulletin* for December continues its classed reference list on Mohammedanism.

PRATT INSTITUTE F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Monthly bulletin, December, 1905: Christmas list. 20 p. D.

A classed list, issued in connection with the exhibition of Christmas books held at the library during December.

The ST. LOUIS (Mo.) P. L. *Monthly Bulletin* for January contains a short reading list on Germany.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December devotes its special bulletin to "The Celtic revival."

The SEATTLE (Wash.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains an extended and interesting reading list on Christmas, prepared by Miss Mary Banks.

Bibliography

AMUSEMENTS. Chicago P. L. Books on indoor amusements. Chicago, November, 1905. 26 p. T.

A selected reading list.

BIOGRAPHY. District of Columbia P. L. Reference list no. 4: Interesting biographies; a brief list of books with annotations. Washington, D. C., December, 1905. 8 p. T.

Lists 57 volumes.

BOOK TRADE. Duff, E. Gordon. A century of the English book trade: short notices of all printers, stationers, bookbinders, and others connected with it from the issue of the first dated book in 1457 to the incorporation of the Company of Stationers in 1557. London, printed for the Bibliographical Society, by Blades, East & Blades, 1905. 26+200 p. O.

"List of the principal books quoted," p. xxxi-xxxv.

BOTANY. Czapek, F. Biochemie der pflanzen. 2. bd. Jena, 1905. 4°.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

BROCKHAUS PUBLICATIONS. F. A. Brockhaus, in Leipzig. Vollständiges verzeichnis der von der firma F. A. Brockhaus in Leipzig seit dem jahre 1873 bis zu ihrem hundertjährigen jubiläum in jahre 1905 verlegten werke. In alphabetischer folge mit biographischen und literarhistorischen notizen. Leipzig, 1905. vi, 459, [1] p. 23½ cm.

This continues the splendid catalog issued 1872-75, which covers the period 1805-72, the two volumes together forming a remarkably full record of a great body of German literature.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Cambridge P. L. Selected list of books, pamphlets, etc., relating to Cambridge. Cambridge, Mass., December, 1905. 32 p. S.

A classed author list; including also manuscripts (20 entries), and closing with "The Cambridge hymn" by Emma Endicott Marean.

CASCADE MOUNTAINS. Banks, Mary. Bibliography of the Cascade Mountains. (*In Mazama*, annual number, December, 1905, vol. 2, no. 4. Portland, Ore.)

Includes besides literature dealing with the Cascade range in general, that referring to individual peaks—Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Baker, Mt. Hood, Mt. Mazama and Crater Lake, Mt. Rainier, the last list including also titles of nine poems. In the editorial notes of this number readers of *Mazama* are asked to send additions to the bibliography from time to time, "as the literature of our snow-peaks grows."

CERVANTES. Henrich, Manuel. Iconografía de las ediciones del Quijote de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Reproducción en facsimile de las portadas de 611 ediciones, con notas bibliográficas tomadas directamente de los respectivos ejemplares (del año 1605 al 1905). Reunido y ordenado cronológicamente por Manuel Henrich. Precedido de un homenaje á Cervantes, por los editores, Prólogo, por J. Givanel, Génesis del Quijote, por Martínez Ruiz (azorin). Barcelona, Henrich y cia, 1905. 3 v. port., 601 facsims. 26 cm.

Magnificent publication. Vol. 1 contains facsimiles of 233 Spanish and Catalan editions; vol. 2 (facsim. 234-396) French editions; vol. 3 (397-601) other foreign editions.

COPEPODA. Wilson, C. B. North American parasitic copepods belonging to the family *Caligidae*. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905, 24½ cm. (Smithsonian Institution publication 1404.)

Bibliography: pt. 1, p. 666-669.

DANTE. Lane, W. C. Additions to the Dante collection in the Harvard College Library (1898-1904). (*In* 23d annual report of the Dante Society, Cambridge, 1904. Boston [Ginn & Co.] 1905. p. 1-109.)

DUTCH LITERATURE. Nijhoff, W. Bibliographie de la typographie néerlandaise, 1500-1540. Feuilles provisoires. Livraisons 13-15. La Haye, 1905. 25 cm.

ELECTRICITY. Whetham, W. C. D. The theory of experimental electricity. Cam-

bridge, University Press, 1905. xi., 334 p. (Cambridge physical series.)

References at end of each chapter.

ENGLAND. History. Innes, A. D. England under the Tudors. London, Methuen, 1905. xix., 481 p., 1 l. 23 cm. (History of England . . . General ed.: C. W. C. Oman. Vol. 4.)

Bibliography: p. 446-456.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. Grolier Club. Catalogue of original and early editions of some of the poetical and prose works of English writers from Wither to Prior. In three volumes. vol. 3. N. Y. (Grolier Club), 1905. 25 cm.

— Hand-lists of English printers, 1501-1556. Part 3: T. Berthelet, J. Butler, J. Herford, T. Gibson, J. Nycholson, R. Grafton, J. Maylor, T. Raynalde, W. Middleton, R. Kele, R. Lant, R. Wolfe; by E. Gordon Duff, R. B. McKerrow, W. W. Gregg, A. W. Pollard. London, Blades, East & Blades, for the Bibliographical Society, November, 1905. D.

Each list is separately paged; pts. 1 and 2 were issued 1895-96.

— White, Newport J. D. A short catalogue of English books in Archbishop Marsh's library, Dublin, printed before mdcxli, (Bibliographical Society, Catalogues of English books, no. 1.) Printed for the Bibliographical Society, at the Oxford University Press, September, 1905. 8+90 p. O. "As steps towards a complete catalog of all the English books printed up to the end of the year 1640, it is very desirable that lists of the books of this class preserved in college and cathedral libraries, and other similar collections, should be compiled and printed. . . The present series is an attempt on the part of the Bibliographical Society to encourage the publication of such lists."

FERMENTATION. Koch, A. Jahresbericht über die fortschritte in der lehre von den gärungsorganismen. 13 jahrg. 1902. Leipzig, 1905. 8°.

GEOLOGY. Wilman, M. Catalogue of printed books, papers and maps relating to the geology and mineralogy of South Africa. London, 1905. 180 p.

GERMAN LITERATURE. Deutscher literaturkatalog 1905-1906. [2. jahrg.] [Leipzig, 1905.] 4°.

GERMANY. History. Loewe, V. Bücher-

- kunde der deutschen geschichte. Kritischer wegweiser durch die neuere deutsche historische literatur. 2. verm. u. verb. aufl. Berlin, Rade, 1905. viii., 131 p.
- GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. Catalogue of the public documents of the fifty-seventh congress and of other departments of the government of the United States, July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1903. "Comprehensive index." Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 1264 p. 29 cm.
- INCUNABULA. Abbott, T. K. Catalogue of fifteenth-century books in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and in Marsh's Library, Dublin; with a few from other collections (with illustrations). N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1905. 8+226 p. + 13 pl. O.
- JEFFERSON, Thomas. Johnston, Richard Holland. A contribution to a bibliography of Thomas Jefferson. Washington, D. C., 1905. 4+74 p. O.
Issued as a "separate" from the Jefferson memorial edition of the "Writings of Thomas Jefferson." "An attempt in the main to record the books and articles in the Library of Congress relating to Thomas Jefferson." Entries of other material are starred. In two parts: 1, Jefferson's writings; 2, books and articles in magazines relating to Thomas Jefferson. Chronological, with entries alphabetical by author. Frequent annotations.
- LATIN PHILOLOGY. Bibliotheca latina; bibliographie annuelle des études latines; par C. E. Ruelle. 80 p. 8°.
Advertised (*Bibl. de la France*, Dec. 9) to appear Jan., 1906.
- LAW. New-York State L. Bulletin 98, Additions 5: Subject index of law additions, Jan. 1, 1894-Dec. 31, 1903. Albany, 1905. p. 137-402. D. 35c.
Supplementary to the subject index to the law library, compiled by the late law librarian, Stephen B. Griswold; the present volume, also prepared by Mr. Griswold, covers 21,184 vols. added during the decade ending with 1903, and follows its predecessor in plan and general form.
- MAMMALS. MacFarlane, R. Notes on mammals collected and observed in the northern Mackenzie River district, Northwest Territories of Canada, with remarks on explorers and explorations of the far North. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 1 p. l., 673-764 p. 24½ cm. (Smithsonian institution publication 1405.)
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- PRESBYTERIANS. The Presbyterian movement in the reign of Queen Elizabeth as illustrated by the Minute book of the Dedham Classis, 1582-1589; ed. for the Royal Historical Society, from the ms. in the possession of J. F. Gurney, by R. G. Usher. London, 1905. li., 105 p. 22x17½ cm. [Royal Hist. Soc. Publications. Camden series. 3d series. vol. 8.]
Bibliography: p. xxx-xxxiv.
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Bibliographie, 1905. 19½ cm. (Institut International de Bibliographie. Publication no. 66.)

STENOGRAPHY. Bibliographies stenographiques prep. par le comité de jonction des congrès internationaux de stenographie. (Belgique; Suède; Hollande; Suisse; Pays Yougo-slaves.) Paris, Comité, 1905. 28 p.

UNITED STATES HISTORY. Writings on American history, 1903: a bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1903; with some memoranda on other portions of America. Prepared by A. C. McLaughlin, W. A. Slade, and E. D. Lewis. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1905. xiv, 172 p. 26½ cm.

Continuation of Richardson and Morse's "Writings on American history," 1902 (reviewed in *L. J.*, 1904, p. 100-01, 436), which was the first serious effort toward the much-desired annual bibliography of Americana. This volume, while it owes much to its predecessor, nevertheless marks a distinct advance, both in scope and method. The compilers have confined themselves more strictly to the historical field, and excluded much of that useless material which overloaded the earlier work to no purpose. The 3591 entries are well classified, with occasional brief annotations and a full author and subject index.

WOMAN. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to woman. (*In* New York P. L. *Bulletin*, December, 1905. p. 528-584.)

Notes and Queries

EXHIBIT OF PRINTING.—The Society of Printers of Boston, devoted to the study and development of the art of printing, has prepared an exhibition illustrative of printing to be displayed in the Boston Public Library from Jan. 1 to Jan. 29. To explain this exhibition the society has compiled and published a handbook of about 48 pages, giving an interesting outline of the story of the printing art. A committee has also been appointed to consider the suggestion that from this exhibition there may be made a smaller one, so mounted as to be easily transported, which shall be lent to such libraries as wish to display it. Librarians who are interested and would like to do so, could probably obtain this exhibition, for little if any more than the cost of transportation, by writing at once to Mr. Henry L. Johnson, secretary of the Society of Printers, 4 Joy Street, Boston, Mass. J. C. DANA.

STATISTICS OF RE-BINDING.—Having for two years had care of the binder's work for a public library, I have gathered a few statistics in regard to books sent for their first re-binding, which may prove interesting to the readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The records for juvenile books were taken from both fiction and non-fiction, for many juvenile books of non-fiction circulate as freely as fiction, especially among boys. The adult books were fiction alone. It should be said that the library in question is an open-shelf library, having always a large attendance of readers, so that the books, particularly the juvenile, receive quite a little wear in addition to their use while in circulation. My averages, obtained from one hundred representative books of each class, were as follows:

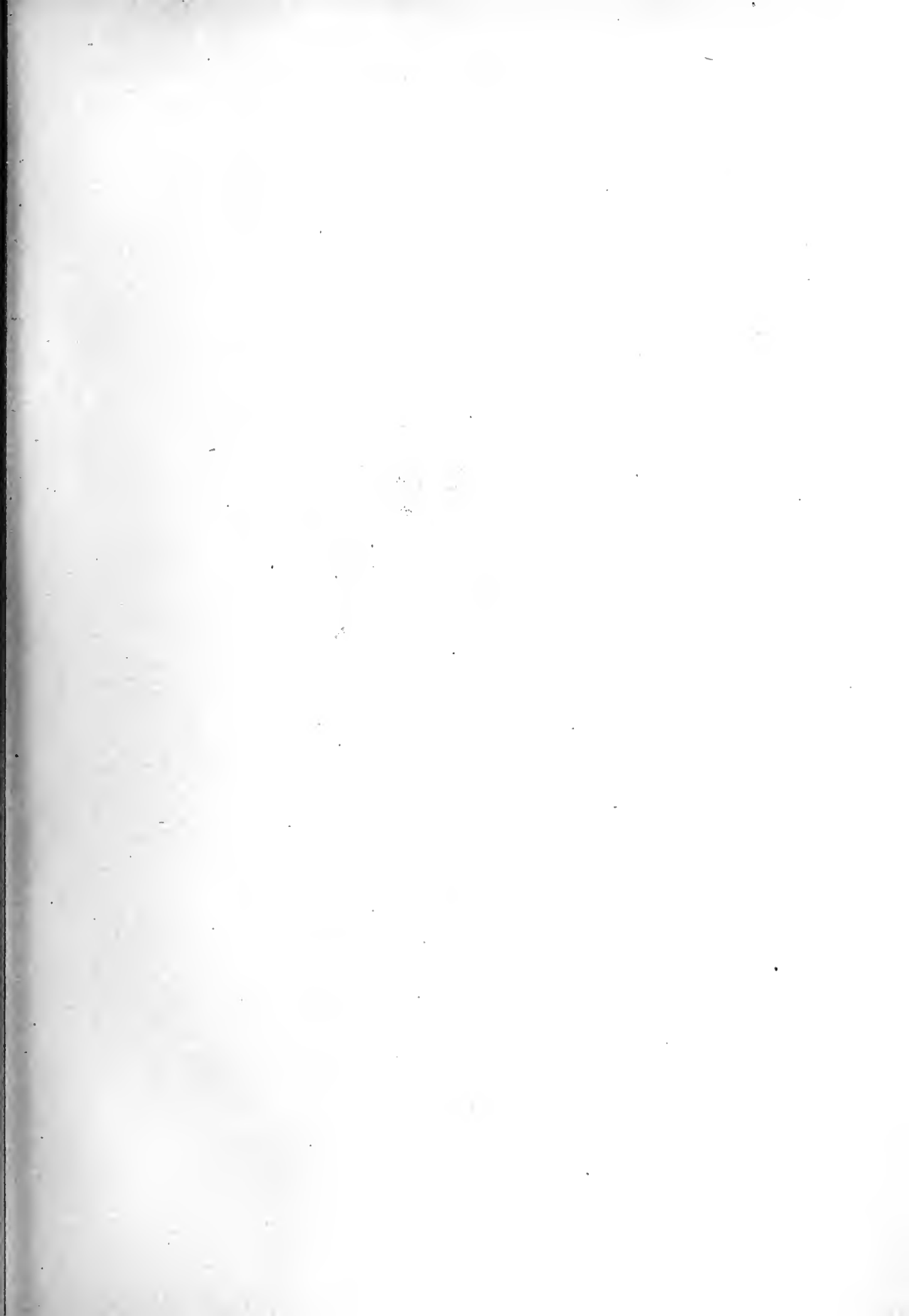
	Juvenile.	Adult.
Average times circulated before re-binding.....	13 47-100	24 36
Average purchase price per vol.....	75½c.	82 3-5c.

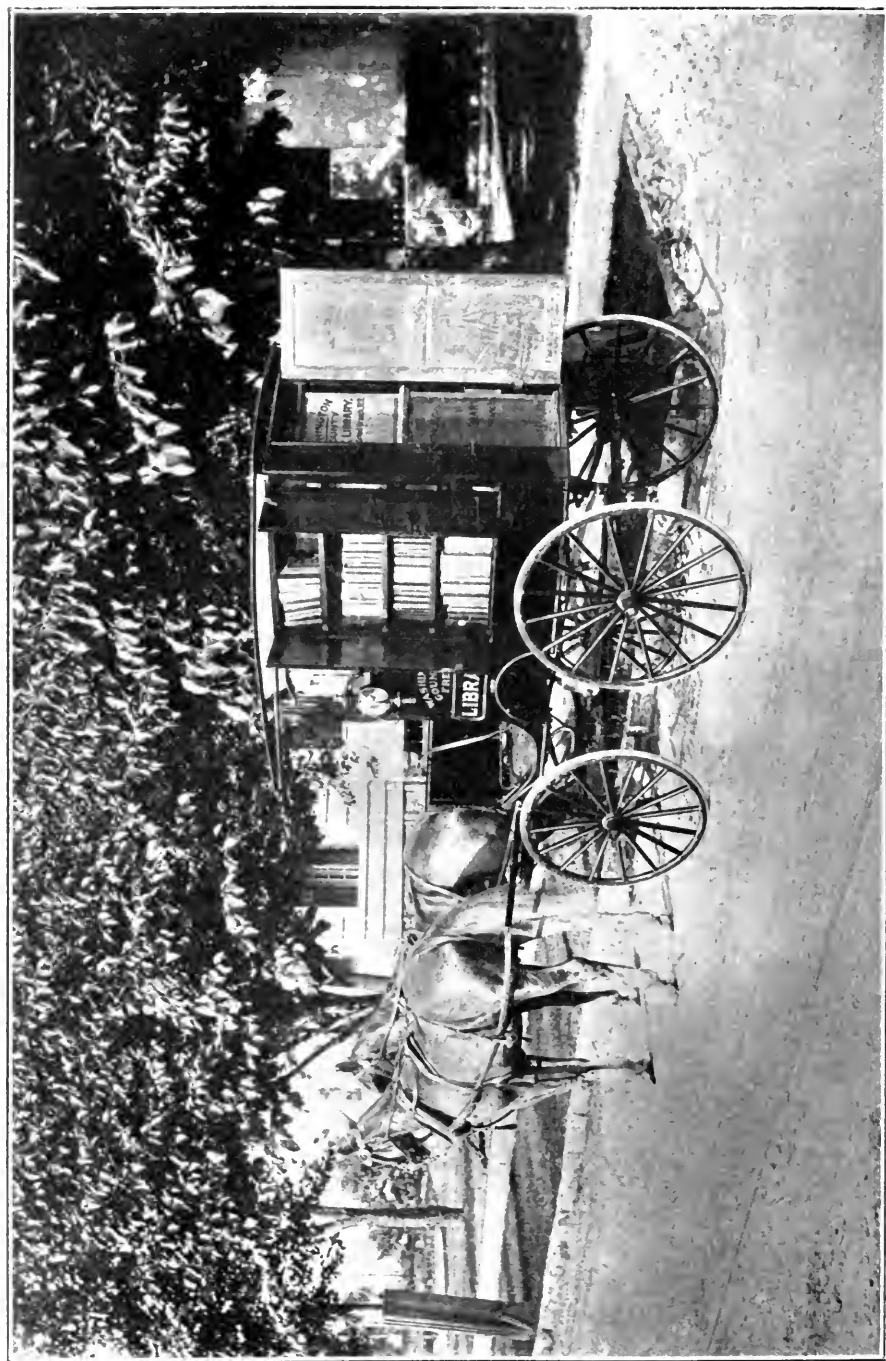
The cost of re-binding varied from about 35 cents to 50 cents per volume, according to size, even when a cheap half buffing binding was used.

Every librarian will add to this consideration of expense another item, that of the labor required to make books ready for the binder and to prepare them for circulation after their return. It is important also to note that the books most in demand are the ones which have most often to be withdrawn from circulation for re-binding.

What can be done to obviate such a condition? When I began to gather these statistics, we had six Henty books which had been in circulation for eight years and one for nine years without re-binding. Librarians can estimate how many times those Henty books must have circulated; book cards and dating slips do not last long enough to give definite data. They were bound by a well-known English binder. These books were about to be discarded, not because the binding was weak—it was as strong as ever—but because long use had made them absolutely unsanitary. Results like this show that books *can* be bound to last. I give these few notes with the hope that they may aid in arousing further discussion of this vital question. ANNIE M. THAYER.

BULLETIN ON BOOK BUYING.—The A. L. A. committee on book buying issues bulletin no. 19, dated November, in four-page postcard form; it also appears in the December *A. L. A. Booklist*. A request is made that libraries adding 50 to 200 volumes a year send to the committee the following statistics for the last library year; total volumes added, divided into, 1, new titles; 2, wornout and other replacements; 3, duplicates; also divide total into purchases and gifts and the former into domestic and imported. These facts will be used in a table in a future bulletin. An index to the bulletins, nos. 1-19, is given.





BOOK WAGON OF WASHINGTON COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 2

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the general plans for the Narragansett Pier Conference next June, which are now in preliminary shape; and to this librarians planning for the summer's work of themselves or their assistants should give heed. The Narragansett meeting is likely to reach the high-water mark among A. L. A. conferences, for attendance and for activity. It has been planned to give the fullest possible representation to the varied interests of library workers, in allowing for ample section meetings, conferences of affiliated bodies, round table gatherings, and other special meetings; while keeping to broad subjects for its general program and providing but one general session for each day. That the perennial conference criticisms of overcrowded program, insufficient discussion and bewildering succession of meetings, will be found inapplicable at Narragansett is unlikely; but granting these disadvantages, which are inevitable in any body of a thousand people brought together for a week of professional business and debate, the fact remains that no librarian interested in developing his work to its highest efficiency can afford to miss the stimulus, the interest and the fellowship of an A. L. A. conference. Trustees especially should recognize this fact and should make possible a full representation of their libraries at this annual meeting. For the post-conference trip there has been planned a week's cruise through Long Island Sound and adjacent waters, touching at points of interest and giving to the visitors from distant states delightful glimpses of the Atlantic seaboard.

THE Tennessee Library Association, despite the vote of the interstate meeting at Atlanta, has decided to play a lone hand and proceed with the preparations for the organization of a Southern Library Association. A reason for this was found in the wording of the Atlanta resolution, that such an organization was inexpedient "for the present," which has been construed to mean that day or that week. Frankly, we regard this step as unfortunate, for two reasons. The first is that in no other part of the country has an organization on

sectional lines been made, and that throughout the country the best results have been had from vigorous state organizations co-operating with one another in interstate meetings. It is not true, however, that the Tennessee proposal is intended as antagonistic to the A. L. A., for the loyalty of its promoters toward the national organization cannot be questioned. The second reason is that this movement has apparently arisen in considerable measure from personal rivalry, and has introduced an element of dissension rather than of union into the Southern library field, most Southern librarians holding with Georgia, some few only with Tennessee, while a number have actually been repelled by what seems to them a personal conflict from the co-operation toward Southern development which should be expected from them. It would, we believe, be the part of wisdom to defer any further steps toward the organization of a Southern Library Association until after the meeting of the American Library Association in the South, which is almost sure to be brought about for 1907.

THE South has certainly accomplished a wonderful advance since the so-called Atlanta Library Congress of 1895 and the A. L. A. Conference at Atlanta in 1899, and its advance has been altogether in the right direction. The negro question is nowhere more difficult than in library relations; but in this field Southern libraries are working out a solution with much more satisfactory result than if there had been any organized attempt to influence Southern action as a whole. But that there is still much to be done is especially indicated in the relations of state libraries in the Southern states. In Virginia and one or two other states the state library has begun to assume the importance which it long ago achieved in such states as Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, and California; but for the most part the state libraries of the South are still in the dark ages. In some of them the state librarianship is still a political position, open to "beauty contests," while in Maryland an enterprising and ambitious state librarian has her hands tied by

the peculiar and, it is to be hoped, unique, provision in that state. The Maryland state constitution provides that "no appropriation shall be made by law to pay for any clerk or assistant to the librarian." Since the rebuilding of the historic capitol at Annapolis the Maryland State Library has been housed in spacious and suitable rooms in the Court of Appeals building close by, and an increasing use of the library is made by members of the legislature, state officers, and citizens of Annapolis. This ridiculous provision, however, absurdly limits the librarian, with the result that Maryland state documents are most difficult to obtain by exchange and that the library is in other ways held back from the large usefulness it might otherwise reach. Let us hope, in the interests of Maryland, that this hindrance to its library development may be removed.

A LETTER recently sent out to state librarians from the Democratic headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, is given elsewhere, as a valuable contribution to knowledge regarding the part often played by politics in library affairs. In the five questions ingenuously scheduled in this letter the writer has managed to depict an attitude of mind that has done more to retard the development of libraries — particularly state libraries — than almost any other factor in our public life. From the vantage point of all-embracing ignorance this investigator apparently seeks to prime himself for an attack upon an institution of whose work and usefulness he has evidently no conception; and it is easy to see him in the future standing forth as a champion of "library reforms." Perhaps the most interesting feature of this letter is the ingenuous inquiry, "If you were running it [the state library] yourself upon a financial basis what would you do with it?" — with its matter-of-fact implication that public office is a private graft, and that methods advantageous to private interest may be disregarded in the discharge of a public duty. It is possible that this letter indicates a movement for a partisan reorganization of the Ohio State Library, and if so its publication serves a double purpose, in making clear the unfitness of the agent employed.

It now seems probable that a solution of the deadlock between librarians and publishers on the question of the importation of copyright books may be reached on the lines of a happy suggestion by Mr. W. P. Cutter, made at the conference between representatives of the American Library Association and of the American Publishers' Copyright League last month. The publishers had proposed that importation by libraries should be permitted without regard to the consent of the copyright proprietor, only in the case of foreign editions containing material not included in the American reprint. But this was by no means a satisfactory concession. Mr. Cutter's proposal was that a copyrighted book by an author not of American residence or citizenship may be imported in foreign editions, which would permit the importation by librarians of an English edition of an English book or a German edition of a German book, but not of an English or German edition of an American book. This suggestion proved also satisfactory to the Authors' League, which holds that authors have a right to control their own markets, and therefore stands behind the publishers in this matter. On the other hand, as already pointed out, the librarians expressly state that they do not wish to interfere with authors' rights by importing unauthorized editions from which the author obtains no benefit. Another important point which is also conceded by the publishers was that brought up by Dr. Canfield, in respect to permitting the importation of libraries or collections bought *en bloc*, though containing copyright books, as for instance, the Dziatzko collection purchased last year by the University of Illinois. We present elsewhere articles stating the views of librarians on this important matter, as also the publishers' view, presented by Mr. G. H. Putnam, secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League. The executive board of the A. L. A. in handling this matter has carried out the instructions given it at the Portland Conference, in protesting against the prohibitory measure first proposed and in making every effort to secure its modification. As a result successive modifications have been presented and discussed, and it is to be hoped that the proposed compromise may be effective.

HOW A SMALL LIBRARY SUPPLIES A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH BOOKS*

BY MARY L. TITCOMB, *Librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.*

FIRST a word as to the location of the library here described and as to its constituents, to use the political phrase. Washington County, in Western Maryland, has an area of about 500 square miles, with a population of about 45,000 people, including the county seat, Hagerstown, where the library is located. The county is strictly agricultural in its pursuits — peaches, wheat, corn, oats, canteloupes and small fruits being the staple products. Many of the people are of Pennsylvania Dutch or German descent, the two sects of Dunkards and Mennonites being very numerous. Hagerstown, the county seat, is the natural center and is accessible with comparative ease from all parts of the county, as the turnpike roads enjoy the reputation of being the best in the United States, and the country, or dirt roads, as they are commonly called, are if not the best, certainly not the worst, to be found. Since the establishment of the library the trolley has come to our aid by penetrating many distant sections. The city itself is a place of much historic and literary interest dating from pre-revolutionary times. Harriet Martineau speaks of the old tavern in her *American travels* and Fanny Kemble found it as disagreeable as most of the places she visited while in this country. In truth it was once a most attractive little town and its streets have echoed to the tread of many of our famous statesmen, as all stages on the line of the old national turnpike stopped there over night on the way to the national capital. After the Civil War the place began to grow and finally the establishment of large manufacturing works changed it from its character of a country village to that of a country city, and it is now the third city in Maryland, Baltimore and Cumberland leading.

The Washington County Free Library, the second in size of the three free libraries in the state, owes its beginning and a portion of its support to a gift of \$50,000 from the late Mr. B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, Washington County having been his birthplace. Mr. Newcomer was unfamiliar with

the modern library movement, but he wanted to do something for the county as well as the city, and together with the gentlemen of the board of trustees, the plan of a library for the county was evolved, although in its inception no details of sending the books to the people were thought out; indeed, probably none would at that stage of proceedings have been thought necessary. But at all events the founders had the rather uncommon wisdom and commonsense to seize upon the idea that in a section where the county was the unit of government the library would properly be for that same unit. The people did not want a library at all, but finally a bill went through the legislature authorizing the appropriation of an annual sum for its support from both county and city.

In August, 1901, the library opened its doors with about 6000 volumes on the shelves, with the supposition that this number was enough to supply all wants for a long time. The people came to look at the building and stayed to register and go away with a book. Immediately, despite the fact that the library had been a most unpopular movement, we found ourselves confronted with a most pressing need for more books. When it is said that with our 6000 volumes on the shelves we circulated over 64,000 that first year in Hagerstown, it will be seen that in order to make our library for the county in reality as well as in name we needed more books first of all. Still, with the existing antagonism in the county it was imperative that we should at least make a beginning. When I speak of antagonism I mean that the country people, never having come in contact with a library, had no idea that it would ever affect them further than to raise the tax rate. They thought the professional class who lived in the city were the only people who would reap any benefit from it. In passing, it may also be said that in addition to antagonism we had also to contend with unconsciousness of our existence. After the lapse of a year even, it was possible to find individuals who had never heard of the library.

The county is divided into 26 voting dis-

* Part of address delivered before Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1906.

tricts, and for the first year we turned our attention to these districts, planning to put a station in each. We found that very easy, almost too easy, considering the limited number of books at our command. Our plan had nothing original. It was simply the obvious one of deposit stations, consisting of a case similar to the usual travelling library case and holding about 50 volumes to be returned for renewal every 60 or 90 days, all expenses of transportation, etc., to be paid by the library. We have a blank requiring a certain number of signatures and guarantee of care, etc., but the filling of this is often more honored in the breach than in the observance. If we find that getting it filled is going to stop the putting the books at a certain place, we waive it. The object is to get the books into the country in what we judge to be suitable places and under suitable care, more often in the general store or post-office than anywhere else. We do not put the stations at a private house unless we can find no one interested in any public place.

During the first year we placed 23 deposit stations in as many voting districts. During the second year we added 15 to the number of our stations. Most of these stations were placed in smaller and more remote places than in the previous year. That second year we began to send out Sunday school collections to places in the county. We limit the Sunday school libraries to places where there is a church with no settled preaching, which maintains a Sunday school, or where, as is often the case, there is a neighborhood Sunday school carried on for six months of the year, at a season when the roads are good, and the people can get together comfortably. We make no effort to put Sunday school literature, so called, into these cases, which hold about 30 books and are really travelling libraries staying at one place for six months, and then being sent on to another. Our intention is to select books of some real literary merit and which shall have a certain ethical influence. At the present time we have twelve Sunday school collections travelling back and forth through the county.

During the third year of our existence we increased the number of deposit stations to 55, and at the present time we have 66 stations in as many places. By these deposit stations sufficient interest has been aroused

in two incorporated villages in the county to establish permanent reading rooms. The people have come together, organized and canvassed the town for subscriptions, hired rooms, and engaged some one to act as caretaker and librarian; and so in Boonsboro and Williamsport, places of about 800 and 1000 inhabitants respectively, we have rooms open every day to the public, with periodicals, etc., to make them attractive. With these reading rooms, our plan has been to buy immediately for them two or three hundred volumes which we send as a nucleus, and after that we have an exchange of about 40 volumes every ten days, the person who has charge sending back the books which in her judgment have been sufficiently read, or which perhaps she sees will not be read at all.

Of our 66 stations in the county, about 30 are off the line of railroad, trolley or stage, and after the first year of our existence it was found that the best way to get at these remote districts was to have our janitor make frequent trips into the country, taking with him cases of books to these stations and bringing back others to be exchanged for fresh ones. And this led to our library wagon, by far the most interesting feature of our county extension. Here let me say for the benefit of any librarian who is meditating book delivery by means of a wagon: first catch your janitor. Ours is a jewel. We are quite convinced that he can do more for the advancement of learning in the county than the whole board of trustees and the library staff combined. He is a native of the county, as a boy having witnessed John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, afterwards serving his time in the Civil War, and later on, after various occupations which gave him a wide knowledge of the people of the county, coming to us, and now the library has no more loyal or interested officer. When we found that we must send him out into the country, both for the placing of the stations and for the collecting and returning of many of them, we provided him with an understudy and sent him forth. In April, 1905, our wagon was completed, and since then he has made all the trips with that. I am often asked if I go into the county and visit the stations, or go out with the book wagon. No; for as long as I have some one to send, who is a native of the county, who knows all the people with all their prejudices

and customs, it is much better for me not to go. Walter H. Page, editor of the *World's Work*, and himself a Southerner, once told me that I need never expect to accomplish anything in a Southern community until I had found out when the baby had cut its last tooth; and this is just what our janitor does for us. He drives up to the farm house doors, through the country lanes, and talks things over slowly and quietly. In most cases he knows the character of the household to which he goes, knows whether the woman of the house is the person most likely to be interested, or whether the man is the person to whom to appeal.

The book wagon used in these trips is illustrated elsewhere. It is built with shelves on each side, with doors opening outward, very much after the fashion of the tin pedler's cart of early days. It will hold about 300 volumes, and in addition is so arranged that in the center may be carried six of the cases used at the stations. We paid \$175 for the wagon. It is arranged for one or two horses, but thus far we have found that two horses have been necessary for most of our trips. We do not own the horses, but depend upon the livery stable for them. In the busiest season with this work, namely, spring and fall, we have made on an average three trips a week, each trip covering about 30 miles. Sometimes our man goes off into the remoter portions of the county for three days, consuming one day going, one day distributing books and one for the return. We use the Browne charging system in the library, and when he delivers a book he pencils on the back of the book slip the name of the person borrowing it and the rural free delivery number or some other note which identifies the person in his mind. When he returns, the slips are sorted and then arranged by classes under a route heading, as Yarrowsburgh route, New Hope route, etc., with the date when the trip was made. These slips are then filed alphabetically by routes with the slips belonging to the books which are in circulation at the various stations. Our man takes with him also a blank in which he keeps requests for special books, and other memoranda.

Between April 1st last year, when our wagon was completed, and October 1st we sent out in this manner 1008 volumes. This covers

five months of time, but the work was really almost all accomplished in three and one-half or four months, for the summer months are periods of too much industrial activity in an agricultural section for the people to have much time for books. From the first, the people took to this innovation, it being an outward and visible sign that the library really did belong to them; but of course there are varied experiences. Great care is necessary in the selection of books for the wagon, and already I have learned to keep my finger on the intellectual pulse. It varies greatly in different parts of the county, but nowhere is one troubled by the demand for the "best seller" and in general the books selected from the shelves of the wagon are those of the greatest intrinsic worth.

For instance, the following is a typical list of books delivered in one day in the mountainous region near Hancock (in the most remote part of the county):

Kingsley, C.—The water of life.
Hopkins.—Political parties in the U. S.
Woods.—The poor in great cities
Matthews.—Familiar features of the roadside.
Waring.—Book of the farm.
Boland.—Handbook of invalid cooking.
Tunzelmann.—Wireless telegraphy.
Moore.—Accounting and business practice.
Johnston.—Chemistry of common life.
Wells.—City boys in the woods.
Alcott.—Garland for girls.
Alcott.—Little men.
Alcott.—Aunt Jo's scrap bag. (2 vols.)
Alden.—How Jimmy Brown found Europe.
Barr.—Bow of orange ribbon.
Barr.—Song of a single note.
Booth.—Lights of childhood.
Booth.—Sleepy time stories.
Bronte.—Jane Eyre.
Burnham.—A sane lunatic.
Chance.—Little folks of many lands.
Clifford.—Mrs. Keith's crime.
Connor.—Man from Glengarry.
Coolidge.—What Katy did. What Katy did at school.
What Katy did next. Clover. In the high valley.
Cooper.—The pioneers.
Crawford.—Saracinesca.
Dickens.—Bleak House.
Eggleston.—The faith doctor.
Eliot.—Felix Holt.
Gaskell.—Mary Barton.
Hawthorne.—Scarlet letter.
Holland.—The bay path.
Howells.—Indian summer.
Kavanagh.—Two lilies.
Kirby.—Aunt Maitha's corner cupboard.
Martin.—Tillie the Mennonite maid. (2 copies.)
Mason.—The truants.
Mathews.—Kitty's scrap book.
May.—Flaxy's Kittyteen.
Moore.—Shipmates in sunshine.
Mulock.—My mother and I.
Oliphant.—Neighbors on the green.
Otis.—Left behind or ten days a newsboy.
Porter.—Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Robinson.—Uncle Lisha's shop.
Scott.—Ivanhoe.
Sienkiewicz.—Children of the soil.
Van Dyke.—The ruling passion.
Wallace.—Ben Hur.
Wallace.—First Christmas tree.
Weyman.—Gentleman of France.

Whitney.—Homespun yarns.
 Yonge.—Chaplet of pearls.
 Yonge.—The cook and the captive.
 Stevenson.—From Saranac to Marquesas.
 Adams.—Law of civilization and decay.
 Diosy.—The new Far East.
 Pike.—Our little Korean cousin.
 Bacon.—Japanese girls and women. (2 copies.)
 Hearn.—Two years in the French West Indies.
 Parkman.—The Oregon trail.
 Roosevelt.—Thomas Hart Benton.
 Abbott.—Christopher Carson.
 Custer.—Tenting on the plains.
 Doubleday.—From cattle ranch to college.
 Parton.—Gen. Jackson.
 Morse.—Life of Lincoln. (2 vols.)
 Putnam.—Children's life of Lincoln.
 Tschudi.—Marie Antoinette.
 Latimer.—Talks with Napoleon at St. Helena.
 Murray.—Japan.
 Traill.—England, Egypt and the Soudan.
 Doyle.—The great Boer war.
 Sparks.—United States.
 Burgess.—Reconstruction.
 Browne.—Maryland.
 Drake.—Making of the Ohio valley states.
 Hulbert.—The Cumberland road.

This shows a total of 86 books delivered. Of this number, there are: one book of sermons; two of sociology (Hopkins's "Political parties in the U. S." and Wood's "Poor in great cities"); two in natural science; five in useful arts; 20 juveniles; 33 of fiction; nine of history; five of travel; and nine of biography. The books are almost without exception books of permanent value, and it is rather interesting to note that when it comes to history, biography and travel, the selections denote a reaching out to countries outside our own as well as the to-be-anticipated choice of those of local interest. In this latter class we note Sparks's "United States;" Burgess's "Reconstruction period;" Browne's "Maryland;" Drake's "Making of the Ohio valley states;" Hulbert's "The Cumberland road;" Parkman's "Oregon trail;" Custer's "Tenting on the plains;" Parton's "General Jackson;" two lives of Lincoln, and Abbott's "Christopher Carson." On the other side, we have Adams's "Law of civilization and decay" (rather a remarkable choice to be made by a farmer, off the line of either railroad, trolley or stage); Diosy's "New Far East;" two copies of Bacon's "Japanese girls and women;" Hearn's "Two years in the French West Indies;" a life of Marie Antoinette, Latimer's "Talks with Napoleon;" Murray's "Japan;" Traill's "England, Egypt, and the Soudan;" Doyle's "The great Boer war;" Stevenson's "From Saranac to Marquesas"—ten books that reach outside our own country as against fourteen which bear directly upon it. This is quite a proper proportion, and rather unusual in rural communities, for we often find

that the interest in books of travel and history is in proportion to the nearness of the subject to the locality.

All our mountaineers, however, are not as satisfactory. But the mountaineers near Hancock live in the region of public works, though not directly in their midst, and have done so since the early days of the country. For round the mountain below their homes ran the old "national pike," the regular route from the West to Washington; and the building of this road, and then later occasional glimpses of the stages plying back and forth gave them ideas of a world outside their own. Afterwards came the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with more opening of vistas. Even the sight of a canal boat on its way to Georgetown raised the question: "What, and where is Georgetown?" So we have in this section rather a rough class of people, but a people whose fathers and grandfathers have been in the habit of questioning, have had some interests outside their little world, and have transmitted a like habit of mind to the present generation. I believe that if we could follow the course of the establishment of public roadways, or public works of other kinds throughout the unsettled portions of the country, we should find that this was generally the effect upon the people.

Another division of our work has been that with the public schools in the county and city. This has gone rather slowly, but last year we circulated in the schools 1523 volumes, one-tenth of the entire number of books in the library. One feature of our picture work may be of interest. We found that the teachers were expected to give their pupils a certain amount of mythology, Greek and Roman, and to do this without a text-book. We have accordingly prepared a collection of mounted pictures on mythological subjects. On the back of the picture the mythological story is told; in some cases, questions as to the pictures are suggested, and any list of references which the library may contain, as poems, quotations, with a brief account of the artist or sculptor. These have proved exceedingly popular.

Connected with the library is a most satisfactory children's room, large and well lighted and attractively furnished, and, as in many other libraries, in this children's room lies

our hope for the improvement in the kind and quality of work we shall do in the future at the central library.

Perhaps it would be well to state just how many books we have in the library, and a little more statistically just what work it does. Beginning with 6000 books on our shelves, now, at the end of our fourth year, we have 16,000. Our circulation for the first year was in round numbers 64,000. This last year (1905) we circulated 82,000. This means a circulation to adults at the central library of 43,000, 16,000 to the children in the city, and 22,000 to the county by stations, Sunday

school collections and book wagon. This means that we turn over our stock of books (to use the commercial phrase) five times during the year, and that counting the population of the county at 45,000, that we send out two books to every man, woman and child. Our staff consists of librarian, children's librarian, two assistants and janitor. Besides this we have the fluctuating help to be obtained from an apprentice class varying in number from one to six. These figures seem to show conclusively the economy of reaching a large rural population by means of a central library with a system of branches.

AN INNOVATION IN LIBRARY MEETINGS

BY LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Library visitor, Wisconsin Free Library Commission*

FOR years past, the programs of our national and state library associations have been devoted almost exclusively to discussions by librarians and for librarians. The viewpoint has been in nearly every instance that of the librarian or trustee. Seldom, if ever, is the voice of the public heard or the library discussed from the standpoint of those who really own it. A departure from the usual association program was made at a recent district library meeting in Wisconsin. Only two papers during a three-session program were given by librarians, the rest of the time being devoted to reports by "laymen" on the various libraries represented in the district.

Some three months prior to the meeting, the writer visited the various towns in her capacity of program maker and sought out some interested citizen in each place to make a thorough and frank investigation of the local library as to the work it was doing, its opportunities, its needs, wherein it fell short and the remedies, and other points that might occur to the investigator. Twelve towns were thus visited, in every case, of course, with the knowledge and co-operation of the local board and librarian. No one was selected to make the report who had ever been connected with the library management in any way.

In one town, where it was known that the working people did not use the library to any extent, the president of the local labor union

was asked to make the report and to embody within it the reasons for the non-attendance of the laboring classes. This delegate's report on the labor situation in its relation to the library was found of great interest to the librarians, who promptly elected the worker to the office of president of the district library association. In explanation of the causes of absenteeism on the part of the working classes, their representative insisted that the public library did not need librarians of a new order or a different class of books to attract the working man; but that what was needed was "an awakened public conscience, a conscience so wide awake that it will touch wealth not only into building and equipping libraries, but into the purpose of affording the men wealth employs time to lay hold of the opportunity the building and equipment afford. It needs a public conscience that will help lift young men out of the erroneous impression that sport and frivolous indolence will do more to restore the exhausted physical condition than will a few hours with good books. It needs library spirit ripened in the public mind to the point of appreciation of the responsibility imposed on one branch for the well-being of every other by human society. Building libraries is a great work. Would it not be a greater to give working men such hours of toil that they would be able to spend a little time each day in se-

curing the benefits the library affords?" Interviews with over one hundred working men were epitomized as follows: "A man cannot work ten hours a day, attend to his duties as husband and father, study and read in the evening at the library, and keep himself in physical condition to hold his job. Logically, therefore, it follows that the men of wealth who conduct business and head the lists of contributors who pay for library buildings have shut against the working man the door of opportunity to enjoy what they have so generously provided, by their demand that he shall labor from seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night."

A young Hollander, who reported for his town, made a plea for foreign books on library shelves. He stated that opposition to the library had disappeared and that the funds had been largely augmented since the introduction of foreign books for the adults who could not read English readily.

Another critic scored the city officials of his city for their parsimony toward the local library, citing the fact that the city expended \$36,000 a year for the salaries of teachers and \$720 a year as the total expenditure for a librarian and two assistants. The employment of a trained and more efficient librarian was urged. As an evidence of the spirit in which this report was received, it may be here stated that the librarian secured a written copy of the report and published it in the local paper to call attention to the need of more efficient service at the library!

An Englishman, the canon of an Episcopal cathedral, delivered a most delightful address on the shortcomings of the library in his present abode. He took issue with the appointment of library boards by mayors as provided for in the Wisconsin law and thought that better results could be obtained by self-perpetuating bodies. He deplored the tendency of modern librarians in filling the shelves with everything recent, believing that it would be better to wait awhile to see whether the books bear the test of time.

Another speaker believed that the average librarian failed to realize that in the public reading room there is a public convenience and a covert reformatory institution all in one, competing with the saloon, the dive, the dance hall, the gaming table, and every other resort of sin and solace in the modern catalog of

evil and frivolous tendencies. To enter upon this competition successfully, the speaker contended, there must be something more than mere books, magazines, chairs, lights, radiators, and tables. There must be an atmosphere of welcome, a homelike feeling that breathes freedom and fellowship for the men and boys without homes, or who having homes, yet lack a place for quiet, peaceful, and uninterrupted reading or study. While the atmosphere within the reading room should be refining and elevating, the speaker feared that there was great danger through rigidity of rules and a general air of stiffness and conventionality that those who are most in need of such opportunities are repelled and the room unconsciously reserved for those who need it least and use it little. The speaker would have one room in which the cigar was tolerated and which the working man might enter in the garments of his toil. "Did you ever hear," the speaker inquired, "of the proprietor of an amusement resort ringing a bell sharply at 9 o'clock and peremptorily inviting his customers to depart? Would you expect him to come around and turn off the light over a table the moment a customer left it? As he passes down among the card tables and you chance to catch his eye, would you expect his countenance to wear that 'how-long-are-you-going-to-stay' expression we sometimes see in the face of the public servant? He won't appear to notice whether you have your hat on; whether you have steered your umbrella into the proper receptacle; whether you have left your rubbers in the lobby; whether you are occupying more than one chair; whether you have had a clean shave, a clean collar, and a recent shine—in short, his whole attitude and action will speak a welcome when you come, a pleasure while you stay, and a God-speed when you go. Why should the corporation hiringling meet you with a protruding chin? Why should his attitude and the atmosphere that pervades his presence leave you under the impression that he owns the place? that such privileges as you exercise in his domain are by his grace and permission? Why should the schedule of opening and closing hours be arranged with a special view to the convenience of the servant instead of the public? The reply is that all employes have their regular hours—why should not the servant of the public have his?

The answer opens up the whole range of discussion between socialism and democracy. If it be true that selfishness is a universal human attribute; that it is impossible to get good service except it be for the selfish interest of the servant to render good service, then the keystone of socialism is wanting and democracy remains the only hope of society. It is submitted that the public library and reading room should be open during all those ordinary waking hours when the common people are off duty. It should be open evenings until 10 o'clock. It should be open Sundays and holidays, all day and all evening."

The next speaker insisted that "public libraries should be regarded as centers of influence rather than as institutional or functional. Their value should so far as possible be measured by the direction and force of this influence in preference to the number of books read and readers reached, or even the character of the books separate from this influence. Here is where the character of the librarians weigh, counting large in the scale. They are far more than clerks and recorders. To them statistics should be subordinate things. There is a just pride in good catalog work, clean and orderly rooms, fine reports, and large figures for readers and books read. But this pride should be wholly obscured by a pride in a right and wide influence on the public with whom they come in contact."

A summary of the reports given would show a demand for longer hours, the library made more a place of resort, and a lowering of the standard of literature in the average library. Two or three speakers insisted that if certain misguided borrowers wished to read Mary Jane Holmes' languishing tales, the library should provide them and then employ competent librarians to lead the "languishees" into higher fields—like unto the fisherman who uses various sorts of flies and even old red flannel, upon occasion, as bait.

Each talk or paper was followed by lively discussion and the sessions proved most interesting. Librarians returned to their respective haunts in thoughtful mood. The novelty of program brought out the largest attendance of members of the Fox River Valley Library Association ever recorded, and the plan is heartily recommended to jaded program-makers in search of something new and helpful.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1905

IN 1905 legislative sessions were held in 41 states and territories, of which 29 passed general laws directly affecting library interests. Almost uniformly the new laws aim to make more liberal provision for library work or to remove legal difficulties in the way of its extension. In only one case was there a decrease in the amount of money appropriated for library purposes, while in 19 cases increases were made. One new library commission was created and four others were enlarged either in function or scope. Provision for the founding and support of libraries was made more liberal in the case of seven states. Travelling library work was enlarged by increased appropriations in two states, and in one legal provision was made for the appointing of local boards to receive and administer such libraries. To provide better facilities for library education, one state established a permanent school of library science under the direction of the state commission, and another made legal provision for the conducting of library institutes. In some form or other the state library has received mention in the laws of nearly all the states and territories, and in 16 cases provision is made for enlarged work, additional functions, or improved equipment. School libraries also received much attention, especially in the South and newer West, where the public library is still in its infancy. In several states minute provision is made for the care and distribution of state documents, giving evidence of a widespread awakened sentiment on this subject. The act that makes the greatest innovation in library polity is that of Illinois, making provision for the compulsory establishment of a library pension fund in cities of a certain size. On the whole, the trend of library legislation during the year indicates that there is no cessation of public interest in the library movement, and that legislatures are almost uniformly disposed to help along the movement so far as lies in their power.

The following gives a summary of the more important acts of the year.

Library commissions. A new state commission is created in Oregon, composed of the Governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the state university, the librarian of the Portland library, and one other person to be appointed by the Governor. The commission is to advise in all library matters, maintain a system of travelling libraries, publish lists and circulars, conduct a summer school of library instruction, and maintain a clearing house for periodicals. \$2000 is appropriated for the purposes of the commission. \$1200 of which is for salary of secretary. Michigan makes it the duty of the state commission to maintain library institutes, and makes a special appropriation for

that work. Wisconsin further enlarges the work of the commission by establishing a permanent school of library science under its care, and by making the secretary of the commission a member of the commission for supplying books and periodicals to the schools of the state.

Founding, government, and support.—Illinois and Kansas each provide that on petition of 50 legal voters, a vote must be taken on the subject of establishing and maintaining a public library. In Illinois, the act applies to all towns, villages or townships; in Kansas, to all cities. The maximum tax rate for such libraries is fixed at 2 mills on the dollar in Illinois; at 2 mills in cities of the first class in Kansas, at 3 mills in cities of the second and third class. Library boards in Illinois are to consist of six members, two going out of office each year.

Nebraska passes an act enabling cities of 100,000 population to establish and maintain libraries, art galleries and museums, provide grounds for buildings, and receive donations and bequests for the same. Wisconsin permits the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms in any city, village or town, repealing the law that limited this privilege to towns of over 1000 population. Tennessee provides that a city of 6000 or over may establish a free library and reading room, by vote of the mayor and city council. The former law limited this privilege to cities of 20,000 population or over. In New Jersey, common councils are authorized to appropriate \$1000 to establish or aid a public library or reading room in any city. Any borough, town, township or village, after majority vote in favor, may raise by taxation \$1000 annually for public library and reading room. In Pennsylvania, boroughs are authorized to contract for free use of non-sectarian public libraries, the amount to be appropriated for such a contract not to exceed a tax of one mill on the dollar. In Michigan, township and village boards are authorized to appoint provisional library boards to act during the interval before permanent boards are elected by the people. Permanent boards are to consist of six persons, two to be elected annually. Rules for the management of township and district libraries are to be prepared and printed by the superintendent of public instruction. In California a new law requires that boards of public libraries in municipalities must meet at least once a month. Connecticut provides that any town, borough or city may appropriate money for either a site or the maintenance of a free library, whether it be the property of a private corporation or of the municipality, such appropriation to be for a term not exceeding 10 years. Minnesota has raised the maximum tax for libraries, in villages or cities of less than 50,000 population, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mills on the dollar. Contracts to loan books to any neighboring town, city

or village, regardless of county lines, are authorized.

Travelling libraries.—Wisconsin provides for the appointing of library boards to have the care of travelling libraries, belonging to the county or state systems, such boards to supersede the voluntary organizations which have heretofore received and cared for travelling libraries. They are to be appointed by the village or town trustees. Kansas authorizes its travelling library commission to appoint a secretary at a salary of \$1200 a year, and an assistant at \$600. Colorado increases its appropriation for travelling libraries from \$1000 a year to \$1500.

Library instruction.—A summer school for library study is established by Washington and put under the charge of the state commission. Michigan makes legal provision for the conducting of library institutes, and appropriates \$3000 for this work and the organizing of libraries. The summer school heretofore maintained by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission has been made into a permanent school of library science, an additional appropriation of \$3500 a year being made for this purpose.

State library.—Pennsylvania has set apart the "executive building" for the uses of the state library, to be occupied as soon as the new capitol shall be ready for government officers. The scope of the library is extended so as to include a museum illustrating the botany, natural history and geology of the state. \$20,000 is appropriated for the maintenance of this museum. The state librarian is to have charge of the editing and distributing of the state archives. The library is hereafter to be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. instead of from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. as before. Connecticut provides for the printing annually of 2500 copies of the state librarian's report, and requires that one original copy of all reports of legislative committee hearings transcribed by the stenographer for the use of the committee, shall be furnished to the state librarian. The Oregon State Library is placed under the exclusive control of justices of the supreme court. The librarian must reside at the seat of government and give a bond of \$1000. Montana permits books belonging to the historical and miscellaneous departments of the state library, other than reference books, to be loaned to citizens of the state, on suitable guarantee. South Dakota defines the state library as "consisting of the library of the state historical society, and the miscellaneous collection of books, papers and documents hitherto in the custody of the secretary of state, exclusive of the library of the supreme court." The secretary of the state historical society is made the state librarian. Nevada appropriates \$40,000 from the state library fund for the erection of a state library and supreme court building. Substantial increases in the appropriations for

state library equipment are shown by the states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Indiana, Minnesota, West Virginia and Georgia, and the territory of New Mexico. Increases in salary are made by Rhode Island, West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas and Oregon.

School libraries.—Connecticut provides that the state board of education may furnish books and apparatus for public schools at county temporary homes, and appropriate \$10 to each such school, for this purpose. Wisconsin makes provision for a mutual exchange of books between any public library and the school library of any town, village or city. The act also requires that hereafter books for school libraries shall be selected by county superintendents instead of town clerks. South Carolina provides that when \$10 shall be raised locally for establishing a public school library, or \$5 for the enlargement of such library, the state board shall in each case give a like sum for the same purpose; appropriations are limited to 25 schools per year in any one county. In Oregon, counties of 100,000 population are required to levy a tax of 10 cents for each child between 4 and 20 years, for school libraries, to be distributed to districts according to the number of school children. Books are to be bought from lists prepared by the state library commission, and loaned under their rules. County superintendents are to appoint librarians, and keep complete records of books bought and prices. Montana establishes a fund for books for school libraries, but provides that in districts other than cities, maintaining a free public library and having a population of 2000 or over, such library money may, in the discretion of the school trustees, be used for paying current expenses of the schools.

Documents.—Vermont requires the state librarian to distribute specified state documents to state normal schools, high schools and academies; to the clerk of each organized town; to each register of probate; to each supreme court and U. S. district judge; and to the libraries of the University of Vermont, Middlebury College, Norwich University and the Rutland Bar Association. Pennsylvania transfers the custody of public documents, except the pamphlet laws and the legislative handbook, from the secretary of the commonwealth to the state librarian, for such distribution as may be required by law. Indiana increases the number of copies of state publications that are to be delivered to the state librarian from 150 to 200. In Kansas, the state librarian is required to exchange state reports with other states, territories, societies and institutions. Washington provides that 300 copies of each volume of state reports be delivered to the state library for distribution, remainders to be kept by the library.

Miscellaneous.—In New Jersey, all books belonging to a city having a public library,

may be transferred to that library by the board having them in charge, all responsibility of such boards ceasing with the transfer. By special act, New York authorizes the board of estimate and apportionment of New York City to contract with the 3 public libraries of the city, binding the city to repair and make good any damage to library buildings erected by the Carnegie gift; the board is also authorized to provide at city expense an original stock of books for any such new library building where no stock of books exists. In Illinois, cities of 100,000 population are required to establish a pension fund, to which library employees may contribute each month for 10 years a percentage of their salaries, and receive benefits on and after their retirement at the age of 55 years, or, after 20 years of service; in the latter case, payment for 5 years will be sufficient. Illinois also increases its annual appropriation to the state historical library from \$3500 to \$5000, and gives \$2000 for expenses of the annual meeting of the state historical society. Indiana makes the wilful injuring of any public library property punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$100. Wisconsin extends the operation of the free public lectures act, enabling boards of education to make appropriations for lectures to be given at public libraries. The appropriation for the legislative reference department of this state is increased from \$2500 to \$4500. Minnesota provides that deposits made with clerks of district courts as security for fees in any action pending, which shall not be repaid within three years after the action has terminated, shall become the property of the law library of the county, if there be one. Kansas appropriates \$500 for purchasing books for the library of the state penitentiary. California requires boards of trustees of public libraries to make annual reports to the legislative body of their municipality, and to send annually a copy of such reports to the state library.

ASA WYNKOOP, *New York State Library.*

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held in Toronto on Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, April 16 and 17, 1906. A program has been arranged to cover the more practical and timely subjects of interest to Canadian librarians. The question of library buildings will receive special attention and will be illustrated with views of the exterior and interior of many new buildings in the Province and numerous floor plans; these will be supplemented by views of well known and representative library buildings in the United States. A large attendance is hoped for. Later announcement and program will be sent out by the secretary, E. A. Hardy, Toronto.

PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF COPYRIGHT BOOKS

As a result of the proposed revision and codification of the copyright law, undertaken last year at the suggestion of the Senate Committee under the auspices of the Librarian of Congress and the direct charge of the Register of Copyrights, the continuance of existing privileges of importation of copyright books for libraries is strongly opposed by the authors' and the publishers' copyright leagues and other interests concerned in copyright revision. In view of the importance of this matter, in its bearing both upon the libraries and upon copyright legislation, a presentation of the facts and of the arguments on both sides seems desirable.

This proposed codification of existing copyright legislation into a revised law, uniform with the copyright laws of other nations, and satisfactory to all the interests concerned, has been discussed in a series of conferences called by the Librarian of Congress. The American Library Association has been represented at these conferences by two delegates—Mr. Frank P. Hill, acting first as senior vice-president and later as president of the Association, and Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, as chairman of the committee on book-buying. At the Portland Conference these delegates submitted a brief report (Proc., p. 164), stating that they had attended the conference held May 31 to June 2, 1905, and had protested against the adoption of an amendment prohibiting importation by libraries of foreign editions of copyrighted works without written consent of author or copyright proprietor; and referring the question to the Council for consideration and action. In accordance with this report the Council passed the following resolution:

"That the executive board be requested to take measures for the representation of the Association at future conferences on the revision of the copyright laws, and in behalf of the Association to protest against the inclusion in the copyright law of the provision prohibiting importation of copyrighted works into the United States without written consent of author or copyright proprietor, or to secure some modification of the same."

At its Lake Placid meeting in September, the executive board recommended its copyright delegates, after conference with representative members of the Association, to consider the advisability of a protest regarding the proposed copyright provisions, or their modification, and to take action accordingly in connection with the sessions of the Copyright conference. (L. J. Nov., 1905, p. 864.) A Council meeting for the further consideration of the matter was desired by the board in December, but it was found impracticable to obtain a quorum at that time, and the secretary of the Association sent to all members of Council a circular letter, asking recommenda-

tion or criticism in relation to the proposed amendment, and suggesting that a strenuous campaign be made by librarians protesting to their Congressmen against the prohibition of importation of books copyrighted in America without the consent in writing of the author or owner of the copyright.

As a result, the original amendment was withdrawn and a substitute was framed and presented by the publishers' league representatives. On Jan. 11, 1906, an informal conference was called by the executive board of the American Library Association, to give opportunity for discussion of the whole question by librarians and by representatives of the American Publishers' Copyright League. The substitute amendment was presented and discussed; and in its place a further amendment was proposed by Mr. W. P. Cutter, Forbes Librarian, Northampton, Mass. This was accepted by the publishers' representatives as a valuable suggestion, and was received with approval by the librarians present. It was transmitted to the officers of the publishers' league for framing in legal form and for later presentation as an amendment probably satisfactory to both sides.

The foregoing gives briefly the record of action and discussion on the measure so far. To bring out specifically the points at issue, we give also the text of the provisions of the present copyright law and of the Dingley tariff act of 1897, under which the free importation privilege obtains; the several amendments suggested; report of the informal A. L. A. conference on Jan. 11; a statement of the publishers' argument; and brief statements from several librarians of the library point of view.

THE EXISTING LAW AND SUBSTITUTES PROPOSED *Existing law*

The following provisions of the law of 1891 follow practically the act of 1870 as contained in the Revised Statutes of 1878, Section 4964:

"Every person who, after the recording of the title of any book and the depositing of two copies of such book as provided by this act, shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, dramatize, translate, or import, or, knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized, translated, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such book, shall forfeit every copy thereof to such proprietor, and shall also forfeit and pay such damages as may be recovered in a civil action by such proprietor in any court of competent jurisdiction."

The following provisions were added, *de novo*, in the act of 1891, in connection with the "manufacturing clause":

"During the existence of such copyright

the importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph, or photograph, so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set, negatives, or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, shall be, and is hereby prohibited, except in the cases specified in paragraphs 512 to 516, inclusive, in section two of the act entitled, an act to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved October 1, 1890; and except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon, not more than two copies of such book at any one time; and, except in the case of newspapers and magazines, not containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the provisions of this act, unauthorized by the author, which are hereby exempted from prohibition of importation:

"Provided, nevertheless, That in the case of books of foreign languages, of which only translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translation of the same, and the importation of the books in the original language shall be permitted."

The paragraphs nos. 512 to 516, inclusive, of the tariff act approved October 1, 1890, became, by the amended tariff act approved July 24, 1897, paragraphs nos. 500 to 504, inclusive, of the free list, as follows:

"500. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

"501. Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments.

"502. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

"503. Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

"504. Books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, all the foregoing if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale."

Substitute originally proposed

"But the privilege accorded to certain institutions under paragraph five hundred and fifteen of section two of said Act, to import free of duty not more than two copies of books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts, shall apply to the importation of books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts which have been copyrighted in the United States, only when the holders of the American copyrights thereof in writing consent to such importation; and except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon and with the written consent of the holders of the American copyrights, not more than two copies of such book at any one time;"

Second substitute proposed

"The importation shall also be permitted as follows: Copies of an edition of a copyrighted book, which edition has been printed abroad with the authorization of the author or the proprietor.

"1. When imported by the authority of the United States, or for the use of the United States, or by or for the use of the Library of Congress.

"2. One copy of any such book imported at any one time, when so imported for use and not for sale, for the use of any college, university, public library, or educational society, which has been duly incorporated; but such privilege of importation for such incorporated society shall apply to the foreign edition of a book that has secured American copyright only in the case in which the American edition of such book does not contain the complete material, text, and illustrations, as printed in the authorized foreign edition of such book.

"3. When specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, under the permission given in writing by the author or proprietor of the American copyright of such work.

"4. When such books form parts of libraries belonging to persons or families from foreign countries, if the copies have been actually used abroad by such persons and are not intended for sale in the United States.

"5. All class of works in raised print for the use of the blind."

Third substitute proposed

To section 2 of foregoing. In substance: Permitting importation for incorporated in-

stitutions of one copy of any copyright book not the work of an author of American residence or citizenship.

A. L. A. CONFERENCE WITH PUBLISHERS' LEAGUE

A meeting of the executive board of the American Library Association was held at the Mercantile Library in New York City on Jan. 11, 1906, to afford opportunity for discussion of the revision of the importation clause in the present copyright law, and to prepare a substitute clause which shall be acceptable to all interests concerned for the new codification of the copyright law. There were present at this conference for the executive board, Mr. Frank P. Hill, president, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. G. M. Jones, Miss Caroline H. Garland, Miss Helen E. Haines, Mr. J. I. Wyer (acting as secretary); by invitation Messrs. A. E. Bostwick, H. C. Wellman, J. H. Canfield, W. C. Kimball, W. T. Peoples, W. P. Cutter, Miss I. E. Lord and Miss M. W. Plummer, librarians; and Messrs. George Haven Putnam, William Appleton and Charles Scribner, publishers.

President Hill opened the meeting by stating as the reason for its call the desire to reach a better understanding by both publishers and librarians as to the different points of view which are held regarding the desired exemption from importation duty of certain classes of books. He then called upon Mr. George Haven Putnam, who briefly sketched the history of copyright legislation in the United States, touching upon the existing differences between publishers and authors and librarians, and offered the following draft of a paragraph suggested for correction of the importation clause of the existing copyright statute.

"The importation shall be permitted as follows:

"Copies of an edition of a copyrighted book, which has been printed abroad with the authorization of the author or the proprietor.

"1. When imported by the authority of the United States, or for the use of the United States, or by or for the use of the Library of Congress.

"2. One copy of any such book imported at any time, when so imported for use and not for sale, for the use of any college, university, public library or educational society, which has been duly incorporated; but such privilege of importation for such incorporated society shall apply to the foreign edition of a book that has secured American copyright only in the case in which the American edition of such book does not contain the complete material, text, and illustrations, as printed in the authorized foreign edition of such book.

"3. When specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, under the

permission given in writing by the author or proprietor of the American copyright of such work.

"4. When such books form parts of libraries belonging to persons or families from foreign countries, if the copies have been actually used abroad by such persons and are not intended for sale in the United States.

"5. All classes of works in raised print for the use of the blind."

In the following discussion, Mr. Putnam was questioned closely by Messrs. W. P. Cutter, Dr. J. H. Canfield and Dr. E. C. Richardson as to the exact bearing and the effect of this suggested clause upon the conditions now existing under the present law. Mr. Appleton was then called upon and stated that unless an agreement could be reached between librarians and publishers, which would secure to authors the right to control their market in every country without likelihood of ruinous importation of cheaper editions from other countries, it would be of little benefit to remodel the present copyright law. Upon invitation from the chair, Mr. Scribner called attention to the greatly increased importation by library associations and individuals in recent years under the duty free clause in the present law. Mr. Scribner also stated that librarians have not appreciated the provision that they were for use and not for sale and have sold wornout, surplus, or undesirable books, which in turn have found their way into the market, to the detriment of the authorized editions. In reply to a question from Dr. Canfield, Mr. Scribner further stated that the new law would prohibit the importation by libraries or individuals of either first or second hand copies of American books bearing the copyright notice of our government, whether purchased alone or in a library bought *en bloc*.

Invitation from the chair to librarians present resulted in the following expressions: Dr. Richardson assured the publishers that librarians were in sympathy with the contention of authors and publishers in this matter, and that the attitude of librarians is not that of asking privileges or concessions *de novo*, but simply to keep what we now have, and that the new provision requiring written permission of the author or proprietor of American copyrights and the knowledge as to whether a given book has been copyrighted for America would cause annoyance and loss specially to the larger libraries. Dr. Canfield was in cordial sympathy in making what order was possible from the present unsatisfactory condition of the copyright law and felt that publishers to make their position tenable should be able to show very clearly that importation of American copyrighted books by libraries to be placed before the public on library shelves is actually injurious to the American author. Mr. Putnam replied that no statistics on this point were available.

but that the American publishers who have business houses abroad know through business knowledge that thousands of dollars' worth of such books are brought in each year. Mr. Bostwick stated that the librarians were now making the three following concessions in this matter, which he thought were all the publishers could fairly ask:

1. Consenting to the reduction of copies from two to one.

2. Relinquishment of the right to import unauthorized editions.

3. The restriction of the importation privilege to incorporated institutions only.

Mr. W. P. Cutter offered the following suggested amendment to section 2 of the draft submitted by Mr. Putnam and given in full above: after the word "book" insert "not the work of an author of American residence or citizenship," stating that in his opinion this amendment would be satisfactory to American librarians. Mr. Scribner stated that Mr. Cutter's was the most interesting suggestion he had heard, and that speaking for authors and publishers, he would be glad to have it considered by counsel as to its legal possibility and as to whether it would be consistent with existing treaties, and that the authors and publishers would be prepared to report definitely on its satisfactoriness at the next copyright conference, which is planned to be held during January.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. I. WYER, *Secretary*.

THE PUBLISHERS' VIEW

The existing American copyright statute was put into shape (with the exception of certain amendments on matters not now in controversy), under the act of 1891. The bill, as framed and presented to Congress, was the result of a series of conferences and discussions which had extended over a term of five years. At these conferences were presented the views and suggestions of a number of the bodies interested in copyright law, or which were admitted to have some right to be heard in connection with the framing of the provisions of the new law.

The law that was finally enacted (late on the last night of the session), March 3, 1891, included one or two provisions interpolated at the very last moment, which provisions had not been considered at these conferences, and which, therefore, did not represent the consensus of opinion of those who were charged with the responsibility for the shaping of the law. Certain of these provisions were in fact entirely inconsistent with the general principles of copyright or with other provisions of the final statute.

The law makes provision (in line with the similar provision of all existing copyright acts), that during the existence of the copyright, the importation into the United States

of any book or any other article so copyrighted shall be and is prohibited.

Under a clause interpolated in the act, as above stated, during the night of March 3, 1891—a clause which had, therefore, not before been under consideration at any of the copyright conferences or before the committees of the House or of the Senate—it was provided that there should be an exception to this prohibition of the importation of copyrighted works "in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon, not more than two copies of such book at any one time."

There was a further exception permitting such importation of "not more than two copies at any one time," without duty, to societies, colleges, libraries, etc.

This provision not having been considered in connection with the main purpose of the statute, or with the other sections of the statute, was curiously ill-considered in its wording and has had results which were doubtless wider than were anticipated by the individuals who were responsible for its framing or by the legislator who took the responsibility of getting it inserted in the act. The law concedes, in form at least, to the producer of the article entitled to copyright, a control or "monopoly," during the term of copyright of all property rights in the article so produced, within the territory belonging to the United States. It is the purpose of the American law, as of all similar copyright laws, to grant to the producer an absolute control or "monopoly." There are various inconveniences connected with such "monopolies," whether these cover copyrighted articles or patented articles. The producer may be unduly exacting or unreasonable. He may fix a price upon his article which is higher than the would-be buyer finds convenient; he may connect with the arrangements for the sale of the production conditions which are onerous and unreasonable. Such possible inconveniences and disadvantages to the consumer or to the general public were taken into account in the first framing of copyright law. It has been assumed in all countries which have enacted patent laws or copyright laws that the advantages of encouraging invention on the one hand and the production of literature on the other, and the wisdom of securing for the inventors or the producers the full enjoyment of their productions, were considerations sufficiently important to offset the occasional disadvantage arising from the exactions or the stupidity of an unreasonable producer.

Under the existing copyright laws of Europe, the author is given full control of his property in all the states taking part in the Berne Convention, that is in what is practically the territory of Europe. He is placed in a position to make assignment of the prop-

erty existing under his copyrights to business representatives in the different states concerned. These assignments are protected under the copyright laws of each state and under the general copyright system of the Berne Convention, which is accepted as binding upon each state.

It was recognized by those who were responsible for framing the regulations of the Berne Convention that if an author were to secure the full advantage of his property rights, he must be protected in the exclusive control of each of the markets in which he is given rights. Any impairment of his power to sell or to assign the exclusive control of each individual market would lessen, of necessity, the business returns that he could secure from such market.

The carelessly worded section above referred to in the American law has the necessary result of impairing the property rights of authors, whether American or trans-Atlantic, and, therefore, of lessening the business returns that can be secured to them under such rights. While the law in one section gives an absolute control under the copyright, in this other section it concedes, practically without restriction, to societies or to individuals the right to import copies of copyrighted books. As a result of this slovenly legislation—legislation which is not paralleled in any other copyright statute in the world—the business of supplying the American market with foreign editions of books copyrighted in the United States has each year, since the enactment of the law of 1891, assumed larger proportions. The injustice thus caused to the producer, the author, and to his business representative, the publisher, is manifest.

The author, whether English or American, may make sale to the Australian market at the moderate price which Australia is prepared to pay, of the right to produce an Australian edition of the book. He has already made sale to an English publisher of the rights for Great Britain. He makes a third sale to the American publisher of the rights for the United States. Under the law as it stands, there is nothing to prevent the importation into this country of a low priced Australian edition, and every copy sold of such edition interferes with the returns belonging properly to the author for the sale of his authorized American edition. If the American publisher has made direct purchase of the copyright, thus standing in the position of the author, the value of that which he has purchased is interfered with to just the extent to which he is exposed to competition through the importation of copies of the book from Great Britain or copies from Australia. When the publisher finds that he has not secured from his purchase the control of the market, he is, of necessity, in connection with the purchase of a further similar book,

willing to pay, and in a position to pay, a smaller price than he would otherwise have paid. The author who has guaranteed under his contract the exclusive control of the American market is not placed in a position to carry out his own guaranty.

The business of agents working in London, Leipsic, and elsewhere in supplying the American market with copies of foreign editions of American copyrighted books is each year assuming larger proportions. It is the case that a large proportion of the more important works published each year are addressed more particularly to what the publishers call the library public. These are books which are too large in compass or too costly in price to meet the requirements of any large number of individual buyers. The American publishers look to the librarians, through the purchase of a substantial proportion of the editions of such books, to render the co-operation required to make their publication remunerative and to encourage the production of American editions of further similar books.

It is increasingly the case, however, that American buyers, whether individuals or libraries, secure either through the mails or in freight importations the copies required by them of this class of literature from trans-Atlantic editions. The American publisher, who has made payment for his American market, finds that the most valuable portion of this market is taken away from him.

The English author who has made sale to an American publisher of the American market has, of course, a direct business interest in securing for his assign the full control of such market. If he cannot do this, the price that can be paid to him (or to other authors for similar books) is, of necessity, lessened.

On the ground, therefore, as well of consistency in the law of copyright, of justice to authors, and of justice to the business interests of American citizens, it is claimed that this defective provision in the existing law should be amended. A bill for its amendment has in fact for two years or more been on the calendar. It is admitted that no obstacle ought to be placed in the way of the importation by a library or by a scholarly buyer in securing copies of a foreign edition, in the cases in which, on one ground or another, such edition may be more complete or more effective. It is pointed out, however, that under the ordinary routine of the book-importing business, there is no difficulty in arranging to make such importations with the consent of the owner (or the assign of the owner) of the American copyright. The publishers have a direct business interest in supplying all such requirements. This is the course taken in Great Britain, for instance, when on one ground or another it is desired to secure a Continental edition of a work that has been placed under British copyright.

The English librarian is, under the provisions of the British law, prevented from including in his purchases from Germany copies of Tauchnitz or Asher editions of English books; and he finds no difficulty in instructing his agent in Leipsic to exclude from his shipments all such editions.

No obstacles ought to be placed in the way of a resident returning to this country with a library which might include copies of foreign editions of an American copyright book. The bringing in of such a library under the heading of "personal effects," or the purchase by institutions in this market *en bloc* of libraries from Europe which might include copies of copyrighted books should always be made practicable.

It is contended, however, by the authors and by their business representatives, the publishers, as also by the lawyers who are interested in connection with the preparation of the revised statute in securing a consistent and equitable copyright law for the United States, that this ill-considered provision of the law of 1891, should, in the revision of the statute, be corrected so as to permit the importation of copyrighted books into the United States only under the authority of the owner of the copyright, as was the case prior to 1891 and as is the procedure under the copyright laws of England and of the Continent.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,
Secretary American Publishers'
Copyright League.

ACTION OF AUTHORS' COPYRIGHT LEAGUE

The Council of the American Copyright League has issued the following statement of the position of authors:

The American Copyright League, representing the authors of literary, dramatic, musical, artistic and cognate works, maintains that the copyright protection in the property created by such authors should justly and logically include the right to sell or control such works for any specified time or territory or under any specified conditions, either directly or through their assigns, publisher or publishers, and therefore the League holds that the author should be able to sell the American market, the English market, and any other markets separately, and to assure each market against importations from other markets of the work thus sold. It therefore maintains, as a matter of right and justice, that the importation of foreign editions should be prohibited, as is the case in other countries, except by consent of the author or copyright proprietor, but in view of existing law and conditions and especially of the inclusion in our copyright law of the manufacturing clause, it is prepared to recommend to authors the concession of general permission to import copies of authorized foreign editions under the circumstances scheduled as follows:

During the existence of the copyright in any work or of *ad interim* protection, any copies

produced without the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor or any copies of a periodical containing unauthorized reprint from any copyrighted work, should be considered fraudulent and illegal, and the importation of such fraudulent copies into the United States prohibited.

During the existence of the copyright in any book or of *ad interim* protection, the importation of copies of authorized foreign editions into the United States should be prohibited, except in the case of:

(a) Periodicals containing portions of such work printed by arrangement with the author;

(b) A work in a foreign language or languages other than English prior to the production of an edition in the original language in the United States under copyright protection;

(c) Books in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(d) A work of which the American edition is out of print, so long as this condition exists and it cannot be procured from the copyright proprietor or the American publisher;

(e) Copies imported by the authority and for the use of the United States Government or the Library of Congress;

(f) Single copies forming part of a library or collection purchased abroad in good faith for public use and not for sale or of household effects in use abroad for more than one year, or of personal baggage;

(g) Single copies imported from the country of original authorship, only by a public library or other incorporated educational or other institution for public culture;

(h) Single copies imported for use and not for sale on the written consent of the copyright proprietor; but copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the copyright proprietor or limit or annul the copyright protection provided by this act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

STATEMENTS FROM LIBRARIANS

Librarians should be the last to oppose the principles of copyright, or to do anything that would vitiate copyright or render it even partially or locally ineffective. But they do not believe that in advocating the retention of their present importation privileges they are doing this, any more than they would be opposing the principle of taxation if they should resist an attempt to repeal the law exempting them from the payment of taxes. It is right in a general way that every individual and every institution should bear a share of the expense of public administration; but it is often a matter of public policy to lift this burden from institutions that are doing a public service. In the same way, although we may accept the principle on which the copyright laws are based, we may still believe it to be public policy to exempt

from their operation institutions like public libraries and public schools, that are performing a service for the public. Even if the privileges now accorded to libraries were based on no other foundation than this, they would be amply justified, and any private interests with which they may interfere should give way to the public good just as such interests are obliged to do in the case of exemptions from taxation. But public libraries are more than institutions for doing a public service. They are, in addition, great advertisers of literature, and in this capacity they serve the business interests of author, publisher and bookseller to such a degree that these producers and distributors of literature should be glad to make concessions to them in every possible way. The library is a free distributor of sample books. Librarians believe that the great increase in the number of those who buy and read books, that has taken place in the past twenty years, has a causal relationship with this free distribution of samples. They believe that it would have almost paid the book trade to furnish them with these samples free during the twenty years of distribution; instead of which they have gladly purchased at a reasonable price.

The New York Public Library, for instance, gives out books for home use at about the rate of one every year for each inhabitant of the city. A large proportion of these are read by persons who would not have thought of purchasing the books that they take out. Large numbers of persons have an interest in literature newly aroused by such reading, and become purchasers of books. That an average of one book per year represents a satisfaction of the literary needs of New York is hard to believe. The books that we are circulating are practically samples, and we believe that they should be so treated.

It is true that the privileges accorded to a public institution may exceed the bounds of public policy. In the case of large educational institutions there are often emphatic protests against exemption from taxation. The recent unsuccessful effort of the city of New Haven to tax certain property of Yale University is a case in point. But we have seen no evidence that any such excessive privileges are or are likely to be accorded to the public library, and the burden of proof is certainly on the shoulders of those who assert the contrary.

The attitude here taken is one on which all librarians can unite, and I believe that those who object to our present importation privileges should also accept it. It is not necessary to insist here on the point of view held by many librarians that, although the author may properly be allowed to divide the field of trade and make his separate bargain in each division, the purchaser should be free to buy in whichever of these divisions suits

him best. This and similar claims are held by publishers to be in direct violation of the principles of copyright. They must, however, be reckoned with, for they are held honestly by numerous persons.

It is impossible, too, to overlook the fact that this subject of copyright appears to many librarians to be more or less closely bound up with that of book prices. Those interested on behalf of the book trade assert that there is no logical connection, and point out that overcharging on the part of an individual publisher or dealer may be adjusted through the usual channels of trade. Copyright, however, permits a division of the field of purchase, and in this case the provisions of the law make it impossible for the general public to escape an overcharge in one division by purchasing in another. Those who by special privilege may at present avail themselves of this method of adjusting prices are therefore scarcely to be blamed for regarding the withdrawal of the privilege as an effective bar to such adjustment.

Entirely apart, however, from all such ways of looking at the subject, all of us believe that the bounds of public policy are not exceeded by our present importation privileges.

Still, those of us who are interested in setting the copyright house in order and in the evolution of a systematic code from the present confused and contradictory body of law relating to the subject, and who realize that the question that touches us is but one of many that must be adjusted between conflicting interests, are unwilling that the whole scheme of reform should go by the board on account of refusal to compromise this one point. That it is possible to agree on a compromise to which both the book trade and the interests of education may give assent, we steadfastly believe. We are not anxious to import pirated editions. We are not anxious to take up the cudgels for the private owner who imports subject to duty, or for the casually organized ephemeral book club. We may even be willing to give up the privilege of importing foreign reprints of American books. But we do wish to be able to import the foreign books that we desire in their original editions, without being obliged to inquire whether or not the author or proprietor may or may not have secured American copyright. We should regard the withdrawal of this part of our privileges, as a measure, in the words of a recent resolution of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, to "diminish the resources" of libraries and "lessen their educational influence." But I see no reason why any change in the present law that will leave regular educational institutions secure in this privilege should not be accepted both by the majority of librarians and by those engaged in the production and sale of books.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

In "Copyright, its law and literature," Mr. R. R. Bowker defines copyright thus: "In its specific application it means the right to multiply copies of those products of the human brain known as literature and art."

Before 1836 an author could not secure a monopoly of this right in any country but his own, and consequently to protect his right it was necessary to prohibit importation of foreign editions. Otherwise the work might be printed abroad without paying a royalty, and imported and sold in competition with the copyrighted edition. (Thus importation was restricted in the statute of Queen Anne, the foundation of the modern copyright system. At the same time the interests of the public were guarded by a provision that if too high prices were charged, they might be ordered reduced.)

During the last half century the situation has changed. International copyright has spread throughout most of the civilized world. In so far as an author may now take out copyright in foreign countries, *the prohibition of importation is no longer necessary to secure to him absolute monopoly of "the right to multiply copies."*

Though the prohibition of importation is to this extent no longer requisite as a measure of abstract justice, it is doubtless *expedient* within certain limits. Thus the existing laws of the United States prohibit in general the importing of copyrighted articles, but make two notable exceptions. The first allows any person to import, subject to the duty, not more than two copies of a book at one time, for his own use and not for sale. The second permits public libraries and other educational institutions to import, duty free, copyrighted articles, not more than two copies in one invoice, for use and not for sale.

It has been proposed by bills previously introduced in Congress, and was suggested in connection with the present revision of the copyright law, to deprive libraries of this privilege, except after obtaining in writing the consent of the holders of the American copyrights (or in the few instances when the foreign edition differs in substance from the American). In other words it has been proposed practically to abolish the privilege altogether. For (1) the consent of the holders of the American copyrights would in all probability be withheld; and (2) even if it would be granted, the labor and delay of securing it in each instance would be prohibitive.

To restrict thus the privilege of importing would be a serious blow to the libraries of the country.

First, it would increase the cost of their books and so diminish their resources and educational influence. Already the cost to libraries of the better class of books has been greatly raised. A few years ago the publishers of the country formed an association which decreed that on new net publi-

cations no dealer should allow any library more than 10 per cent. discount, on pain of having his supply cut off. Since this action the cost of these books to libraries has been greatly advanced. A general advance of ten per cent., it has been asserted, was necessitated by greater cost of production. This may be true enough, but if the cost to the general public had been raised 10 per cent., the increase exacted at the same time from the free public libraries under the restrictions imposed by the American Publishers' Association would be 19 per cent.!* In other words, the libraries would be made to pay a proportionate increase nearly double that paid by the general public. But careful estimates give ground for believing that the cost to the public has advanced more than 10 per cent., and that the cost to libraries has advanced at least 30 per cent. The prohibition of importing copyrighted books would make still further inroads on the limited funds of the libraries, and would simply benefit publishers at the expense of tax-supported, educational institutions.

Secondly, to prohibit importation would cause endless annoyance and confusion, and would seriously hamper the means of learning and culture. Every time the librarian saw a review of an English book, every time scholarly readers asked him to import a foreign work, before ordering, he would have to make an investigation to discover, if he could, whether the work had been copyrighted in this country or was likely to be. Often to secure prompt delivery the order is now sent as soon as a foreign book is announced—sometimes long before publication. This would no longer be possible. The order would have to wait until the librarian could find out whether the work would be copyrighted here. Further, books which are unobtainable in America, because "out of print" or "out of stock," could not be imported (unless the librarian sought out the holder of the American copyright and could induce him to consent). Imagine the endless difficulty, labor, expense, and delay!

Frequently the libraries of deceased scholars and similar collections are purchased abroad in block by our libraries and colleges. Under the proposed law, as soon as such a collection reached an American port, all the books in it which had been copyrighted and published in this country would presumably be confiscated. The librarian would have one alternative. He might write to the proprietors of the American copyrights—perhaps a thousand of them—and beg their consent to importation. If they all consented graciously and promptly he might have the privilege of securing his books!

* The book formerly listed at \$1.50 was customarily sold to the general public, not at that price, but for about \$1.20, and to libraries for \$1.00. At a net price of \$1.32 the public would pay 10% increase, but the libraries would have to pay \$1.19 or 19% increase.

Copyright in the United States can be granted only under the power conferred by the Constitution. The purpose is there narrowly defined. Copyright may not be granted simply to benefit publishers, or authors, or as a measure of "business justice" *per se*. It may be granted for one end, and for one end only, and that is "To promote the progress of science and useful arts." It is scarcely conceivable, therefore, that if the mischievous effects are understood, Congress will ever impose any material restriction of the right to import copyrighted articles on the educational institutions of this country.

HILLER C. WELLMAN.

I suggest the following wording for insertion in the proposed copyright bill as being, to my mind, a fair compromise between the suggestions of the publishers and the opinions of the importing librarians:

"The importation of articles copyrighted in the United States is hereby prohibited, except that books, maps, music, engravings, etchings, lithographs, chromos, photographs, cuts, prints, and charts, bound or unbound, and not the work of an author, engraver, lithographer or photographer who is a citizen or resident of the United States, and which are printed abroad with the authorization of the owner of the American copyright or his assign, may be imported as follows, if imported in good faith, for use and not for sale:

"(1) When imported, not more than one copy in any one invoice, for the use or by the order of any incorporated society, or institution established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of any incorporated college, academy, school, seminary, state or public library; or when forming a part of libraries purchased as a whole by such incorporated institutions; subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe;

"(2) When imported by the authority of or for the use of the United States, or for use of the Library of Congress;

"(3) When belonging to persons or families returning from foreign countries, provided the copies imported have been used abroad;

"(4) When imported, not to exceed two copies in any one invoice, by any person, provided that permission be given in writing by the owner of the copyright or his assign:

"(5) When printed in raised type, used exclusively by the blind."

I am, after mature consideration, opposed to any limitation of the permission given in the first exception above, except a provision that will limit the permission to books of which the author or proprietor is not a citizen or resident of the United States. The limitation suggested by the publishers

to books in a foreign edition when imported from the "country of origin," would make it possible for American publishers to print an American edition of a work by an English author before the foreign edition was printed, and thus prohibit the importation of the English edition when it appeared.

W. P. CUTTER.

My knowledge of the effort to curtail the free importation of books for public libraries is limited to the published announcement that the Copyright League and the Publishers' Association are planning to so amend the copyright law as to prohibit the free importation of any book copyrighted in the United States, without the written consent of the holder of the copyright.

I have been informed that the measure has not yet been actually introduced in Congress, and therefore its precise terms are not known. It seems to me that at this stage it cannot be discussed with understanding. On general principles, any legislation which would disturb the privilege of free importation hitherto enjoyed by libraries, is to be deprecated.

But perhaps the matter is not so serious as may at first thought appear. The cost of British publications has very materially advanced within the last year or two. The combination of British publishers is even more effective than that in this country, for it has not only advanced prices but allows no discount whatever. Books published both in England and America can be bought quite as cheaply at home as abroad, and therefore, the refusal of free importation is of little, if any, practical consequence.

Again, it is a question in my mind whether the restriction is not already in effect, without any amendment to the law. I notice that our London agent is getting into the habit of reporting certain titles in his orders, "American publication," and therefore does not fill the order. These orders are made up from publishers' lists, which are our main source of information. It often puzzles us to know who publish the books thus reported, since we do not find them in American lists. I have not corresponded with the London agent on the subject, but it is my belief that the English publisher, knowing that the book is, or is to be, published in America, refuses to sell it for exportation to this country. If this is the fact, no law restricting the importation is necessary. The publishers have the matter in their own hands.

I do not see that any position librarians can take will have much influence in the matter. The A. L. A. has for years been trying to secure some modification of the dictum of American publishers. So far nothing has resulted. The publishers stand together. The libraries may buy their books or let them alone. But the libraries must

have the books, and therefore they have the short end of the lever. The best that agitation can do is to arouse public sentiment. That may go some way toward easing the situation. The public has to pay more for its books than formerly, but it also has to pay more for almost everything else which it must have. The coal baron and the beef baron and the oil baron make the consumer squirm. But we have yet to find the way in which the squirmer can become the squirmee.

H. M. UTLEY.

It is hard to find polite and parliamentary language with which to characterize the proposed amendment to our tariff, which would forbid the importation of English books by public libraries. The requirement that the permission of holders of American copyrights must be obtained practically nullifies the permissive clause of the present law.

That requests of this kind would be all but universally refused, is made evident by the very proposal of the amendment. If publishers generally would grant requests for free importation, what is the object of the change? If the purpose be—and it evidently is—to prohibit the importation of English books by libraries, let the prohibition be positive, with no provisos or deceptive circumlocutions. Even if in some cases permission should be obtained, the delay involved would be a practical inhibition. Moreover, what library wants to be put in the attitude of constantly asking favors? Let the law be positive and of universal application one way or the other.

What argument can be advanced in favor of the measure? It is not a move forward, but backward, as must be any proposal to tax knowledge, to make the means and instruments of education more difficult to obtain. It is distinctly a levy on the book fund of every library in the country: it means that every library will have just so much less to offer its readers; and where the levy is lightest (in the smallest libraries) the injury is heaviest.

The United States conducts at considerable expense a Bureau of Education, whose chief function is to aid and stimulate local educational agencies throughout the country; and everybody believes the expenditure to be wise and fruitful. Would it not, then, be an absurd situation for the national legislature, when local communities, throughout the Union, are making great efforts to provide their citizens with the means of education through books to levy on the funds thus raised and seize a portion, be it 5 per cent, or 25 per cent.? And for what? Certainly not for any benefit to the local community. It raised the money to buy books and wants all its money to go for that purpose. Is the amount abstracted from the purchasing power of the local book fund to go to the national coffers? This

would certainly be a mean and sneaking way to collect federal revenue. But this forced contribution from meager book funds serves and is meant to serve no public purpose. Its obvious aim is simply to divert a portion of the book fund of every library in the country, large or small, university or public, to the pockets of a few publishers.

The proposal is distinctly reactionary and in opposition to that fundamental principle which has been the cornerstone of America's greatness; viz., that it is a primary duty of the state to provide every possible facility for the education of its citizens. The publishers who, in absolute selfishness, urge the amendment, would find that it would not result in so much profit to them as they now calculate, for it would drive libraries still more to the clearance, the auction and the second-hand catalog. It would cause much trouble and annoyance to library authorities and the public; but it would not bring corresponding gain to the publishers.

The question at issue is, briefly, this: Shall some thousands of dollars collected from the people of the United States every year go into the pockets of a few publishers; or shall this money be used, as intended by its givers, for increasing the stock of knowledge available to them and their children?*

Stanley Waterloo's amusing little story "An odd situation" cleverly presents the *reductio ad absurdum* of our tariff laws. This proposed amendment, this attempt to levy petty toll on the book funds of educational institutions of the country, furnishes what I call the *reductio ad minimas nugas*.

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

The real question at issue and the only question at issue in the proposed amendment of the copyright law, as far as importations by libraries, etc., are concerned, is the preservation of all legal rights and equities to the author who has taken out a copyright in this country.

Such copyright evidently creates a monopoly, and is intended to create a monopoly, during the life of the privilege. It is entirely proper that the government should take all necessary steps to protect this monopoly.

The inquiry which librarians must make, and which all other interested people must make, is simply as to whether the proposed amendment creates unnecessary restrictions, is unduly burdensome, or in any way establishes conditions which may be avoided without infringing upon the right of the author.

I have not seen the latest draft of the proposed bill, but as far as I have listened to the discussions the purpose of the proposed amendment seems to be entirely just and proper. As to its necessity, that is as to

* It must not be forgotten that the books in question are, by an overwhelming preponderance, the books that are distinctly educative.

whether the author will suffer material loss if this amendment is not passed in this form, I must confess myself to be in some doubt. My very positive belief is that the public libraries directly benefit every publisher and every author through the educating and stimulating effect of these libraries upon the public mind. I can as soon believe that the public schools are injurious to publishers and authors as that the public libraries are.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

The proposal that public libraries in the United States shall be deprived of their privilege of the importation of books free of duty, for such books as are copyrighted in the United States, is opposed to the interest of the large number of people who use the New York Public Library and its branches, and I sincerely hope it will not become a law.

J. S. BILLINGS.

The following resolutions on the subject have been passed by the Western Massachusetts Library Club:

"The Western Massachusetts Library Club has learned with deep apprehension of a proposed amendment to the copyright law which would deprive public libraries and other educational institutions of their privilege of importing copyrighted books, except after obtaining the written consent of the holders of the American copyrights. Such an amendment would in practice prohibit these imports altogether.

"When, in 1897, a clause of the proposed Dingley tariff law abolished the privilege of free importation by libraries and subjected such imports to a duty, so great a protest arose from all parts of the country that this illiberal provision was immediately defeated. The amendment now proposed would go much farther, and instead of merely taxing, would in effect prohibit the importation of copyrighted books by libraries altogether.

"It would, by increasing the cost of books to libraries, diminish their resources and lessen their educational influence.

"It would seriously hamper them in securing new books promptly.

"It would involve immense labor to ascertain in every instance, before ordering a book abroad, whether it had been or would be copyrighted here.

"It would largely prevent importing second-hand books or private collections for American institutions of learning.

"At a special meeting, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Western Massachusetts Library Club, representing the interests of forty-one public libraries, confidently believes that the existing law permitting the free importation of books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and

charts by libraries and other institutions of learning is a just and wise statute; and that any amendment prohibiting importation of such copyrighted articles, except after obtaining the consent of the holders of the American copyrights, would render nugatory the beneficent purpose of the said law, which is designed to increase the facilities of education and to advance learning in the United States.

"Voted, That the secretary send copies of the above to the Librarian of Congress, to the library representatives in the copyright conference, to libraries and colleges within the club's district, to other library associations, to the library journals, and later to the state's representatives in Congress.

"JAMES A. LOWELL, Secretary.

"SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
"January 20, 1906."

Similar resolutions have been passed by the board of directors of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library.

The St. Louis Public Library board, at a recent meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolution, which the secretary was instructed to send to the two senators and all the representatives in Congress for Missouri:

"Resolved, That the board is unanimously of the opinion that the existing law permitting the free importation of books, maps, lithographic prints and charts by libraries and other institutions of learning is a just and wise statute, and that the proposed amendment requiring consent of holders of American copyrights would render nugatory the beneficent purposes of the law, which is designed to encourage and increase the facilities for education in the United States."

The Detroit Public Library board also, on Jan. 18, passed a resolution extending its support to the American Library Association in opposition to the measure. *Public Libraries* for January considers the subject editorially as the "Next move in net price system," and says: "The gross injustice of such a measure is so plain that it is to be hoped its journey from life to death will be short and quick. Tax-supported institutions belong to all the people, and if a tax is placed on books imported for a public library it means that the people will be compelled to pay just that much more for their books, their library funds will fall that much shorter of their full purchasing power, and no one will be benefited thereby except the publisher in America."

A further memorandum draft, embodying the modifications suggested by Mr. Cutter, Dr. Canfield, and others, was later prepared by the publishers' league and presented for consideration to the A. L. A. executive board, with the approval of the A. L. A. copyright delegates, who recommend its acceptance.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute has been organized, by the adoption of constitution and by-laws and election of 44 of the 100 fellows who are to make up its membership. The constitution is as follows:

A. L. I. CONSTITUTION

ADOPTED 1905

1. *Object.* The object of the American Library Institute shall be to provide for study and discussion of library problems by a representative body chosen from English speaking America, regardless of residence or official position.

2. *Fellows.* There shall be not to exceed 100 fellows, divided into 10 classes, of which the term of one class shall expire each year. By a vote of the Institute, or board, not to exceed half the vacancies may be left unfilled till an election is ordered.

3. *Corresponding and ex-officio members.* Recognized library thinkers and workers in other countries, whose co-operation is wished, may be elected corresponding members by unanimous vote of the board or three-fourths vote of the Institute. Their terms shall expire with the next revision of the list, which shall be made at least once in five years. All ex-presidents of the American Library Association, and, during their terms of office, members of its executive board and council shall have seats in all meetings of the Institute.

4. *Vacancies.* Vacancies may occur by end of term, death, or resignation, or without assignment of cause, by unanimous vote of the board, or by three-fourths vote of the Institute. All vacancies shall be filled for unexpired terms by written ballot. The Institute year shall be the calendar year.

5. *Board.* Programs, time and place of meetings, and other routine business shall be intrusted to an Institute board of five, one elected each year, to serve five years, by the same method and at the same time that fellows are elected. The Institute, by three-fourths vote, may take direct action, or revise the action of the board, or give it mandatory instructions.

6. *Officers.* The board shall nominate and the Institute elect by ballot, for a term of three years, a president as the representative head of both Institute and board; also a secretary, who, subject to the authority of president and board, shall perform the usual duties of both secretary and treasurer. If the president and secretary elected are not already members of the board, they shall become such *ex-officio*.

7. *Voting.* All formal votes of the Institute shall be by correspondence; and the required majority or three-fourths vote shall be of the entire number of fellows. On request of five fellows, any proposition shall be submitted to vote of the Institute with summaries of the arguments for and against. No conclusion shall be promulgated as an expression of the Institute till it has been so submitted.

8. *Elections.* Each November the Institute board shall ask from each fellow nominations for all vacancies to be filled. From these and its own suggestions the board shall submit to each fellow, on December 1, its recommendations, with summary of the reasons for each nomination. Before January 1 each fellow shall send to the secretary a strictly confidential written ballot for each place to be filled. Nominees having the largest vote shall be elected, provided each has the votes of not less than three-fourths of the Institute.

9. *Meetings.* The board shall call at least two meetings of the Institute annually.

10. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote of all fellows, provided that the amendment in its final form has been sent to each fellow at least one month before its adoption.

11. *By-laws.* By-laws may be adopted or amended as provided for amendment of the constitution; but any by-law may be temporarily suspended by three-

fourths vote at any meeting at which not less than twenty fellows are present.

BY-LAWS

1. *Dues.* On accepting election each fellow shall pay in place of annual dues \$1 for each year of his term. There shall be no dues for *ex-officio* and corresponding members.

2. *Record of votes.* The secretary shall record the names of those present at each meeting; the number voting for and against any proposition; and, if requested by any member, the names of those so voting. Such record shall be sent to any fellow on his request.

Henry J. Carr, secretary of the American Library Institute, sends out circular announcement of the election of fellows already chosen, as follows:

"Following the 1905 meeting of the A. L. A. held at Portland, Oregon, and acting under the authority there granted, the 15 ex-presidents of that association have taken the necessary preliminary steps in the organization of the American Library Institute, including the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. Balloting by correspondence, also, the following named 44 persons have now been elected as fellows of said institute:

Ahern, Miss Mary Eileen, ed. *Public Libraries*, Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill.
 Andrews, Clement W., in John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Bain, James, Jr., chief in Public Library, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 Billings, John S., LL.D., director Public Library, New York, N. Y.
 Bostwick, Arthur E., department chief Public Library, New York, N. Y.
 Bowker, Richard R., publisher, 298 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Brett, William H., in Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Brigham, Johnson, in Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Canfield, James H., LL.D., in Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
 Carr, Henry J., in Public Library, Scranton, Pa.
 Countryman, Miss Gratia A., in Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Crunden, Frederick M., LL.D., in Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Dana, John Cotton, in Public Library, Newark, N. J.
 Dewey, Melvil, LL.D., ex-in, Albany, N. Y.
 Doren, Miss Electra C., director Library School, W. R. Univ., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Elmendorf, Henry L., supt Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Elmendorf, Mrs. Theresa H. (West), bibliographer Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Fletcher, William L., in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
 Foster, William E., in Public Library, Providence, R. I.
 Gould, Charles H., in McGill University, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.
 Green, Samuel S., in Public Library, Worcester, Mass.
 Haines, Miss Helen E., ed. *Library Journal*, 298 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Hewins, Miss Caroline M., in Public Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Hill, Frank P., in Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Hodges, Nathaniel D. C., in Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Hopkins, Anderson H., in Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Iles, George, author, Park Avenue Hotel, New York, N. Y.
 Kroeger, Miss Alice B., in and director Library School, Drexel Inst., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lane, William C., in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Larned, Josephus N., ex-In 35 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Little, George T., in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.
 Peoples, William T., in Mercantile Library, New York, N. Y.
 Plummer, Miss Mary W., director Pratt Inst. Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Putnam, Herbert, LL.D., in Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
 Richardson, Ernest C., Ph.D., in Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
 Sharp, Miss Katharine L., in and director Library School, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 Solberg, Thorvald, register of copyrights, Washington, D. C.
 Soule, Charles C., publisher, 83-91 Francis St. Fenway, Boston, Mass.
 Stearns, Miss Lutie E., library visitor, F. L. Com., 547 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Thomson, John, in Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thwaites, Reuben G., LL.D., supt and sec'y State Historical Society, Madison Wis.
 Utley, Henry M., in Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
 Wallace, Miss Anne, in Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.
 Wellman, Hiller C., in City Library, Springfield, Mass.

"The institute board (to which is intrusted the affairs of the institute, pending a meeting of the latter, as provided in the constitution,) has directed that an additional number of fellows be elected, up to a total of 70, thus leaving 30 vacancies in the final fellowship of 100, to which the institute is limited."

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES, 1905

GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1905

Abilene, Kan.....\$10,000	Grand Rapids, Minn..... 10,000
Albany, Ga..... 10,000	Green River, Wyo. 20,000
Albia, Ia..... 10,000	Greensboro, N. C. 10,000
Anderson, S. C. 10,000	Guthrie Center, Ia. 5,000
Arcadia, Wis..... 5,000	Harvey, Ill..... 12,500
Batesville, Ind..... 8,500	Independence, Kan. 20,000
Birmingham, Mich. 8,000	Jennings, La..... 10,000
Bunkerhill, Ill..... 7,500	Leon, Ia..... 6,000
Chattanooga, Tenn. (Colored branch) 15,000	Lewiston, Ill..... 5,000
Cleveland Heights, O..... 10,000	Lewiston, Mont... 10,000
Colusa, Cal..... 10,000	Long Beach, Cal.. 12,500
Corona, Cal..... 10,000	Louisville, Ky. (8 branches). . . . 200,000
Covina, Cal..... 8,000	Lucknow, Ont., Can..... 7,500
Cumberland, Wis. 10,000	McCook, Neb..... 10,000
Darien, Ct..... 5,000	Madison, Minn..... 8,000
DeKalb, Ill..... 15,000	Manson, Ia..... 6,000
Dighton, Mass..... 6,000	Mapleton, Minn... 5,000
Dodge City, Kan..... 7,500	Mendon, Mich..... 10,000
Downs, Kan..... 5,000	Millbank, S. D.... 7,000
Dunmore, Pa..... 15,000	Monrovia, Cal..... 10,000
Durand, Wis..... 7,500	Montevideo, Minn. 10,000
East Orange, N. J. (2 branches).... 20,000	Morenci, Mich..... 5,000
Eaton, O..... 10,000	Mt. Carroll, Ill... 10,000
Edgerton, Wis..... 10,000	Nacogdoches, Tex. 10,000
El Paso, Ill..... 6,000	Nashua, Ia..... 5,000
Elizabethtown, Ky. 7,000	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can..... 12,500
Elroy, Wis..... 10,000	Ontario, Cal..... 10,000
Ensley, Ala..... 10,000	Oregon, Ill..... 7,000
Fair Haven Vt..... 6,000	Osage, Ia..... 10,000
Fowler, Ind..... 7,000	Patchogue, N. Y. 10,000
Frankfort, Ind..... 17,500	Pella, Ia..... 10,000
Freeport, Me..... 6,500	Pittsfield, Ill... 7,500
Fullerton, Cal..... 7,500	Portage, Wis..... 12,500
Galena, Ill..... 12,500	Portland, Mich... 10,000
Georgetown, Del.. 6,000	Red Bluff, Cal... 10,000
Gerard, Kan..... 8,000	

Richmond, Mo.... 10,000	Stoughton, Wis... 10,000
Rockport, O..... 10,000	Tahlequah, I. T. . 10,000
Russell, Kan..... 5,000	Thomaston, Ct.... 1,700
Salida, Col..... 9,000	Toledo, O. (4 branches).... 100,000
San Mateo, Cal... 10,000	Vacaville, Cal.... 5,000
San Pedro, Cal... 10,000	Watertown, Wis.. 20,000
Selma, Cal..... 6,000	Wauwatosa, Wis.. 6,000
Silverton, Col.... 10,000	Wellsville, N. Y. 7,500
Slatington, Pa.... 10,000	Woodstock, Ont.. 20,000
Somerset, Ky.... 10,000	Zanesville, O.... 50,000
So. Hadley Falls, Mass..... 10,000	
Spirit Lake, Ia.... 6,000	Total.....\$1,347,200
Springfield, Mass. 150,000	

INCREASES TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1905

Albany, Mo..... 2,500	Parkersburg, W. Va..... 9,000
Alexandria, Minn. 2,000	Perry, Ia..... 600
Boise, Idaho..... 5,000	Plano, Ill..... 1,250
Brooklyn, O..... 1,800	Poseyville, Ind... 500
Camden, N. J.... 10,000	Rennselaer, Ind... 2,000
Chanute, Kan..... 2,000	Ripon, Wis..... 2,000
Charlotte, N. C.. 10,000	St. Joseph, Mich.. 1,000
Collingwood, Ont., Can..... 2,000	St. Thomas, Ont., Can..... 2,000
Corona, Cal..... 1,500	Salem, Ind..... 1,500
Covina, Cal..... 1,000	Sarnia, Ont.; Can. 5,000
Decatur, Ala.... 2,000	Savanna, Ill..... 1,350
Decatur, Ind..... 2,000	Shawnee, Okla... 500
Defiance, O..... 4,500	Spokane, Wash... 10,000
Downs, Kan..... 1,140	Sycamore, Ill..... 2,000
Dubuque, Ia..... 11,500	Ticonderoga, N. Y. 2,000
Evanston, Ill.... 10,000	Union City, Ind.. 1,000
Fair Haven, Vt... 2,000	Vinton, Ia..... 2,500
Fairhaven, Wash. 3,500	White Plains, N.Y. 4,500
Greenville, Ill... 1,000	Warren, O..... 7,000
Hammond, Ind... 2,000	Warsaw, N. Y.... 2,000
Indianola, Ia.... 2,000	Waterloo, Ia..... 5,000
Kaukana, Wis.... 2,000	Wauseon, O..... 500
Madison, Me.... 3,000	Xenia, O..... 3,500
Marysville, Mo... 1,500	New Westminster, B. C..... 2,000
Mt. Vernon, Ind. 1,500	Victoria, B. C.... 2,415
Nashua, Ia..... 690	
Oil City, Pa..... 4,000	Total.....\$168,245
Oregon, Ill..... 3,000	
Oskaloosa, Ia.... 2,000	

GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND, 1905

Balrothery, Irel... £3,800	Lydney, Wales... 1,500
Bath, Eng..... 13,000	Penrith, Eng..... 1,200
Caerphilly, Wales. 3,000	Stafford, Eng..... 5,000
Caversham, Eng... 2,500	Walls, Scotl.... 300
Coseley, Eng..... 3,500	West Bridgeford, Eng..... 3,000
Dornoch, Scotl... 1,250	West Bromwich... 7,500
Dudley, Eng..... 7,500	Wigan, Eng..... 5,000
Fulwell, Eng..... 1,400	Willesden Green, Eng..... 3,000
Herefordshire, Eng. 1,600	Wirksworth, Eng. 1,200
Kinsale, Irel.... 2,250	Wrotham, Eng.... 1,200
London (St. Pancras)..... 40,000	
London (Stepney) 6,000	Total.....£114,700

INCREASES TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND, 1905

Ashton in Makerfield, Eng.... £843	Kings' Lynn, Eng. 250
Barry, Eng..... 800	Long Eaton, Eng. 140
Bideford, Eng.... 200	Mansfield, Eng... 750
Bolden Colliery, Eng..... 100	Maybole, Scotl... 500
Boness, Scotl.... 500	Merthyr Tydvil, Wales..... 3,800
Brierly Hill, Eng. 1,000	Mexbro, Eng..... 250
Carlton and Nethersfield..... 300	Peterboro, Eng... 563
Colwyn Bay, Eng. 785	Pontefract, Eng.. 88
Darwen, Eng..... 2,000	Stamford, Eng... 500
Drogheda, Irel... 250	Mansfield, Eng... 45
Fenton, Eng..... 300	Tingwall, Scotl... 35
Heston and Hestonworth, Eng.... 350	Waterford, Irel.. 200
	Waterloo and Seaforth, Eng.... 4,000
	Total.....£18,549

OTHER GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES

Dominica, West Indies.....	\$7,500
Hokitika, New Zealand.....	£2,000
Sydenham, New Zealand.....	4,000

TOTALS

Original gifts, U. S. and Canada.....	\$1,327,200
Increases, U. S. and Canada.....	170,245
Dominica, West Indies....	7,500
	\$1,522,945.00
Original gifts, United Kingdom and Ireland.....	£114,700
Increases, United Kingdom and Ireland.....	18,549
New Zealand.....	6,000
	676,750.14
Totals.....	£139,249 \$2,199,695.14

The recorded totals comprise 106 gifts of library buildings (including 15 branches) to the United States and Canada; 54 increases to original gifts, United States and Canada; 37 gifts for library buildings (including 18 branches) to the United Kingdom and Ireland; 25 increases to original gifts, United Kingdom and Ireland; 1 gift to the West Indies; 2 gifts to New Zealand—making a total of 225 gifts for library buildings.

In addition, Mr. Carnegie's beneficence included to a very large degree gifts to the smaller colleges of the country, for buildings, equipment and endowment purposes, most of these being conditional upon the institutions raising an equal amount. Of these gifts the following were granted for library buildings:

COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Alabama Poly. Institute, Auburn, Ala.....	\$30,000
Alabama State Normal School, Montgomery, Ala.....	15,000
Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.....	20,000
Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan.....	20,000
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.....	12,500
Brown University, Providence, R. I.....	150,000
Carson & Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn.....	10,000
Cedarville College, Cedarville, Ohio.....	7,500
Central University of Kentucky, Danville, Ky.....	30,000
Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.....	20,000
DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.....	50,000
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.....	50,000
Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.....	30,000
Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan.....	40,000
Fargo College, Fargo, N. D.....	15,000
Fessenden Academy, Martin, Fla.....	5,000
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.....	20,000
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.....	15,000
Goodwill Home Ass'n, Fairfield, Me.....	15,000
Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. (Additional).....	2,000
Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio.....	25,000
Institute for Colored Youth, Cheney, Pa.....	10,000
Juniata College, Huntington, Pa.....	28,000
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky.....	15,000
Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.....	50,000
Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.....	20,000
Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.....	12,500
McPherson College, McPherson, Kan.....	10,000
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.....	40,000
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.....	40,000
Mills College, Oakland, Cal.....	20,000
N. H. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.....	20,000
North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.....	18,400
North Western College, Naperville, Ill.....	25,000
Norwich University.....	25,000

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.....	125,000
Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio.....	20,000
Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon.....	20,000
Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.....	15,000
Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.....	40,000
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.....	50,000
Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.....	20,000
St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.....	16,700
Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.....	10,000
State Normal School, Athens, Ga.....	10,000
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.....	150,000
University of Maine, Orono, Maine.....	50,000
University of Mississippi.....	25,000
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.....	50,000
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.....	40,000
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.....	50,000
Wellesley College, Wellesley Mass.....	125,000
William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.....	20,000

"FOR INFORMATION ONLY."

THE following circular letter, sent out a few months ago to state librarians throughout the country, is instructive in its indication of a frequent attitude of the political mind toward the work and place of the state library:

"DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"Headquarters: Nos. 408-417 New Hayden, E. Broad.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 20, 1905.

"*State Librarian of ———.*

"DEAR SIR: What are your duties as state librarian?

"Is there any necessity for continuing this expense?

Are there any books in your state library that cannot be found in the ——— City Library, unless it is books of reference?

"If you were running it yourself upon a financial basis, what would you do with it?

"Who selects the books for said library?

"Has every state in the Union a state library?

"The above questions are written to every state librarian in the United States, with a request for a prompt reply.

"Yours respectfully,

"(Signed) H. G. DE WEESE."

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION GRANTS

IN the 1905 Yearbook of the Carnegie Institution there is a statement of the experience and probable future policy of the Institution in awarding small grants for minor undertakings, which is interesting in its possible bearing upon bibliographical enterprises. It concludes: "Summarily stated, the indications are that the policy of awarding numerous small grants to self-suggested investigators is destined to break down under the sheer weight of the importunities it entails; that the results to be expected from such grants are meager; and that the award of them, unless narrowly limited and carefully guarded, may work grave injury to educational institutions."

ATLANTIC CITY LIBRARY MEETING

THE tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 9-10, 1906.

There will be three business sessions, as follows: Friday, March 9, 8.30 p.m., at the Hotel Chelsea; Saturday, March 10, 11 a.m., probably at the Atlantic City Free Public Library; Saturday, March 10, 8.30 p.m., at the Hotel Chelsea. The first session will be held under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club, and the president, John W. Jordan, LL.D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, will preside; the second session will be held under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association, with the president, John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, in the chair; the third session, at which Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, will preside, will be given over to representatives of the A. L. A. and other visitors of distinction.

It is hoped that the members of the A. L. A. Council, the A. L. A. executive board, and the American Library Institute will arrange to hold meetings at the Hotel Chelsea at this time.

Railroad rates

New York to Atlantic City and return...\$4.75
Newark to Atlantic City and return...\$4.75
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return...\$1.75
Excursion tickets good to return within 15 days.

For railroad tickets and schedules apply to any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania or Reading railroads.

Hotel arrangements

The headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, at the ocean end of South Morris Avenue, Chelsea, Atlantic City. The following rates have been offered by this hotel:

One person in a room, without bath...\$3 per day
Two persons in a room, without

bath, each.....\$3 per day

One person in a room, with bath...\$4 per day

Two persons in a room, with bath,
each.....\$4 per day

The Hotel Gladstone, which is just across the street from the Hotel Chelsea, at Brighton Avenue and the boardwalk, Chelsea, offers the following rates:

One person in a room, without

bath.....\$2.50 per day

Two persons in a room, without

bath, each.....\$2.50 per day

One person in a room, with bath...\$3.50 per day

Two persons in a room, with bath,
each.....\$3.50 per day

Members and their friends who wish rooms reserved are requested to write direct to the hotel. Persons desiring to obtain special

rates for a week or longer are requested to correspond with the proprietor.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

JOHN COTTON DANA, *President, New Jersey Library Association.*

ELIZABETH HOWLAND WESSON, *Secretary, New Jersey Library Association.*

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D., *President, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

SUPERVISION OF LIBRARIES IN IOWA STATE INSTITUTIONS

FOR more than seven years the state institutions of Iowa, outside the educational institutions, have been under the management of a board of control of state institutions. There are 14 institutions under the supervision of this board, consisting of a reform school for boys, a reform school for girls, soldiers' orphans' home, four hospitals for the insane, three penitentiaries, a college for the blind, a school for the deaf, a soldiers' home and a hospital for inebriates. The people of Iowa have shown great interest in the high character of the work of this board of control, which consists of three members, and much progress has been made in the development and organization of these institutions during the period covered by the work of this board. Libraries have existed in a more or less unorganized condition in most of these institutions, but heretofore no systematic efforts have been made to place them on a modern basis. The library commission of Iowa has been greatly interested in some plan for developing these libraries and both the president and secretary of the commission have presented papers on the subject recently at quarterly meetings held by the board of control, which are attended by the superintendents or heads of all these state institutions. At the October, 1905, meeting, after a plan was outlined by the secretary of the commission for a systematic supervision of these libraries, it was unanimously voted to employ a supervising librarian who should have the general management of the institution libraries in all matters of organization and service, the selection of books, etc.

The board of control have selected for this position Miss Miriam E. Carey, librarian of the Burlington (Iowa) Public Library for the past six years. Miss Carey received her library training at the University of Illinois Library School, and previous to that time had had experience in teaching. By education and natural taste, as well as by travel and broad reading, Miss Carey is well fitted for this work.

No other state has heretofore undertaken the systematic development of libraries in state institutions under a skilled librarian, and it is hoped that Iowa, as a pioneer in this work, may offer a suggestive object lesson in a new and important line of library development.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Secretary Iowa Library Commission.

American Library Association

President: Frank P. Hill, Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the executive board of the American Library Association was held at the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in New York City, on Jan. 11, 1906, at 11 a.m. The following members were present: Mr. Frank P. Hill, Miss Caroline H. Garland, Mr. G. M. Jones, Miss Helen E. Haines, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. J. I. Wyer.

The minutes of the last meeting were upon motion omitted.

A. L. A. Booklist.—A communication from the treasurer and the Publishing Board was received asking for instructions in the matter of furnishing the *A. L. A. Booklist* to members in arrears with annual dues. The Publishing Board was directed to send the list to all full-paid members for any given calendar year until the conference held in the following year.

Kasaan, Alaska.—A communication was received from Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska, expressing his interest in preserving the totem poles in the village of Kasaan, and promising an early visit to the village to inform himself as to the wishes of the natives and the conditions there.

Index to fiction.—A communication was received from Mr. John Thomson asking why the co-operation of the Keystone State Library Association was not invited or considered by the executive board in the appointment of its committee on index to prose fiction. The secretary was instructed to reply to Mr. Thomson that a new committee was constituted without reference to the Keystone State Association because the first committee in making its report at Portland stated that offers of co-operation had been made to the Keystone State Association, which had declined to join in the proposed plan for ascertaining the extent and character of the demand for an index to fiction.

Library training.—A communication from Miss Plummer, chairman of the committee on library training, was received relative to the present status of that committee and of the

report made by the former committee to the Portland Conference. The secretary was directed to reply that the report of the committee on library training and the reports of all committees offered at Portland were accepted on presentation, if not specifically at the moment, then under blanket announcement from the chair that all reports meeting with no objection were accepted as read, and that the action of the executive board at Lake Placid in appointing a new committee on library training was based upon this acceptance of the previous report with its recommendations.

"A. L. A. catalog."—A communication was received from Rev. J. H. McMahon relative to the "A. L. A. catalog." The secretary was directed to reply that this letter will be brought to the attention of a committee to be appointed later to prepare a five-yearly supplement to the catalog.

Catalogue of Title Entries.—A recommendation was received from Mr. Thorvald Solberg asking for an expression of opinion from representative librarians as to the desirability of continuing the *Catalogue of Title Entries*, formerly published from the Copyright Office, and on motion the president was directed to appoint a committee to take testimony in this matter and to report its findings and recommendations to the executive board. This committee was immediately announced as follows: the secretary, Mr. George F. Bowerman, Mr. George T. Clark.

Initiation fee.—The matter of the advisability of establishing an initiation fee to be paid by all new members at the time of joining was discussed, and in the same connection, looking toward greater permanence of membership, the matter of an extra charge for rejoining the Association after membership has been allowed to lapse. Both these matters were referred to the treasurer with instructions to report at a later meeting.

Permanent headquarters.—The report of Mr. E. C. Hovey, chairman of ways and means committee, was presented and discussed by the board and Mr. R. R. Bowker, present by invitation, and representing the subcommittee on permanent headquarters. Mr. Hovey was continued as assistant secretary until March 31, at the salary of \$1500 per annum, to be paid jointly by the Publishing Board and A. L. A. treasury as may be arranged. It was further voted that in the opinion of the board it is inexpedient to establish permanent headquarters in New York City until the sum of \$5000 net, after Mr. Hovey's salary and travelling expenses were deducted, shall have been paid in to the treasury of the Association.

New members.—Twenty-six names on the list submitted by the treasurer were voted into membership in the Association.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

28TH GENERAL CONFERENCE, JUNE 29-JULY 6, 1906

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT, FEBRUARY, 1906

The 28th general conference of the American Library Association will be held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., beginning June 29, 1906.

The following tentative outline of program has been prepared:

Friday, June 29.—

Afternoon.—Meetings of executive board, Council and committees.

Evening.—Informal reception.

Saturday, June 30.—

Afternoon.—1st general session: addresses; reports of officers and committees.

Evening.—National Association of State Libraries, 1st session; Catalog Section, 1st session; Round table meeting for small libraries.

Sunday, July 1.—

Free; informal evening session for readings and stereopticon views.

Monday, July 2.—

Morning.—Children's Librarians' Section, 1st session; Bibliographical Society of America.

Afternoon.—League of Library Commissions, 1st session; Trustees Section; College and Reference Section, 1st session.

Evening.—2d general session: Addresses on "The public library as a municipal institution;" reports of committees.

Tuesday, July 3.—Free for visit to Providence.

Wednesday, July 4.—

Morning.—National Association of State Libraries, 2d session; Catalog Section, 2d session.

Afternoon.—3d general session. Addresses; reports of committees.

Evening.—Free.

Thursday, July 5.—

Morning.—College and Reference Section, 2d session; Children's Librarians' Section, 2d session.

Afternoon.—4th general session. Papers on "Planning and construction of library buildings;" reports of committees.

Evening.—2d Round table meeting for small libraries; section or other meetings, as arranged.

Friday, July 5.—

Morning.—5th general session. Papers on "The library in relation to special classes of readers;" reports of committees; unfinished business.

Tuesday, July 3, has been fixed for Providence day. If practicable, a boat will be chartered for the day, leaving the Pier about 8.30 a.m., and returning some time during the

evening. The trip will include the sail up the bay, visits to the Public, State, Athenaeum, University, Historical, and John Carter Brown libraries, and a Rhode Island clam-bake at some shore resort on the return sail down the bay.

The active work of preparation for this conference has been begun by the various local committees appointed by the general committee of the Rhode Island Library Association. The Rhode Island libraries are thoroughly in earnest and intend to do all they can toward making the Narragansett Pier Conference the most successful in the history of the American Library Association.

Rhode Island is a state which offers much of interest to visitors. Narragansett Bay separates the state into two divisions. At the southern point of one is Newport, while directly opposite, an hour's sail distant, is Narragansett Pier. The long sand beach offers unexcelled bathing facilities, while excursions by trolley may be made to points of interest in the vicinity. The largest hotels, all very near together, offer suitable accommodations. There will be no one hotel designated as headquarters. If all who can will arrange to take a roommate there will be ample accommodations for what will undoubtedly be the largest conference in the history of the Association.

Hotel rates.

Special rates have been secured at the headquarters hotels as follows:

\$2.50 per day each, two in a room, double bed, or three in a room, double bed and cot; or \$16 each for a full week.

\$2.75 per day each, two in a room, single beds; or \$18 for a full week.

\$3.50 per day, one person, single room; or \$23 for a full week.

With bath, two in a room, each \$3.50 per day; \$23.50 per week.

With bath, single room, \$6 per day; \$40 per week.

All rooming will be done by an A. L. A. committee, and not by the hotels. A limited number can be accommodated at lower rates in smaller hotels and boarding houses not far distant. Even those who live near the place of meeting are strongly urged to room at the Pier during the conference, as it is not possible to get the full benefit of the convention if one returns home each night. *Rooms will be assigned in order of application*, and notification of assignment will be sent each applicant not later than June 1. For rooms, address American Library Association, Travel Committee, 10½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Railroad rates, one fare and a third for the round trip, will be granted by the various passenger associations from whose territory twenty-five or more persons attend.

Post-conference trip.

The post-conference trip, *provided a sufficient number apply before March 1*, will be a cruise on Long Island Sound and waters adjacent thereto, it being the intention to visit, wind and wave being propitious, Nantucket, Block Island, New Bedford, several points on Long Island Sound and the Hudson River, the excursion consuming one week, for which the cost to each person will be \$35, including berth and meals. The committee must charter the boat at a very early day. The size of the party must be known at once, to the end that disappointments, such as a number of our members experienced in not being able to go to Alaska on the same boat with their friends, may be avoided. Success is dependent on immediate reply to the American Library Association, 10½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARIES.

At the meeting of the American Library Association to be held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., June 29-July 6, 1906, it is proposed to have a Round Table of those interested in naval and military libraries. A room will be provided for such a meeting, and a program will be printed in case it is found desirable to arrange a formal program. The purpose of the Round Table is to discuss those problems which are peculiar to military and naval libraries, and to arrange for co-operation between the libraries represented. The problem of the classification of naval and military books, aids to the use of technical periodical literature, the exchange of duplicates, and the lending of books among such libraries might profitably be discussed.

It is requested that all who are interested in the proposed meeting shall communicate with the undersigned, indicating the probability of their attendance at the meeting, and suggesting proper subjects for discussion.

FREDERICK CHARLES HICKS,
*Library U. S. Naval War College,
Newport, R. I.*

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The A. L. A. committee on library administration are to bring the matter of uniform library statistics again before the Association at its next meeting. Copies of forms of a library report as recommended in previous years are being sent to all established state library commissions for their further criticism and suggestion. If any library associations, librarians or trustees are interested to see these report blanks (already printed in the proceedings) or to send suggestions preliminary to report of next July, the committee will be pleased to hear from them. Address the chairman, W. R. Eastman, care of New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss Anna L. Sawyer, Public Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Anna Fossler, Library University of California.

The winter meeting of the California Library Association opened at 9.30 a.m., Dec. 27, 1905, in the Unitarian Church, Berkeley, President Lichtenstein in the chair. It was held in connection with the annual meeting of the state teachers' association and was devoted to the subject of libraries and schools. About 200 were present. The first paper was presented by Mr. Cubberley, of the Department of Education, Stanford University. He emphasized four things that the state library can do for schools outside of large cities: 1, the state library should send a travelling library to each school in the state, and there should be co-operation in selection with the county superintendent; 2, the state library can collect and distribute pictures for loan collections to the schools for special work; 3, the state can collect lantern slides; 4, the state library can issue a series of bulletins for teachers on special subjects for supplemental reading.

The discussion was lead by Professor Ackerman, state superintendent of public instruction, Oregon. He said, in brief, "There are three classes of people we must care for: The child at home who has books and likes them; the street gamin who knows nothing about them; the child who is compelled to go to the country school for books."

D. H. White, county superintendent of Solano county, suggested that lists of books be sent to county schools; also that each district have a paid librarian to select, buy and care for the books in schools.

Mr. Greene, of Oakland, spoke for Mr. Gillis, the state librarian. He spoke of the law of 1903, which enables the state library to distribute books throughout the state, and said further that the state pays charges on all books it sends out. Mr. Bruncken added that it ought to be the business of everyone interested to talk with newly-elected members of the legislature and insist upon a liberal appropriation for school libraries.

Mrs. Whitbeck, librarian of the juvenile department, Berkeley Public Library, spoke of the methods of interesting a child in reading. She suggested the use of all helps, such as catalogs, annotated lists, etc.; also placing non-fiction books on upper shelves where they would first attract the eye of the child, and fiction on the lower shelves. She suggested book-mark lists, picture bulletins, and a shelf of books underneath the bulletin to

supplement it, and spoke of the story-hour and its good influence on children.

The next paper was by P. W. Kauffman, city superintendent of schools, of Pomona, and was read by Miss Prentiss. This subject was "Methods of attracting the teacher." The discussion was opened by Miss Schallanberger, of the state normal school, San Jose, who spoke of the collective method of dealing with children. She thought that if children like mechanical work more than books they should be allowed to carry out their ideas, but in such a way that the mechanical should lead up to the library. She laid stress on the value of discussion between teacher and pupils of the books read out of school, by the latter, and of the study of art and music.

Mr. Young, of the Lowell High School, thought it easier to get reading done in elementary schools, and spoke of what the Lowell Reading Club has accomplished. Professor Kellogg, of the Hamilton Grammar School, said that teachers should interest the pupils in good books and that the children should be given freedom in their choice of books; he thought auxiliary reading essential to train children in the use of books.

On Dec. 28 the meeting opened at 9.30 a.m., with President Lichtenstein in the chair.

After opening remarks by the president, Mr. F. F. Bunker, of the state normal school of San Francisco, read a paper on the subject, "Should the state texts be supplemented?" He said that there is a general feeling among teachers that they should use text-books only; but the new education is a desire to enrich the course of study by supplemental reading, by nature study excursions, etc. Mr. Furlong, of the state text-book committee, gave a report of the work of the commission.

Miss Coulter, county superintendent of Sonoma county, said: "Children should be allowed to use books they can understand—all texts need supplementing." Miss Prentiss, of the Pomona Public Library, thought that librarians have gone more than half way to meet and help teachers. Mr. Fairbanks, of Berkeley, said that all text-books are dry bones except when enriched by outside reading.

Open discussion followed and then a recess of ten minutes.

Mr. F. B. Cooper, superintendent of schools, Seattle, read a paper entitled: "Is there a need for instruction in library methods by normal schools and universities?" He advocated co-ordination. The discussion was lead by Dr. Jessie B. Allen, of the state normal school, Los Angeles. She said that the normal course is very full, and information as to library methods should be restricted.

Mr. J. C. Rowell, of the state university library, said: "All cultivated people should know books, and how to use them. Country

school teachers should have instruction in elementary library economy." He spoke of the summer session of the library school for teachers. Mr. L. D. Harvey, of Wisconsin, said: "We put libraries in the schools and they are not always used. Teachers do not realize the importance of a library. They need first to have a knowledge of books, and should be taught the efficient use of the library." A general discussion followed. Miss Smith, of Chico, spoke of the need of elementary library economy. Mr. Howard Swan, University of California, spoke of difficulties he had noted: "The great hiatus is in teaching the children the normal facts of life, those which give rise to idiom. Children should be allowed occasionally to suggest subjects of lessons. Stories of everyday life may be told by the children, and reduced to writing by the teacher."

The president made a few closing remarks on children's rooms.

On Dec. 29 the meeting was held in the Christian Church, Berkeley. The general subject was "Co-operation between teacher and librarian." The first paper was read by Miss Evangeline Adams of the Laguna Honda School, San Francisco, on the question, How may librarians best acquaint themselves with the needs of the schoolroom? She said, in part, that as San Francisco is about to erect a new library she would make some suggestions of helpfulness to the teachers. She cited what has been done by librarians in Eastern cities to help the schools. She suggested that when library books are sent out to schools, a library assistant should be sent to the schools to take statistics and to make and receive suggestions. She emphasized the need of developing the library habit. Teachers should know what the library contains, and children should be taught to use it. The library can prepare lists for teachers and can group books on certain subjects for use by the pupils. The discussion was opened by Mr. F. B. Graves of Alameda. He told what Alameda is doing for the teachers; also said there was no solution offered as to who should bear the responsibility for the books that are sent from the library to the school.

Miss Russ, of Pasadena, sent a paper which was read by Miss Sawyer on the subject, How teachers may make themselves familiar with the possibilities of the public library. First, by co-operation with the library; next, by using helps in the way of catalogs, book-lists, indexes, guides, etc. She spoke of old and new ideals and of the reason the public schools need a public library. She finished with a plea for more active work and interest on the part of the teacher. The discussion was led by Miss Weed, of the San Francisco Public Library, who said the fact ought to be emphasized that the child's choice of books is usually guided by the teacher. She ques-

tioned whether teachers take advantage of what is offered by the library. There are 1200 teachers in that city and only 100 have taken out cards at the public library.

Mr. Barker, of Eureka, advised teachers to study the literature of the subject in hand, and then to study the library; to use the A. L. A. index and other helpful lists. He then related experiences in Eureka. There are now six school libraries there, and they give out more books than the public library. Some country school boards turn over the business of buying the books to the publishers—the result is that the school library is not a good one. He made the following point emphatic—that a list of books made out by librarian and teacher should be incorporated in the course of study. He suggested that the teachers' association might bear the expense of such a list.

The next paper was read by Mr. G. T. Clark, of the San Francisco Public Library, on "Methods in school circulation of library books." He said in substance: "There are 3274 school districts in this state, and about 70 public libraries. The methods of school circulation must differ to suit local conditions. The system adapted to the needs of a town of 4000 will not suit a city of 400,000. Three methods have developed for the circulation of library books through the schools. The simplest is that by which the children are sent directly to the library with a list of books assigned by the teacher. The second method is that by which books are loaned to classes on teachers' cards. The third method is that of classroom libraries. Under this method the library has a school duplicate collection made up of books suitable for circulation in grades. Any of these methods demand continuous activity of school and library."

The discussion was opened by Mr. Mills-paugh, of the state normal school, Los Angeles. He attributed the success of different methods of circulating books in schools to the interest of the teacher, and said: "There are not libraries enough to supply the demands of school." Miss Smith, of Chico, thought the discussion had been limited to city schools. She thought a room should be set aside in every school for a reading room, where a miscellaneous collection of books, pictures, etc., would attract the children.

Mr. C. C. Hill, of Palo Alto, continued: "A large library may be ineffective through poor management, and a small library effective because of good management." He said also there should be more freedom in school and library administration. Let the schools use their influence to get more funds for the libraries. Mr. Greene followed and said: "To solve the question of co-operation there should be a large amount of money. Teachers should not be responsible for the library books used in their classes, and they should

report on the use of the books." Mr. Greene moved the appointment by the president of three teachers and three librarians to consult and report on the relations between libraries and schools. This was seconded. The president remarked that this meeting between librarians and teachers had been productive of good and that the relationship ought to be continued. He also suggested the possibility of bringing school libraries into use in small communities after school hours.

The following resolutions were adopted during the librarians-teachers' session on Dec. 29:

Resolved, "That this association appoint a joint committee of seven teachers and librarians to prepare a graded list of books for children, to be published at the expense of the California Teachers' Association, to be used throughout this state."

Resolved, "That the president appoint three librarians and three teachers to consult and report on the relations between libraries and schools."

Resolved, "That the California Library Association desires to express its pleasure on the opportunity of meeting the members of the California Teachers' Association and of exchanging views with regard to our common endeavor to advance intellectual, moral and social standards in this great state."

"It has been most clearly demonstrated that the lines of work of both library and school intimately interlace during the years of formal instruction, and that the library is prepared to develop and carry out later on the ideals of the school, and thus become a true 'people's university.'"

"The librarians wish to go on record as offering to teachers cordial and hearty support with all the means at their command. We earnestly hope that this series of union meetings, made so helpful and interesting by the co-operation of President James A. Barr, will be the forerunner to similar meetings held regularly at general sessions and county institutes of teachers."

"We seek results; and the best results, the fullest efficiency, of our work can be attained only by comparative discussion and mutual understanding of the aims and methods of school and library."

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Alfred E. Whitaker, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Secretary: H. E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

A meeting of the Colorado Library Association, held in the East Denver High School building, on the evening of Dec. 29, 1905, was devoted to the general subject, "The library in its relation to schools." The meeting was arranged especially so as to interest the teachers of the state, who had attended the convention of the teachers' association, which had closed its sessions the day before. About 50 teachers and librarians were present.

The first paper read was that of President Whitaker, on "The library and the schools." He brought out the points in favor of a close union between teachers and librarians, and asked that all teachers lend aid in making library work a success.

C. R. Dudley, librarian of the public library of Denver, told "How the teacher may aid the library." "The public schools are founded,

and in nearly every case, carried on upon the principle of true democracy. The same may be said of the library. As a recreation, the library needs no encouragement. What it does need is a stimulating toward the educational end. The teachers have the greatest opportunity in this direction, for they have the young child in their charge during the most impressionable time of his life. A few hints to the child and he will begin reading the right sort of literature, and in that manner will educate himself to a large extent." Mr. Dudley added that less than one-half the teachers of the city held cards in the public library.

Miss Lila Van, of the Denver Public Library, spoke on "What children read." She said that all children read for pleasure, not for education; that they take a dislike for books suggested to them for reading before they have ever seen their contents, and that they refuse to read anything which requires mental effort.

Mrs. Julia V. Welles told of the good accomplished during the past year by the travelling library. She called upon all the members of the library association, and all teachers in the state to lend support to the movement of the Colorado club women toward a widening of the field of the travelling library movement.

In a paper on "The library and the teacher," Dr. D. E. Phillips, of Denver University, said that he believed that all assistants in a library should have had a teacher's experience. He also suggested that a museum should be carried on in connection with every public library.

The matter of affiliating the library association with the teachers' association was referred to the executive committee of the former body.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress, Copyright Office.

Treasurer: Henry S. Parsons, Office of Documents.

The 90th regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the children's room of the Washington Public Library, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, 1906. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the president announced the election of the following new members: Miss Margaret McGuffey, secretary to the Librarian of Congress; Mr. F. B. Weeks, librarian of the Geological Survey; Miss Marjorie Warner, of the library of the Botany Division, Library of Congress; Mr. Martin A. Roberts, of the chief clerk's office, Library of Congress.

The president announced the selection, by the executive committee, of Mr. Henry S. Parsons, of the Office of Documents, for the office of treasurer, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wm. S. Burns, Jr. Upon motion of Mr. Flint the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the society for Mr. Parsons. The committee consisting of Mr. F. A. Crandall and Mr. H. S. Parsons appointed to audit the accounts of the outgoing treasurer reported that all accounts, and vouchers had been examined, and that the same were found correct.

The first paper of the regular program was a biographical sketch, presented by Prof. J. H. Gore of George Washington University, of Dr. Edward Farquhar, late assistant librarian of the Patent Office, and one of the founders of the D. C. Library Association. Dr. Farquhar was born in 1843 at Sandy Spring, Md. His early life was spent on the farm, and the few hours left unclaimed by the demands of farm work were devoted to study. He very early acquired the habits of thorough scholarship. In 1865 he came to Washington to accept a position in the library of the Patent Office. From the beginning of his residence in the city he was associated with the master scientific and literary minds of the capital. His learning was remarkable, in that he acquired it outside of the time devoted to his arduous routine work at the library of the Patent Office, and to his professorship at Columbian University. Additional remarks upon the character and attainments of Dr. Farquhar were made by Mr. Weston Flint and Miss Pollok.

Preceding the next speaker on the program, President Bowerman spoke of the plan that the executive committee hoped to carry out of having one paper at each meeting the coming year devoted to a description of one of the libraries of Washington. This series was introduced by the second paper of the evening, presented by Mr. F. B. Weeks, librarian of the Geological Survey. This was a description in very clear and full detail of the library of the Geological Survey. Mr. Weeks first outlined the history and work of the Geological Survey. The nucleus of the library, he said, was formed of the collection of state geological survey reports given by Major J. W. Powell. In 1882 there were approximately 400 volumes. To this was added a collection belonging to Dr. F. V. Hayden, and later the library of Mr. Robert Clark, consisting of early state geological reports. Other important additions have been the books purchased from the library of the Secretary of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, and those presented by Miss Frances Lea. Reference was made also to the growth of the library by means of exchange. Brief mention was made of the sets of the more important serials in the library. The amount

now annually appropriated by Congress for the purchase of books is \$2000. The library is intended mainly for the working force of the Geological Survey, now about 1000 in number, but it is not limited to their use. Between the hours of 9 and 4.30 p.m., the library is open to the use of all. There are in the library at present 60,000 books, approximately 80,000 pamphlets and 30,000 maps. The estimated cost of replacing the material is one million and a half dollars. The library is one of the most complete collections pertaining to geology. The library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the library of the geological survey in London may be said to compare favorably with it. The paper was discussed by Mr. Hanson, Mr. Thompson, Miss Oberly, Prof. Gore, and Mr. Bowerman.

EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary.*

The report of the December meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association as published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* unintentionally conveyed the impression that the library of the Department of Agriculture practically consists of botanical works. As a matter of fact the number of books on botany in the department's collection is about 7350, less than a tenth of the whole number.

FREDERICK W. ASHLEY.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: Horace G. Wadlin, Boston Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, on Thursday, Jan. 11. As the meeting was nearly coincident with the 200th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, it was arranged to deal with the general subject of printing, both theoretically and practically in relation to library publicity. Mr. Wadlin, the president, occupied the chair and on the platform was a marble bust of Franklin.

William Dana Orcutt of the University Press, Cambridge, was the first speaker, on "Typographical evolution." His paper concerned itself largely with the influences which necessitated the so-called invention of printing, and traced the history and development of the art from Gutenberg to modern times. Considering present conditions and responsibilities he said that at no time in the history of typography has the desire for better things in the mechanical manufacture of books been more apparent than to-day. As the 17th century marked the decadence of the art, so does the 20th century show the highest point thus

far reached in the longing for what is best. While the old-time printer was hampered by the crudity of his materials, each printed volume nevertheless represented his own individuality throughout. This condition was contrasted with that of modern times, when the printer worked under the mentorship of the publisher, which resulted in the elimination of craftsmanship and left the volume composite instead of individual, thus subordinating the art of printing to commercial necessities. But of late there is a tendency to place manuscripts in the hands of reliable printers, to be planned throughout from cover to cover by one mind.

A paper prepared by D. Berkeley Updike, of the Merrymount Press, who was unavoidably absent, was read by Mr. Wadlin. It traced the beginning of modern books, laid stress upon the great advance that had been made in recent years, especially in the line of a revival of taste in the art of typography, and also considered some of the revivals of early times. The revival of the present day originated with William Morris, who, though not a great printer, was a great decorator, and who cannot be over-praised for the influence he exerted on the art of printing.

At the close of the session the members visited the fine exhibit displayed in the fine arts department of the library, which included Franklin books, autograph letters and portraits; materials, tools and processes of binding, lent by the Newark Free Public Library; and specimens of early and fine modern printing. The afternoon session was devoted to an address by Mr. John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Free Public Library, on "Making a library known." The discussion that followed was general and interesting.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION INSTITUTE FOR LIBRARY WORKERS

The Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners, having decided to hold four library institutes this year, asked the assistance of the state library association in arranging and carrying out the work. The first institute was held in Hudson, Jan. 23 and 24. Miss Electra C. Doren, director of the Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland, was the conductor, assisted by Miss Caroline Burnite, head of the children's department of the Public Library of Cleveland, together with some of the Michigan librarians.

The meetings were held in the public library, a \$10,000 Carnegie gift, dedicated in 1904, and a peculiarly handsome and convenient building in its general plan and in all of its appointments. Hudson is a town of 3000 inhabitants, and the library is a well-selected collection of 4000 volumes. The interest of the townsmen was shown in the good number who were in attendance at all of the

meetings, both the trustees and other leading men and women.

Ten Michigan libraries were represented at the institute by twenty people, as follows: Tecumseh, 2; Adrian, 2; Hillsdale, 1; Lansing State Library, 4; Lansing Public Library, 1; Battle Creek, 1; Grand Rapids, 2; Ann Arbor (University), 2; Ypsilanti (Normal College), 2; Hudson, 2.

Miss Walton, of the Normal College Library, presided at the meetings, which began promptly at 8.45 Tuesday morning, the first lecture being by Miss Doren on "Library institutes and library training." An institute was defined as differing from a library association in bringing together a smaller group, for the more intimate study of technical and practical subjects in library economy than is possible in the larger and less homogeneous body of the association. The association is general in character; the institute is specific. Library training means professional efficiency. This may be attained in a general way through library associations, professional reading and library visits, or it may be attained in a special way through library institutes, summer library schools, and professional schools where, through systematic work, under efficient instructors, together with the stimulus of association and the concentration of many minds on the same thing at the same time, efficient training may, *generally*, be more rapidly acquired than by the more general method. This Michigan institute is an endeavor to carry the methods of the schools to the individual worker, and is planned to treat a few subjects carefully and fully, with a syllabus and reading lists and samples of material in the hands of each person present, to serve as a basis of further and more detailed study and work.

Next followed an explanation of the methods in the Hudson library, most happily set forth by its librarian, Miss Havens. Open shelves, a dictionary catalog, a children's department were noted, and an inspection of the stacks followed.

The last lecture of the morning was on "Children's work," by Miss Burnite, who said the first question usually asked was—"Why have children's rooms?" to which the answer seemed so obvious that it was often quite lost because so simple—"That their reading may be supervised." A list of "Sixteen children's books which a librarian should know," was the outline which Miss Burnite used as the framework for a logical and philosophical treatment of the subject, so convincing and withal so alluring that all present felt new responsibilities, but with them new enthusiasm in this fundamental work. The sequence of the children's classics was discussed, beginning with Mother Goose for rhythm, through fables, fairy tales, mythology, history and biography, to the period when

the interests of boys and girls diverge—the one to the heroic, the other to the sympathetic. "The boy wants action and adventure; and the girl wants—she knows not what." A book must have quality, that is, character, atmosphere, be childlike in its interests, imaginative and humorous, which last often to the small child means the grotesque.

The afternoon session began with "Library organization," by Miss Doren, who defined organization as "arrangement, at the least expense of the elements of time, space, material and labor," and system as "automatic organization." Among essentials she classed records, dispatch, proper interior arrangements, and the ability to delegate work. The syllabus amplified details, and the lecture was further illustrated by ground plans of three small libraries and blanks for keeping the various records.

Miss Walton said her old library alphabet had been growing. It had formerly had but the three letters, A, B and C—"Accessibility, Bibliography and Cataloging." To the first she would add Adaptability, as we were learning so much that we must remember each could not use all and what would suit one library or clientèle would be unsuitable in another. Bibliography must be the "atmosphere" of the librarian, in its largest and smallest meaning, covering broad, catholic reading, with always an eye to the old amidst the floods of the new, which the trade lists would smother us with.

Miss Doren then took up the subject of "Library extension," or "what books to what people, which means good, interesting, true books to all people, whatever their condition."

The evening session was held in the Congregational church, where Mr. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, gave his stereopticon lecture on Carnegie libraries.

Wednesday morning's session was opened by Miss Doren's lecture on "Library accounts," and "Book selection and book buying." These subjects were all treated in technical detail, and were extremely clear and practical.

Miss Burnite continued her "Work for children." A printed reference sheet contained seven titles of lists of books for children, and the specific value of each was emphasized. The different editions of children's books were spoken of, and good, illustrated editions recommended. The arrangement of children's rooms was also discussed.

Miss Humphrey, of the Lansing Public Library, expounded "Loan systems," particularly the Browne and the modified Newark, with much illustrative material. This provoked the usual animated discussion.

The concluding lecture was on the Library of Congress and other printed cards, including those of the Departments of Agriculture and

Geological Survey, the John Crerar and the A. L. A. Illustrating by a small dictionary catalog containing samples of all, Mr. Koch explained some of the objections urged against their use and expressed his belief that the lack of uniformity was not felt by the general user, and that the cards were an economy of time and money to all who use them.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30, with a rising vote of appreciation for the gracious hospitality of the citizens of Hudson.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: F. J. Thompson, Public Library, Fargo.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Elizabeth Abbott, Public Library, Grand Forks.

The North Dakota Library Association was organized at an enthusiastic meeting of librarians and others interested, from various parts of that state, held at the Fargo Public Library building on the afternoon of Jan. 18. The meeting was presided over by F. J. Thompson, of the Fargo library, and papers were read by W. L. Stockwell, head of the state education department; Professor Max Batt of the North Dakota Agricultural College; and by Miss Elizabeth Abbott, of Grand Forks, on "Hints to librarians." It was generally felt that united effort should be made to develop public sentiment in favor of public libraries and to improve the library equipment of the state. Officers were elected as follows: President, F. J. Thompson, Fargo; vice-president, Miss McDonald, Valley City; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Abbott, Grand Forks. These officers, with Mr. Stockwell and Dr. Batt, serve as executive committee. It was voted that the next meeting of the association be held in Fargo during the sessions of the state educational association, in December. Representatives attended the meeting from Grafton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Valley City, Mandan, Lakota, and Moorhead, and the public and educational libraries of the state were creditably represented.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: G. H. Baskette, Nashville.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville.

The second annual meeting of the Tennessee Library Association was held in Nashville Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 17 and 18, 1906. Sessions were held in the Carnegie Library building. The meeting opened with about 50 present. Governor Cox gave a most hearty welcome to all present and made a strong plea for libraries all over the state, for travelling libraries, and country school libraries. He said he was glad that the purpose of the Tennessee Library Association was educational, that they hoped to secure a state library commission and libraries in

schools all over the state, and that he pledged himself as governor of the state to the plan of securing a fund for the establishment of circulating libraries in the rural districts among the children as well as the grown folk.

Mayor Morris made a witty speech, welcoming the visitors to the city, and saying that he felt that the association, though a small body, was made up of quality, not quantity.

Mr. G. H. Baskette responded in behalf of the association, and said that the body of library workers was blazing the way and that the road was a bit hard now, but after awhile it would be smooth, for libraries were of as much educational value as the schools. He spoke briefly of the efforts the Tennessee association was making, and of its success. Miss Johnson, the secretary, read the minutes of last meeting.

Miss Jennie Lauderdale then read a paper on "How the library spirit may be advanced in the South." She said the activity of libraries was of almost national character and would be if the South was further aroused; the press, schools, and clubs should all be a propaganda for the library spirit. She elaborated on the progress made in the past six years, but said that the library spirit would not have more than a beginning until the library came to be recognized as a complement to the schools, and as an educational factor. This could be accomplished only in one way, and that was by the formation of an organization of Southern library workers to meet in conjunction with the Association of Colleges and Schools or with the Southern Educational Association, and be placed upon a basis of education with them.

The question of a Southern Library Association then came up for discussion. Miss Johnson then read the following resolutions, framed in December by the officers and executive committee of the Tennessee Library Association, regarding the organization of a Conference of Southern Librarians or a Southern Library Association:

"The resolutions suggesting the organization of a Southern Library Association, recently submitted by the officers and executive committee of the Tennessee Library Association, have elicited many favoring and even urgent responses from Southern librarians evincing the felt need of such an organization.

"With such encouraging sentiment supporting the suggestion, it is therefore proposed at the annual meeting of the Tennessee Library Association to be held in Nashville, Jan. 17-18, 1906, to form a conference composed of librarians and those interested in library work, who favor the movement, from the several southern states, this association of Southern librarians to be temporarily organized as the nucleus and basis of a permanent southern association, of which every librarian, library trustee, educator or other person interested in library development in the South shall be urged to become a member.

"It is proposed that this conference or association of Southern librarians, when constituted, shall issue or cause to be issued, if it be deemed advisable, a call for a general meeting of southern librarians

and library workers, to be held at some convenient time and place in 1906, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The objects of the association are to be:

- "To secure a better co-operation in library work and effort in the South.
- "To foster helpful relations among state libraries, college libraries, public libraries and all other libraries.
- "To encourage the establishment of new libraries and the formation and introduction of traveling libraries.
- "To give counsel and encouragement to beginners in library work and those who labor under special difficulties.
- "To aid and strengthen state library association.
- "To promote the creation of state library commissions and to further needed library legislation.
- "To arouse and stimulate public sentiment in the South, and especially in destitute and indifferent communities, in favor of libraries and library extension.
- "To emphasize the library as an educational factor and to promote a helpful co-operation of libraries and schools. At the recent meeting of the Southern Educational Association held in Nashville a resolution was unanimously adopted recognizing the library as an educational force and recommending the formation of a Southern Library Association which would work in co-operation with the S. E. A. for educational advancement in the South.
- "To encourage southern membership in the American Library Association and to secure the fullest possible representation from every Southern state at the annual meeting of the A. L. A."

These resolutions were fully discussed by the members present. Mrs. Beard, wife of the chief justice of the state, was enthusiastic in their favor and made a strong speech favoring the Southern Library Association, and any movement which might help libraries in the South. Professor Wiley of Vanderbilt, Miss Vought of Knoxville, Miss Skeffington, and Miss Lauderdale all spoke of the value of the Southern Library Association. One feature of the discussion was that if it was necessary to have a Southern Educational Association it was also necessary to place libraries on an educational basis, and to have a Southern Library Association, and to hold a meeting of librarians yearly in conjunction with or at the same time as the Association of Colleges and Schools or the Southern Educational Association. This would place the library on equal footing with other educational bodies. It was cited that the Tennessee Library Association, which met at the same time as the Public School Officers' Association of Tennessee last year, had created such a library spirit among those educational men that they were going to present a bill for funds to send libraries to every school in every county in Tennessee. If one meeting with librarians could do that for library interests and create such a desire for libraries by the educators of the state, what might a meeting of librarians yearly with the Southern Educational Association do for the advancement of library interests in the state?

The resolution was, on motion of Miss Vought of Knoxville, approved by the Tennessee Library Association.

Miss Skeffington then offered the following resolution:

"Whereas this association endorses and approves the action of the officers and executive committee of the association in recommending the formation of a Southern Library Association, be it therefore:
Resolved, That the officers and the executive committee of this association be constituted a committee to prosecute the formation of a Southern Library Association (with the view of having the organization effected at the time and place of the meeting of the Southern Educational Association) in 1906. In this movement the co-operation of all educational associations and woman's clubs of the South is solicited."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The discussion of this subject at Atlanta was brought up and a "statement" was made by Mr. G. H. Baskette as to the value of a Southern Library Association and the purposes of such a conference. There being no further discussion of the subject the secretary read a number of letters congratulating the association on their program. Sarah Barnwell Elliott, John Trotwood Moore, Chancellor Kirkland, and many librarians, North and South, wrote pleasant congratulatory letters. A letter was read from Mrs. Ross of North Carolina, saying the A. L. A. had been invited to Asheville in 1907. Miss Johnson stated that if the A. L. A. did go to Asheville, or wherever it may go, the South should have a large attendance, and every state should send representatives.

The second session was held at 2 p.m. jointly with the Public Schools Officers' Association of Tennessee. This was a notable and very strong session, several hundred being present. The principal discussion was on "Library legislation." Miss Skeffington, state librarian, gave a forceful paper on what should be done in Tennessee in the way of library legislation. Professor Lyon of Murfreesboro made a strong plea for libraries in the public schools in the counties. Miss Johnson discussed these papers and moved that a committee be appointed from the Tennessee Library Association and one from the Public School Officers' Association to form a joint committee to frame bills to cover all library legislation needed in the state, these to be presented to the next legislature. The motion was unanimously carried. These two committees were appointed and are to have a conference at an early date.

Prof. P. P. Claxton, of the University of Tennessee, discussed the question freely and gave some valuable points as to library legislation in North Carolina. Professor Mynders, the state superintendent of public schools, gave an interesting and forceful talk.

Professor Weber, of the Nashville schools, spoke strongly of the advantage of a number of books placed in the public schools by the library. Professor Lumley read a paper on "What the teacher should read," as representing the Public Schools Officers' Association. Professor Moore, of Vanderbilt, read a paper

on the state historical society, saying that he was glad to place that institution before the educators and librarians of the state, as he felt that those bodies should feel interested in the history of the state.

The evening session at 8 o'clock was also a joint session of the two bodies, and was even more interesting and instructive than the afternoon session. Mr. Baskette presided, through the courtesy of the president of the Public Schools Officers' Association, Mr. Jester. The opening address was by Prof. S. A. Mynders, who made a strong plea for higher and better education; he said libraries could help more in this than anything of which he knew. The next paper, by Professor Claxton, was a plea for education, schools, libraries, ways, means, and everything pertaining to the betterment of the child and through the child the man. Professor Wiley then read a paper on the "Library as an educational force"—scholarly and full of strength.

Following these addresses was the discussion which was animated and most interesting. Professor Rose, Mr. Howell, and others taking part. Every one seemed to be much interested, and many said such an educational rally had not been held in Nashville for many years. All expressed themselves that the library would be the strongest educational factor possible in Tennessee in a few years, outside of the schools.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning. Mr. John Trotwood Moore, a much-beloved author of Tennessee, was unable to be present. Miss Skeffington announced that the state library had been made a depository for the Library of Congress cards. Miss Johnson, secretary, read letters from friends in the North disapproving of the formation of a conference of librarians of the South, but the association had already passed the resolutions before mentioned, and while thanking those interested they felt that final action had been taken.

Mrs. James Bradford read a strong and forceful paper on "Art and the public library." Next came a paper by Miss Lizzie Bloomstein on "The travelling library and woman's clubs." Her paper was magnificent, and a most scholarly discussion of the subject. Miss Bloomstein is one of the educators of the South, holding the chair of history in Peabody College. Professor Rose discussed these papers; Mrs. W. D. Beard, Professor Wiley, Mrs. E. G. Buford, and a number of others joined in the discussion. Miss Sabra Vought, of Knoxville, read a paper, which was the most technical and helpful to the working librarian of any read. She discussed "Periodicals," which, she says, form a large part of the reference work of the library. This paper brought out much discussion by the librarians present.

The last session began at 2.30 p.m. There were a goodly number present, both of library

workers and those interested in library development. The principal work for the afternoon session was a "Children's round-table," conducted by Miss Florence Kellam, Carnegie Library of Nashville. Her paper was full and thoroughly reached the subject. Miss Collins, of the Jackson Library, and Mrs. Farabough, trustee of the Paris Library, discussed the question and read papers on the subject. This subject was discussed by a large number present, and many valuable points were brought out. There has been no discussion in the South on this subject which has created so much interest. A story-hour was told that afternoon, and hundreds of children had to be turned from the door, so eager were they to hear the story. The last paper was on cataloging and Library of Congress cards, by Miss Grace Gordon. She gave a bright and thoughtful paper and covered the subject well.

After a children's story-hour the association resumed business. Miss Lauderdale made a motion that a resolution be drawn up by the executive committee and presented to the Federation of Women's Clubs meeting at Nashville in May, asking them to favor the organization of a Southern Library Association; the motion was carried. On motion of Professor Wiley, it was decided that the Tennessee Library Association draw up a resolution to be presented to the next legislature indorsing Miss Skeffington's plan of loaning books out of the state library over the state to responsible people, schools, and clubs. Miss Bright spoke in behalf of the association, extending thanks to President Baskette for his services during the past year to library work.

The election of officers was next in order. With the exception of the third vice-president the officers were re-elected, as follows: G. H. Baskette, Nashville, president; first vice-president, Charles D. Johnston, Memphis; second vice-president, Miss Mary Skeffington, Nashville; third vice-president, Miss Sabra Vought, Knoxville; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Nashville.

President Baskette appointed the same executive committee, except that he named Mrs. Farabough in Mr. Fisher's place, Mr. Fisher having resigned from his library board. Mr. Baskette appointed five members to meet with the committee from the Public Schools Officers' Association for the purpose of securing library legislation; the committee being as follows: Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Miss Mary Skeffington, Prof. Edwin Wiley, Mr. Firman Smith, Mr. Charles D. Johnston.

Discussion then came up as to where the meeting should be held next year. It was decided in view of the fact that the legislature would be in session and that the library workers wanted some laws passed, that the meeting would be held again in Nashville, at the same time as the meeting of the Public Schools Officers' Association. It was marked with pride that delegates were sent, their expenses

being paid, from Paris, Jackson, Knoxville and Murfreesboro. Other delegates represented Memphis and Chattanooga.

MARY HANNAH JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: J. M. Hitt, state librarian, Olympia.

Secretary: Miss Mary Banks, Public Library, Seattle.

Treasurer: Mrs. Ella G. Warner, State Normal School, Ellensburg.

The second annual meeting of the Library Association of Washington was held in North Yakima, Dec. 27 and 28, 1905. The regular business session was called to order Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, by President Hitt, and reports of officers and of library progress during the year were read and accepted. California and Nebraska were holding meetings at the same time, so telegrams of greeting were sent to each.

The following program occupied the remainder of the sessions:

"Public libraries and allied agencies," by Mr. C. W. Smith, of Seattle Public Library.

"Relations of the library board to the library," by Mr. T. C. Elliott, of the Walla Walla Library board.

Discussion led by Principal Yerkes, of the Seattle Public Schools, on "How the school and library may help each other. This was followed by a talk on "Status of school libraries in the state of Washington," by Miss Mabel Reynolds, librarian of Cheney Normal School.

"How may state history be best conserved," by H. C. Coffman, librarian University of Washington.

Mrs. Dennis, of the Seattle Public Library, read a paper prepared by Miss Mary Banks, reference librarian of that library, on "Reference work in a small library."

"Cataloging in a small library," by Miss Pearl McDonnell, cataloger University of Washington Library.

Two excellent lectures were given, one by Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough of Seattle, on "Value of a public library," and the other, on "Books that have shaped our lives," by Rev. W. D. Simonds, of the Unitarian Church of Seattle.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Smith, Public Library, Seattle; 1st vice-president, H. C. Coffman, University of Washington; 2d vice-president, T. C. Elliott, Public Library, Walla Walla; treasurer, Miss Josephine Holgate, State Library, Olympia; secretary, Miss Pearl McDonnell, University of Washington.

The association decided to meet the first week in July at the University of Washington at Seattle, during the session of the library summer school.

PEARL McDONNELL, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUBS

On the evening of January 11 the New York and Long Island Library Clubs held a joint meeting in the refectory of the General Theological Seminary, New York.

Mr. Kent, president of the New York Club, after welcoming most cordially the members of the Long Island club, spoke of the generosity of the General Theological Seminary in extending its hospitality so freely and the club's reluctance to trespass upon it too often. The frequent and often arduous labors necessitated by the lack of a permanent meeting place and the scarcity of available rooms, suitable and large enough to hold the usual gathering of about one hundred and fifty, he thought too great a burden for the officers of the club.

The first paper, by Mrs. A. H. Leypoldt of the *Publishers' Weekly*, on "Practical bibliography," was read by Miss Haines of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The outline of her paper as given in the regular notices of the meeting (which owing to the printers' strike arrived in the middle of it) seems worth quoting in full for the benefit of those not fortunate enough to hear the whole:

"What 'bibliography' means to an uninitiated person; what 'practical' means after many years' experience in devising methods and means to save work and time and steer clear of unforeseen eventualities.

"In planning a practical bibliography thought must be given (1) to the constituency for whom it is made; (2) whether the work will be complete in itself, needing only additions from time to time, or whether the intrinsic character of the work will need entire remaking at intervals, no matter how well it may be done at first; (3) to financial discrimination. What will the plan cost? Is there more money available should the estimate fall short? If not, the plan must be remodelled to fit the means at the beginning, and not in the midst of execution, when remodelling will make work inconsistent and throw it out of perspective.

"Character of work, methods, and means decided, selection of help is to be considered. Advantages and disadvantages of untrained help. Typical characteristics of trained and untrained help. Great need of self confidence in the executive head, and great danger of waste of energy and time in a too ambitious pride to attain to the very best.

"Need of carefully weighing ways of saving labor. Nowhere can more work be wasted than in clever inventions for saving it. These inventions generally come from clever brains which have thought the subject out theoretically; they are all very clever, but practically they won't work. 'The operation was highly successful, but the patient is dead.' All

theorists regard practical execution as a mere detail.

"Brief review of the making of the 'American catalogues,' 'Annual American catalogues,' 'Trade-list annual index,' compilation, alphabeting, references, proof-reading.

"Mistakes most to be guarded against in rapid practical bibliography. Results, however good, always fall short of the maker's ideal."

The "practical bibliography" considered was, as will be seen from the outline, trade bibliographies, in the preparation of which the two factors chiefly necessary for success were said to be good health and knowledge of human nature, and for which as a rule timeliness is of more value than absolute accuracy.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, of Princeton, brought out another side of the subject, speaking of "Bibliography from the scholarly point of view" and emphasizing the likeness in attitude and aims between the collector of bibliographical data and the scientific searcher, and the value of the work to the scholar.

Mr. G. H. Baker, formerly of Columbia University, spoke on "Bibliography and the library," taking up both what the bibliographies do for the library—the practical value of trade bibliographies, and the value of special bibliographies in showing the library its weaknesses, sometimes its wealth, and what to purchase—and what the library can do for bibliography.

Mr. W. A. White, the well-known collector of Shakespeariana, in talking of "Bibliography from the point of view of the amateur," succeeded in imparting some of the fascination of the study of the "anatomy of the corporal body in which their [the books'] spirit is contained." He spoke of how curiously long printers were in learning the convenience of numbering pages, the many difficulties occasioned by the sins of the early collectors, and the great indebtedness of present-day collectors to the good work done by the Grolier Club.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the club could not reap in discussion the full advantage of the presence of members of the A. L. A. executive board and copyright conference, but enjoyed the pleasure of hearing briefly from Mr. Dewey, Mr. Growoll, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Cutter, and Mr. Wyer. Mr. Dewey spoke of the practical value of the subject bibliographies as taking the place in book-land of the city directories; and Mr. Hopkins considered the exposing of the weakness of the library one of the strongest reasons for bibliographical work, as calling the attention of its supporters to its inadequacy.

After a few words from Mr. Huntington, president of the Long Island club, in which he said he felt sure on looking around the precincts that the meeting place had been selected to make those from the "city of

churches" feel at home, the formal part of the meeting was adjourned, to make way for that presided over by the hospitality committee.

ALICE WILDE,

Secretary New York Library Club.

A dinner for the speakers of the evening and visiting librarians was arranged by the committee on guests of the New York Library Club, before the joint meeting of the New York and Long Island clubs on Thursday evening, Jan. 11. The executive committees of both clubs were well represented at the dinner, the whole number present being 25. The guests were Mrs. A. H. Leyboldt, Mr. W. A. White, Mr. Geo. H. Baker, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Miss C. H. Garland, Mr. Dewey, Mr. A. Growoll, Mr. A. H. Hopkins, Mr. G. M. Jones, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Mr. W. P. Cutter and Mr. H. C. Wellman. The dinner was given at the Hotel Chelsea.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John W. Jordan, LL.D., librarian, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia, 1200 N. Broad St.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper streets.

The second regular meeting of the season of 1905-1906 was held on Monday, Jan. 8, 1906, at half-past three o'clock, at the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, Thirty-second and Chestnut streets. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. The president, Dr. Jordan, introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md. Miss Titcomb spoke of "How a small library supplies a large community," with special reference to the work of the Washington County Free Library. As her paper is given elsewhere in this issue, no summary of it is necessary here.

At the conclusion of Miss Titcomb's talk, Dr. Jordan congratulated her upon the success of her work in a community which for general education and intelligence has ranked among the lowest of any surrounding so large a center as Hagerstown. Mr. Thomson moved that a sincere and hearty vote of thanks be given Miss Titcomb for her exceedingly interesting account of what could be accomplished under very discouraging circumstances. This was unanimously carried. Miss Kroeger, in the name of the directors of the Drexel Institute, extended to the club an invitation to visit the picture galleries, which had been opened for the occasion.

The meeting was then adjourned.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The winter term of the school began Jan. 8. On Jan. 12 and 13 two lectures were given by Mr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Organization of a large library system" and "Library buildings." The students also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hill socially in the evening of Jan. 12.

Jan. 16-18 Rev. H. Roswell Bates, head of Spring Street Neighborhood House, New York, gave three lectures on "Three things necessary to understand in order to help the degraded poor." These lectures were very well attended, invitations having been sent to a number of ministers, settlement workers, home library visitors and others who, it was thought, might be interested in the subject.

FORBES LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

Beginning July 16, 1906, and continuing for five weeks, a summer course in library methods will be given at Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., under the direction of W. P. Cutter, librarian of Forbes Library. The course will include book selection, book buying, accession work, cataloging, classification (both the Decimal and Expansive systems), shelf-listing, book binding, loan systems, desk work and reference work. It will consist of two hours lectures or recitations, and four hours practice for each of the first five week days. Saturday may be devoted to recreation, or visiting neighboring libraries.

The Forbes Library contains over 100,000 volumes, covering the whole field of literature, and is widely known for the practical character of its work. Within easy distance on the electric cars are four college libraries, and public libraries varying in size from 1000 to 200,000 volumes.

In addition to the regular instruction provided, lectures will be given from time to time by specialists in the library field. There will be no examination for admission; it is presupposed, however, that applicants will have at least the equivalent of a high school education. The course will be planned especially for librarians of small libraries and assistants in larger ones, who have no opportunity for systematic instruction in general library work.

Board may be obtained in Northampton at a cost of five to eight dollars per week. An arrangement will be made with some one or two houses near the library to give board to a number of pupils at about six dollars.

The fee for the course, including all materials used, and all expenses except trips to other libraries, has been fixed at \$25.

For further information, address W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. E. H. Anderson, the new director of the New York State Library, is also serving as director of the library school and member of its faculty, from the 1st of January, 1906.

On Jan. 10 Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., was made vice-director, and for the present will divide his time between the library school and the reference department. He will give the regular course in reference work.

The summer school this year was to have been devoted entirely to the subject of "Book selection for public libraries," and in charge of Mrs. S. C. Fairchild. Owing to her illness and retirement from work, the summer session for 1906 will be omitted.

Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey, director of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, gave a talk before the school on Wednesday, Jan. 17, on "Value and selection of nature literature." Professor Bailey did not take up specific books, but discussed good, mediocre and poor nature literature considered from the view point of the real meaning and possibility of nature study.

Miss Jessie P. Boswell, who entered with the class of 1896, but was absent on account of illness most of last year, has resumed work with the class of 1907.

Miss Mary W. Plummer gave two lectures to the school on Jan. 26 and 27 on "Development of public libraries" and the "Reading of poetry to boys and girls."

The following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the regents of the University of the State of New York, held on Dec. 14, 1905, will be of interest to friends of the school:

"*Voted*, That the announcement be made that it is the purpose to maintain the library school permanently upon the highest practicable plan of efficiency and usefulness, and that for the time being the supervision of the library school be devolved upon the director of the state library, and that the kindly proffered services of Dr. Dewey be accepted for such temporary lecture or other work in the school as he may be able to give upon terms to be approved by the commissioner of education."

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second-term lectures have proved very valuable, the subjects chosen having a practical bearing on the students' future work, and being treated by lecturers speaking from first-hand knowledge. As far as possible effort is made to have the lectures by visiting librarians and others, non-technical and of the suggestive and inspiring kind, the feeling being that the regular school instruction supplies what is necessary in technical instruction. These lectures and the subsequent social gatherings to meet the lecturers over a cup of tea put variety also into the daily routine.

The annual business meeting and luncheon

of the Graduates' Association took place at the Chelsea, New York City, on Jan. 24, Miss Julia B. Anthony presiding. There were 64 to sit down at table, a majority remaining to the business meeting. Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Princeton University, was the invited guest, and made a few remarks most pertinent to the audience and the occasion.

A report was made by the committee on the Avery memorial, now about completed, and a biographical sketch of Mary L. Avery was read, which it is proposed to have printed and included, with a good photograph portrait, in the contents of the memorial book-case. A satisfactory book-plate has been secured, and the books are now ready for hall-use by this year's and future classes. The committee has worked devotedly and indefatigably throughout the year, and deserves much credit for the very attractive and useful result of its labors.

There has been great activity in graduate circles this winter, as shown by the following changes of position and new appointments:

Miss Florence Russell has resigned the reference librarianship at Trenton (N. J.) Public Library to accept the same position in the New Haven (Ct.) Public Library.

Miss Winifred Waddell resigned from the Brooklyn Public Library to become indexer for the American Bank Note Co. of New York.

Miss Sophia Hulsizer resigned from the Osterhout Free Library to take an assistant's position in the Hiram House Settlement Library, Cleveland.

Miss Anna G. Hubbard, on her return from a year abroad, was appointed librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Susan R. Clendenin has been appointed to the librarianship of the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn.

Miss Kate Lewis is now assistant in the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.

Miss Florence Hicks was recently appointed to the staff of the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library.

Miss Mary Williams is assisting temporarily in the Los Angeles Public Library.

Miss Edith Steele has been made assistant-in-charge of the New Utrecht branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mr. H. H. B. Meyer has been promoted to the position of chief of the periodical division in the Library of Congress.

The following marriages among graduates are reported:

Miss Bertha V. Stevens of the Cleveland Public Library, to Mr. Alexander McEwen of Cleveland.

Miss Lillian Pospishil, of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, to Mr. John Mokreijis, of New York.

Miss Edith Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, to Mr. Andrew Gleason, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Frances B. Hawley, of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Miss Mary F. Isom, librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, expect to sail for Europe in February and March respectively to remain during the summer.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The opening of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library on Friday, Jan. 12, was an event of great interest to the library school. Last year's class had the privilege of seeing the opening of the St. Clair branch, and the present class will probably also witness the Miles Park branch entering its new building. No more forcible and practical illustration could be offered of the influence which the public library may exert, than the response of the community of the Broadway branch to its new opportunity—the registration of borrowers reaching 3000 the first six days. The new branches have especial interest to the library school student as affording in their widely different and individual plans various solutions of the same problem in the adaptation to particular building site and other conditions. Another field of study at once suggested by the harmony of the interiors is that of the decoration and furnishing, the color schemes employed, the use of beautiful woods in finishing and furniture in simple artistic lines, and, leading to the world of books through the imagination, the choice of pictures. The students appreciate their opportunity for observation and work in these inspiring surroundings and have enthusiastically taken up their evening practice work in the different branches. In connection with the opening, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Chicago, was invited for two sessions with the children's librarians, enjoyed also by the library school. Her subjects were "Poetry for children," and "Dramatization of children's stories." On Saturday afternoon, the special occasion for the children, she delighted hundreds of them with her story-telling. Another event of special interest as the exposition of a work by its originator, was the lecture of Mr. Charles Birtwell, secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society, on "Home libraries." In a free stereopticon lecture at the Woodland branch his subject was "The city's poor."

In the lecture course of the Western Reserve University two lectures have been given by Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin on "Protectionism and reciprocity" and "Competition of America with Europe," and one by Prof. Benjamin P. Bourland on "Don Quixote."

In December Miss Lottie E. Stearns' visit to the school was especially noteworthy. The class responded heartily to Miss Stearns' presentation of "Some western phases of library work." Her other lectures were: "The library spirit;" "The library beautiful;" "The

public library from the standpoint of the public;" and "The short story in literature," the last being given at the Woodland branch library, followed by an informal reception.

Examinations at the close of the course have been held in the following subjects: Classification, Jan. 16; Order and accession work, serials and gifts, Jan. 24; Bindery records, book-numbers and shelf-listing, Jan. 26.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

ACTES du Congrès International pour la Réproduction des Manuscrits, des Monnaies, et des Sceaux, tenu à Liège, les 21, 22 et 23 août 1905. Bruxelles, Misch & Thorn, 1905. xxviii+338 p. 8 fr. (Pub. de la *Revue des Bibliothèques et Archives* de Belgique.)

BOSTWICK, Arthur E. The library for the business man. (*In My Business Friend*, pub. by Miner Pub. Co., 337 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. p. 83-87.)

A simple, compact account of the regulations and equipment of the modern public library, especially the branches of a city system, which is regarded as "emphatically a business institution for business men." Illustrated with views of several branch buildings of the New York Public Library.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH *Monthly Bulletin* for December, 1905, contains lists and suggestions for "Story telling to children" that are most helpful and interesting. It is one of the most useful practical contributions yet made to this branch of library work, and should be almost equally suggestive to teachers in literature work with children.

DANA, J. C. Library printing. (*In The Printing Art*, Jan, 1906, p. 284-290.)

Presents the need of good taste and artistic work in the printing of library blanks, forms, labels, announcements, etc.; illustrated with samples of such forms, and of several book plate designs. "Librarians are guardians of books and printing. They should try to have all the print they issue, from the simplest blank to the most elaborate catalog so excellent of its kind that it will help by example to train all who see it in the appreciation of good design."

The *Dial* for Feb. 1 contains several articles of interest to librarians. "The library and the school" receives editorial consideration, with emphasis upon the importance of a liberal use of books in school work. Mr. Dewey contributes an article on "Field libraries," describing the value of travelling libraries and pleading for a development of "the itinerant prin-

ciple" in the equipment and maintenance of book wagons to be sent out in charge of "book missionaries;" and there is a communication on "Some bibliographic needs and possibilities," by Eugene Fairfield McPike.

HALL, G. Stanley. A central pedagogical library and museum for Massachusetts. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, December, 1905. 12: 464-470.)

A plea for the establishment by endowment of a pedagogical library in Boston. Attention is called to the wholly inadequate first-hand literature on education and pedagogy in libraries, especially with reference to what is being done in France and Germany.

The *Library* for January, in addition to several interesting bibliographical papers, contains a series of articles on "The municipal librarian's aim in book buying," which treat the various sides of the subject in excellent and suggestive fashion. The questions on which the discussion is based are: 1, Does the educational usefulness which public libraries should possess constitute their whole legitimate scope? and, 2, Is it inconsistent with educational usefulness for a library to circulate silly novels? Answers in the affirmative are from Lord Avebury, Dr. Hodgkin, and Sidney Lee; in the negative, from Dr. W. M. Dixon, Passmore Edwards, and Sidney Webb; and for a middle course, from John Ballinger, Dr. Garnett and Mr. Faber.

The *Library Association Record* for January contains a paper entitled, "Professional education and registration, some suggestions," by W. R. B. Prideaux. This advocates the establishment of a professional register of librarians, based upon definite qualifications for registration, to be maintained by the Library Association and used to furnish information and as an "eligible list" for appointment to important positions. The paper was read at the November, 1905, meeting of the L. A. U. K., and the discussion evoked is summarized in this number; on the whole, it seems to have been adverse.

The *Library World* for January opens with a compact article on "School libraries," by James D. Stewart, giving brief suggestions and directions for the control, selection and administration of school collections. He recommends joint control by school and library authorities; work to be done by special assistant, male ("the lady school-library assistant should be avoided"); simplified D. C. arrangement; and a card charging system. There is a short article on "Progress of open access," noting the gradual adoption of the system, and pointing out that "there are two causes now operating which point to the speedy extinction of the mechanical indicator system in English libraries, and these are the

rapid advance of exact classification, and a great increase of stock, which render the indicator a cumbersome, unscientific and utterly hopeless device."

The "Literary year-book" for 1906 has, in addition to its regular list of libraries an interesting introduction (pt. 2, p. 551-562) on the library situation in England.

Public Libraries for January opens with extracts from an address by Dr. R. G. Thwaites on "The sphere of the library," which is set forth as public education, not only of the child, but of the adult. Miss Gratia Countryman has an article on "the library as a social center," urging a cordial welcome to all library users, and the doing away with all unnecessary restrictions. A "library reading course" is begun, the subject for the first month being "library activity in the United States with resultant organization.

RANKIN, Isaac Ogden. What the other half reads. (*In Interior*, Dec. 7, 1905. 36: 1593-1594.)

A discussion and description of the literature that is sold in cheap tobacco stores and some newstands—books and authors about which the average librarian never hears. Mr. Rankin closes his interesting article with the following: "Have these books, then, any claim to respect as literature? About as much, I am tempted to reply, as many modern stories which come cloth-bound from respectable publishers for the other reading public. But that is really no claim at all. It is the primitive mind, with its vivid and indiscriminating imagination, which alone is able to put life into these puppets and to thrill at this false or insipid sentiment. He who really loves these books gives evidence either of abiding in or relapse into the primitive ages of the childish mind. For the cultivated taste there is nothing here but a dearly-bought approach toward an understanding of the mental state of those whom we call 'the other half.' The sure result of any long indulgence in the books themselves would be a growing disgust or a creeping decadence."

LOCAL

Amsterdam (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905; in local press.) Added 1073; total 9366. Issued home use 50,753 (fict. 27,610, juv. 14,316); ref. use (estimated) 2000. New cards issued 663; totals cards 6151. Receipts \$5139.17; expenses \$4154.59.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of Sunday readers. Annotated lists of new books have appeared regularly during the year in a local Sunday newspaper.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (23d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905; in local press.) Added 2421; total 59,333. Issued, home use 98,883 (fict. incl. juv. 75,816); reading room use

15,109. New registration 5779. Receipts \$11,227.94; expenses \$9987.27.

Extra help and more room (especially a children's room) are needed.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. The library free lecture course for the season 1905-6 includes:

Meteorology. Three lectures, with stereopticon, by the U. S. weather observer stationed at Binghamton; with reading list.

The "air brake," for railroad men, by the chief air brake instructor of the Lackawanna Railroad Company; with reading list of technical books for railroad men and steam engineers.

"Applied electricity," with demonstrations, by the expert of the Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Company; with reading list.

"Books and reading."

Music. Lecture with illustrative songs.

A series, with stereopticon, on the Alps, Philippines, Paris, London, South America, each lecture accompanied by reading list of books the library has on the subject presented. These lectures have crowded the library assembly hall, in some instances many being turned away for lack of room.

A series of lecture demonstrations on cookery by an expert. Plain cookery for moderate incomes is demonstrated.

A historical society has been organized as a department of the library, with Mr. Seward, the librarian, as custodian. A large room on the second floor of the library building has been designated by the library trustees as the depository of the society. There are about 125 names on the charter roll and much valuable material, such as the original deeds of Broome county, old maps and records, will come into the custody of the society. A historical and art loan exhibit will be given by the society this season at its rooms in the library building.

Boston P. L. The 200th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth was commemorated during January by means of an exhibition of portraits—largely steel engravings—of the great philosopher and diplomat, and also by means of a most interesting exhibition of samples of printing from the 15th century to the present time, illustrating the history and development of printing as an art. The exhibit was held in the art gallery on the third floor. In connection with it, a lecture on Franklin was given in the library lecture hall on the evening of Jan. 11, by Lindsay Swift, editor of the library publications.

Brooklyn Institute Museum L. The library has recently purchased nearly 300 pamphlets from the library of the late Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, the ethnologist, who died in 1900, and who was regarded as probably the foremost authority on the Indians of the Southwest.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The first anniversary of the opening of the Williamsburgh branch of the library was observed on the evening of Jan. 30, with interesting public exercises. The rooms were decorated with flags, and the assembly hall was crowded. Thomas P. Peters, a member of the library board, acted as chairman, and addresses were made by Mr. Peters, Mr. Boody, Mr. McWilliams, and Mr. Hill, the librarian. During the year the library has risen from the ninth to the first place among the other branches in its record of circulation.

California State L. The board of state library trustees have appointed Miss Mabel Prentiss to carry on organizing and advisory work among the smaller communities and libraries of the state. Miss Bertha Kumli is also appointed to act as assistant in this work. This is an important forward step in the extension work of the state library, which is practically carrying on the development of library interests in the state, as is done in most cases by separately organized state library commissions.

Chicago, John Crerar L. The descriptive illustrated account of the library by C. W. Andrews prepared for the Chicago Library Club manual of "Libraries of Chicago," has been issued by the library as a 16-page "separate."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The Broadway branch of the library was dedicated on the evening of Jan. 12. The audience was so large that after the auditorium had been filled to its utmost capacity an overflow meeting was organized in the upper hall, to which the speakers were escorted after the auditorium addresses were finished and where the program was repeated. The audience was cosmopolitan, and addresses were delivered in English, Polish, and Bohemian. Exercises for the children were held on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 13. There was an attendance of about 2000, and a program of music, story telling and a short address.

Columbus, Ga. A site for the proposed Carnegie library building has been decided upon, in Mott's Green, a location central and easily reached by the electric cars from the adjacent towns.

Dayton (O.) P. L. (45th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1905.) Added 4533; total 64,074. Issued, home use 204,851 (fict. 60 per cent.) of which 107,274 were drawn from the main library; ref. use 87,804, of which 66,718 was from main library. New cards issued 3068; active card holders 10,401. Receipts, \$25,236.67; expenses, \$24,922.04 (salaries \$8361.16, books and periodicals \$4966.53, binding \$745.14, fuel and light \$1030.56, improvement and repairs \$6199.23, care of building \$1339.96, supplies and printing \$1028.47.)

This report covers five months of the administration of Miss Electra Doren, who resigned in February, 1905, to become dean of the Western Reserve University Library School, and seven months under Miss Linda Clatworthy, her successor. It is a compact effective record of steady growth, particularly in the reaching out of library agencies into varied sections and interests of the community. The circulation of books through the school rooms amounted to 37,370 v., and has become an important part of the library's work. Of this circulation, 24 per cent. was fiction. The books available for this school are not enough to supply the demand, though the collection is being increased as rapidly as possible. Much school reference work has been done, through the school library room of the main building, which is open after school hours for this purpose. In the summer this department—which then contains the entire school collection—is used as a reading room for children, parents or teachers. There are branch libraries in four schools, six deposit stations and one home library. The library reading circle for the blind has continued weekly readings on Tuesday evenings, with an average attendance of ten persons.

A course in library instruction to senior students in the city normal school has been carried out, including visits to the library by the class in groups of two each afternoon for practice in reference work with children, and a series of lectures given by the librarian, with practical problems. "As a result of the courses, the library had two trained substitutes prepared to do branch library work while waiting for teaching positions, and several interested helpers in the summer work with children. Most of the class have secured positions in the city or neighboring country schools, but have, we hope, gone into their work with better acquaintance with the library and a broader outlook upon books for children." A summary is given of the ways in which the library is proving "of service to the city," giving the percentage of juvenile circulation (42 per cent.), and a rough analysis of occupations of cardholders. There are several illustrations.

Harvard University L. (Rpt., 1904-05.) Added 28,782; total 700,342 v., 400,650 pm., of which 451,260 v. and 304,000 pm. are in the main library. Use of books in main lib., lent 65,506; recorded use in building 26,565; overnight use 14,268; Sunday users 4953. 450 cards of admission to the stacks were issued to 354 persons; "the number of students thus admitted is really more than we can find use for, and inconvenience frequently results."

Mr. Lane's report is most interesting in its description of important gifts and collections, methods of work in various departments, and its presentation of the ever increasing prob-

lems of overcrowded quarters and an insufficient staff, which cannot be increased for lack of working space. These problems have been fully set forth in previous reports, and have been considered at length by the college authorities, but they grow, of course, more formidable with every succeeding year. Continuance under present conditions now seems impossible, and as a temporary relief it is recommended that a 50-foot stack extension be erected, with the addition of a one-story or two-story section along the whole north side of the stack. This would give additional shelf room for about 150,000 volumes, and enlarge the delivery room and working space and provide for small study or reading rooms.

Gifts to the library have been varied and numerous, the most important being the gift of the library of Professor Charles Eliot Norton, presented through subscription of a few of his friends, and the establishment of the Norton Memorial Fund for the purchase of books. The Norton collection, though small, is rare and precious, falling mainly into two classes—examples of early typography and early woodcut engraving, mostly Italian; and books formerly belonging to or containing the autographs of eminent men, or important as rare first editions. About 600 volumes were received in May, and the greater part were placed in a case specially built for them, the entire collection to be kept together as a memorial collection. The incident was most gratifying evidence of the affection and admiration with which Professor Norton's long services to the university are regarded by his students, associates and friends. A new issue in the series of "Bibliographical contributions" records the library's collection of English and American chap books and broadside ballads, and will take its place as a permanent contribution of value to bibliography; the next volume in the series will be the catalog of the Molière collection.

Use of the library by the student body increases slowly but steadily. Interlibrary loans of 849 v. have been made to 70 different colleges, schools and public libraries, and 629 v. have been lent to Radcliffe College. It is interesting to note that the experiment in the direction of weeding out and storing away "dead" books, so strongly recommended by President Eliot a few years ago, has not proved satisfactory. Mr. Lane says: "The result of moving out the 10,600 old volumes is instructive. We selected for the transfer the group of books which we thought least likely to be picked out to be retained here, individual volumes and sets which previous experience showed might be wanted. Those sent away surely constituted a group of books as nearly 'dead' as any group of the same size that could have been selected. Yet we find that in the months of October and November alone, we have had to send over to Robinson Hall 71 times to meet the more pressing demands of readers."

The details of the work of the shelf and catalog departments, as submitted by their respective chiefs, touch on interesting points, and should be read in full. The practice adopted for record in the public catalog of "continuations" may be noted. In future reports of a certain institution will be recorded in the catalog by cards in this form:

"Cambridge (Mass.) Social Union

"Annual reports.

"Detailed statement not entered on these cards.
(Recorded on Continuation Cards.)"

"The record once made in this simple form is made once for all." The "continuation cards" referred to are kept on file at the desk of one of the staff, and on these full record of successive numbers is kept.

Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie L. (Rpt., 1905.) Added 3900; total 23,500. Issued 145,844, a gain of 10 per cent.; ref. use 70,770. There were 9000 pictures circulated. Re-registration, 3192; in addition there are 3470 scholars using books in the schools, but not registered, giving a total of 6668 readers. Of this total 505 are mill men.

The field reached by the library is the township, excepting Duquesne, and includes a population of 30,000. There are 14 study clubs, with a membership of 250. The library operates, as adjuncts, an athletic club and a music hall. The club had in 1905 3778 different members, and an attendance of 13,100 in gymnasium classes. There are 350 students in educational classes.

Laramie, Wyo. Albany County P. L. The Carnegie library building was formally dedicated on the evening of Jan. 23. It cost \$20,000, and receives an appropriation of \$2500 yearly by taxation through the board of county commissioners.

Library post bill. On Dec. 5, 1905, the bill to establish a library post, which has previously been before Congress, was reintroduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Lawrence, of Massachusetts. It provides that the postage on books transmitted between public libraries supported in whole or in part by taxation shall be one cent a pound.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. (1st rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1905.) Total 70,369, of which 65,707 are in the main library. Issued, home use, main lib., 51,863 (fict. .836 per cent.); Highland branch (eight months) 17,842 (fict. .88 per cent.). Receipts \$74,537.91; expenses \$62,331.94 (salaries \$13,087.24, books and periodicals \$12,846.22; repairs, improvements, light, heat, etc., \$16,133.76.)

As this is the library's first report it is a review of organization and preparation rather than of routine work, and it gives evidence of much accomplished under difficult conditions. The trustees briefly note the course of events

since Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$250,000 was favorably recommended to the city council by the mayor in December, 1901, and urge that action be promptly taken in acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's second offer, in January, 1905, of \$200,000 for branch buildings. The report of the librarian, Mr. W. F. Yust, deals with the period of consolidation with the Polytechnic Society — which gave the library practically its present collection — the reorganization and alteration of the Polytechnic library rooms, and the development of the library in its various departments and in the branches opened or planned during the year. In addition, the year was marked by the reorganization of the first librarian, Mr. Hopkins, to accept the librarianship of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the appointment of Mr. Yust as his successor, and his prolonged illness, during which the library had for several months the special services and effective help of Mr. J. I. Wyer — so that it will be seen this period has been one of change and difficulty.

By its merger with the Polytechnic Society, in November, 1904, the library, which at that time owned a building site and several hundred books, entered into possession of a building, 60,000 volumes, and a considerable amount of paintings, statuary, and museum material. The old Polytechnic quarters were enlarged and altered, to provide for the various departments of a free public library, including delivery, reference and children's rooms, open shelves, study alcoves, and work rooms. The present shelf capacity is about 130,000 v. Conditions for appointment to the staff, schedule of hours, etc., were framed, and a staff of 32 persons was organized. Chief among the appointments were the selection of Miss Marilla Freeman, formerly librarian of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, as head of the reference department, and Miss Harriet Gooch, formerly of the Portland (Ore.) Library, as head of the cataloging department. In the appointment of assistants previous library training could not be insisted upon, and it is pointed out "that each department has thus far been practically a training school where the price of instruction is paid in diminished returns. A small amount of regular instruction will enable assistants in the course of time to acquire a great deal of technical knowledge and increase their efficiency; during the coming year an effort will be made to supply in a measure this pressing want."

The sum of \$15,000 was set aside for the purchase of books, and effort was made to round out the Polytechnic collection by adding current publications, and to begin the building up of a well-balanced reference collection. Many of the books in the old library had to be discarded or rebound, and the collection itself was an uneven one, strongest in history and biography, and weak in science and arts. It is desired to build up as complete a collec-

tion as possible of works relating to Louisville. In cataloging and classification there is an immense undertaking before the new library force. The 60,000 volumes of the Polytechnic collection had been arranged by an absolute fixed location system, all inadequately cataloged and many not cataloged at all, and this mass of material with the large accessions of new books confronted the head cataloger and her force of half a dozen girls, "four of whom had never before heard of a card catalog and only one of whom had even an hour's formal training for this most difficult and technical part of library work." Expedients had to be found whereby the collection could be made promptly available. "The old books have been arranged on the closed shelves in broad classes and under these alphabetized by authors in order to make them available for circulation. The absence of a shelf mark makes them difficult to find and frequently tries the patience of both readers and attendants." Miss Gooch's more detailed report of the work of her department is also given, as are separate reports of the other heads of departments.

The only branch opened during the period covered was the Highland branch, formerly the Highland Branch Free Library, which had been independently maintained for over three years. Plans were in progress, however, for the Colored branch and the Portland branch, both of which have already been noted in these columns. The report includes a number of illustrations and floor plans of the present library quarters.

At a meeting of the city council on Jan. 16, 1906, a resolution was passed requesting the library trustees to arrange for opening the library on Sundays from 2 to 9 p.m.

Nashville (Tenn.) Carnegie L. The series of story hours for children was begun early in January and has proved most interesting and successful. The first one was attended by over 100 children, accompanied by their mothers or sisters; it was devoted to recitations of "Uncle Remus" stories, by Mr. G. H. Baschette, president of the library board.

New Jersey State L. (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1905.) Added 347; total 71,057. The amount available for book purchase and binding was \$4500, including \$361.15 for books and pamphlets relating especially to New Jersey.

"The state library is now in better condition in every respect than at any time in its history. A new and complete manuscript catalog of the law library has been made, and the dictionary card catalog of the reference department is practically completed. The cost of binding and rebinding and repairing books during the year has been \$1178.95, to meet which a special appropriation of \$1000 was made by the legislature."

New Orleans (La.) P. L. Correction should be made of the statement regarding the architects' competitions for main and branch library buildings, given in January L. J. The main Carnegie building has been awarded to Diboll & Owen, of New Orleans, as stated, the three branch buildings being awarded to Favrot & Livaudois, Emile Weil, and Rathbone E. DeBuys, all of New Orleans. In this competition, for which no prize was offered, there were submitted seven plans from outside of New Orleans and seven local plans; nearly all the competitors consented to the exhibition of their plans. It is believed that the drawings for the main library will be completed by March 1, and it is hoped that the main building can be started within six weeks.

New York P. L. On Wednesday, Jan. 24, opening exercises were held for the 16th Carnegie branch library, established on Hudson street below Christopher street ferry, in the neighborhood of Hudson Park. This district has hitherto been without library facilities. The library is the 35th branch of the public library. The building is from designs by Carrere & Hastings. It has three stories and basement and stands on an irregularly-shaped lot 50 feet front by 100 feet in depth. The side abuts directly on the park, of which it commands a fine view, and there is a rear entrance on the park. It resembles the other Carnegie library buildings in the borough in having large arched openings on the main story. The front is plain and is of brick trimmed with Indiana limestone. The basement is occupied by a large assembly room and by space for storage with a boiler room and toilet rooms. The adult circulating room on the main floor is entered at the left of the front through an ornamental vestibule. The general reading room on the same floor, which is separate, is entered through the rear door opening on the park. On the second floor are the children's circulating and reading rooms. The third floor is occupied by the janitor's apartments, including five rooms and bath. There are also retiring rooms for the library staff, with facilities for preparing luncheon, and ample work rooms. The trim of the entire building is in light oak and the walls are painted in a creamy tint with a dark brown dado. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity. With this equipment, it cost about \$75,000 exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city. The branch has on its shelves to start with about 11,000 volumes, to which current books will be added as they appear.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The medical library planned by the Newark Medical Library Association and the Free Public Library has progressed sufficiently to justify the issuance of a bulletin announcement of its facilities.

An alcove at the east end of the reference room on the second floor of the library has been selected as the present location of the collection. It has been cleared of all books except the medical reference books now belonging to the library. To these will be added, as received, the books purchased by the library and the Medical Library Association or received as gifts. Thirty-five periodicals have been ordered and are being received and placed on shelves in the alcoves. A table for writing and other necessary furniture have also been placed there.

North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo. The Carnegie Library at the Agricultural College, which has been in use since the first of the year, was formally dedicated Thursday evening, Jan. 18. The exercises, held in the college chapel, were attended by a large number, including many of those who had just formed the state library association. Dr. Batt, of the college, acting as master of ceremonies, presented to the new library, on behalf of the Edith Hill Girl's Club, a beautiful bust of Shakespeare, which was accepted by President Worst with the assurance to the club that their gift should ever have an honored place in the new building.

President Worst then continued with his address on the subject, "The history of our library." He naturally began with a statement regarding the life of the donor, Andrew Carnegie, and spoke of his humble start in life, of his eager interest in books, of his early determination to make good books available to every boy in his home city, Pittsburgh, and of the way in which his plan for library building had kept pace with his growing fortune. The story of how a rill from this great flood of beneficence was turned to the Agricultural College is a story of persistent effort. Four years ago an application was made and refused, on the ground that the college was a state institution and the Fargo Carnegie Library was available. But as the cramped condition of the college library and the impossibility of securing a suitable building from the state, at least for a long time, became increasingly apparent, new applications were made until at last an offer of \$15,000 was promised by Mr. Carnegie. To provide for the future growth of the library it was deemed wise to erect as large a building as the money would permit, the trustees agreeing to provide the heating, and leave, if necessary, some of the details of the lower rooms and book stacks incomplete. Upon this condition being represented to Mr. Carnegie, he generously increased his gift by \$3400, which provides for the complete equipment of the building.

Dr. Batt, after calling attention to the fact that it was President Worst whose persistence had secured Mr. Carnegie's attention and his gift, then introduced Dr. Dudley, of Fargo, who spoke on the subject, "The value of books as an educating force." Dr. Dudley spoke

upon his subject with great enthusiasm. Education is to be had from the ordinary experience of life and from the observation of nature. Yet the self-educated man, so called, has depended in great measure upon books. It is in books largely that the experience of man and the knowledge of nature become available. The man whose two hundredth anniversary has just been celebrated, Benjamin Franklin, is a striking example of a great self-educated man, educated apart from the schools, but not apart from books. With many an illustration, Dr. Dudley pressed his thought home upon an attentive audience and concluded by expressing the hope that a deeper sense of the value of a library to a community would soon find expression in Fargo and throughout the state in more liberal provisions, and by congratulating the Agricultural College upon the new splendid addition to its equipment.

Musical selections were rendered by the college orchestra and the college choral association, led by Dr. Putnam. At the conclusion of the program the audience moved over to the library, finding in every part, from the beautiful lighted dome to the well-arranged book cases around the walls complete justification for the enthusiasm of the dedication.

North Easton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 361; total 16,544. Issued, home use, 15,231, of which 4762 were juveniles (6670 fiction). Of the books circulated 1478 were issued through the five delivery stations and 1807 were drawn on class cards for school use. Nine collections of pictures have been displayed in the reading room.

Philadelphia F. L. The Philadelphia *North American* for Jan. 21, gives an illustrated account of the nine Carnegie branches now in course of erection, or for which sites have been chosen.

Richmond, Ind. Earlham College L. Several articles upon the library are given in *The Earlhamite*, the college paper, of Dec. 16, 1905. Although founded at the beginning of the school, in 1847, it was not until 1872 that a regular librarian was appointed. It now contains over 12,000 volumes, not including pamphlets and periodicals, and is classified according to the D. C. The card catalog includes all books in the college library and the libraries of the Ionian and Phoenix literary societies, and the seven departmental libraries. The yearly accessions amount to about 1000 v., and 75 periodicals are regularly received.

Rockport (Mass.) P. L. The Carnegie building was opened for public inspection on the evening of Jan. 24.

Rockville (Ct.) P. L. (Rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 642; total 9345. Issued home use 33,019 (fict. 31 per cent., juv. fict. 23 per

cent), an increase of 1627 over the preceding year. New registration 361; total registration 2823.

San Francisco (Cal.) Mechanics' Institute L. The agreement for consolidation with the Mercantile Library Association was adopted in January by the board of trustees of the Mechanics' Institute. R. J. Taussig, president, and Joseph M. Cumming, secretary, were authorized to sign the agreement which had previously been signed by the Mercantile Library Association, and it only remains to complete the details and arrange for the transfer of the properties.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. The library of James P. Kimball, a mining expert of New York City, consisting of about 6000 volumes devoted to geological, mining, and metallurgical subjects, has been purchased for the library for \$2500. The purchase has been under consideration for over six months. While the collection is now in the library's possession it will probably not be open to the public until the new building is opened next summer, as the present temporary building has not shelf room for it. The collection will be of great usefulness, as the subjects it covers are constantly studied and referred to in the reference department.

Spartansburg, S. C. Kennedy L. The Carnegie building of the Kennedy Library was formally opened on the morning of Jan. 15. The library has been maintained by the local Ladies' Library Association, to whose efforts public interest in it has been kept alive and strengthened. It was founded partly by the gift of the late Dr. Kennedy, whose widow gave the site upon which the new building stands. For the building Andrew Carnegie gave \$15,000. It cost nearly \$18,000, and is a two-storied brick and brownstone structure, approximately 80 x 60 feet in dimensions. The stack room has a capacity of from 15,000 to 20,000 v.

Troy (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 1679; total 38,697. Issued, home use 68,998. Registration 4377.

The year has been one of re-organization and many new activities. On the resignation of the former librarian, DeWitt Clinton, Miss Margaret Deming was elected to reorganize and modernize the library. On Aug. 14 she resigned, and on the 20th of that month was succeeded by Miss Mary L. Davis, the present librarian. A first step toward the open shelf system was taken in the display of a considerable collection of selected books in the delivery room, which has largely increased the circulation. Re-registration of borrowers was carried through, the Newark charging system installed, and reclassification and recataloging are well advanced. The equipment of the various departments has been improved, and the Children's Neighborhood Library, formerly

independently maintained, was removed to the library building in December and reorganized as the children's department of the library. The changes and improvements in the library service have met with most gratifying appreciation on the part of the public.

Recommendations are made for more shelving in the children's room, installation of a new loan desk, better lighting facilities, arrangement of reference and reading room in upper hall, and appointment of an extra cataloger. It is also suggested "that the trustees should consider the advisability of experimenting in the establishment of delivery stations in the outlying parts of the city."

University of Chicago. It was announced on Jan. 23 that the trustees of the university had started a movement to raise a large sum, probably \$1,000,000, by popular subscription for the erection on the university campus of a library building to be a memorial of the late President Harper. The announcement states that a special committee of five has been appointed "to take up the matter of a proper memorial of the late Dr. W. R. Harper, it having transpired that the long-cherished wish of President Harper was that in case a building should ever be erected to bear his name and be his resting place it should be a library;" and adds:

"The committee unanimously determined to recommend to the trustees that immediate efforts be made to secure funds for a memorial library building. They will ask the university senate to appoint a committee to co-operate in the undertaking. Also the alumni association will be requested to appoint a committee. At the earliest possible moment the public will be informed as to the sum required for the building.

"It is intended to make this the greatest monumental building of the university group, a building such as friends of Dr. Harper will recognize as a fitting memorial. Every friend of Dr. Harper, however much he can contribute, will be given an opportunity to assist."

Utica (N. Y.) Industrial L. League. At a meeting held on Jan. 18 the secretary of the league presented a report of the work accomplished since its organization in October, 1905. It was in part as follows:

"The Industrial Library League was organized on the evening of October 12 at the Public Library Building, at a meeting of about a dozen men, representing some of the leading industries in Utica. The object of the league is to promote the efficiency and usefulness of the Utica Public Library to the workers in the various industries in the city of Utica. The two methods of achieving the object are:

"1. By once annually soliciting subscriptions from various business corporations and business men in the city of Utica, the funds collected to be turned over to the trustees of the library, with suggestions as to how the money be

spent; 2, by causing from time to time to be communicated to the workers in the different industries such new advantages as the library shall be able to offer."

The executive committee, to which the active work was committed, began its work in November by appointing, in each of 44 industrial subdivisions, one person to act as chairman of a subcommittee in that industry. Each subcommittee chairman was interviewed by a member of the executive committee and asked to urge contributions from corporations and individuals in his own industry, and to make recommendations to the league of books and magazines that should, in his opinion, be contained in the library.

"The subscription books of the league have been open for a period of about ten weeks. Subscriptions have been received from 13 different industries and from a number of individuals connected with other industries. Written reports have been received from some twelve different industries."

"The executive committee presented a series of recommendations: 1, that the funds thus received be turned over to the library trustees; 2, that the trustees be asked to purchase the complete set of the "International library of technology," published for the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa.; 3, that the list of books recommended by the subcommittees be turned over to the library trustees with the request that the recommendations be followed so far as possible; 4, that, after purchasing all books recommended in these reports, the trustees spend any funds remaining for such books and periodicals as, in their opinion, would be of most use to the industrial workers of Utica; 5, that there be undertaken a collection of trade catalogs, to be kept conveniently near the other books purchased through the league.

"The work of the league has been conducted entirely by exceptionally busy men, no one of whom had been able to give the time to it he would have liked to give. It is the belief of the league, however, that we have made a substantial headway towards a more complete industrial library."

Waterloo (Ia.) P. L. The two Carnegie buildings, erected respectively for the east and west sides of the city, held an "open day" on Jan. 25, when they were for the first time open for public inspection. Both are modern, well arranged and fully equipped, and they were visited by about 3000 people. These two buildings stand for the solution of the bitter struggle between east and west side factions of the city as to which section should have the Carnegie library. So much feeling was aroused that at one time the failure of the whole project seemed likely, but it was finally decided to erect a building in each section, and to this end Mr. Carnegie increased his original gift, on condition that the maintenance fund be proportionately increased.

FOREIGN

BODLEIAN L. Staff-kalendar, 1906. Oxford, [1906.] unsp. T.

Contains a supplement, printed upside down, as last year. There is a little additional material, but otherwise the work is unchanged from the preceding issues.

Glasgow, Scott. Dennistoun District L. Dennistoun is the sixth and latest district to be provided with a public library. The new building, which was opened on Dec. 26, 1905, is a handsome structure, with accommodations for 20,000 v. It contains a general reading room (for 330 readers), ladies' reading room, and reading rooms for girls and boys, as well as the usual lending and reference departments. Its cost, exclusive of site, is estimated at a little over £7000.

Gifts and Bequests

Ashby (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Mary R. Hall, of Keene, N. H., the library receives a bequest of \$3000.

Kennebunk, Me. George Parsons, of New York, will give to the village a library building, to cost \$15,000, the plans for which were recently accepted by the village library association.

New London (Ct.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Henry Cecil Haven, of Boston and Stockbridge, the library is left a bequest of \$40,000, to be available on the death of her husband and her sister, Miss Mary Weymann.

Wofford College, Spartansburg, S. C. By the will of the late Miss Julia Smith, the college receives a legacy of \$10,000 for the erection of a library building, to be called the Whitefoord Smith Library.

Carnegie library gifts.

Brown University, Providence, R. I. At the Brown University alumni dinner in New York City on Jan. 19, President Faunce announced that a \$300,000 library building, to be known as the John Hay Library, was to be built by the university. The late secretary of state was the most distinguished of the university alumni, and this will be the first monument erected to him. The name was suggested personally by Andrew Carnegie, who has given \$150,000 toward the memorial, of which he has already paid one-half, the remaining \$150,000 to be raised by subscription.

East Orange, N. J. Dec. 23, 1905. \$20,000 for two branch libraries.

Findlay, O. Jan. 20. \$35,000.

Kearney, N. J., Jan. 23. \$25,000.

Practical Notes

BOOK FOR FILING PAPERS, etc. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 5, 1905. p. 1400, no. 806:391.) il.

This device for filing papers, etc., has been assigned to National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio.

MARSDEN, Henry. On the premature decay of leather used in modern bookbinding. (*In International Bookbinder*, New York City, Oct., Nov., 1905. p. 321, 356.)

The writer is a practical bookbinder employed by the San Francisco Law Library, and his paper is a useful contribution to the subject. He reviews briefly the investigations and conclusions of Society of Arts committee, and then describes permanence or decay of bindings in various kinds and grades of leather which have come under his own observation.

MODERN BOOKBINDING. (A series of articles in the current numbers of the *Inland Printer*.)

The January number is no. 10 of this series and is devoted to blank-book binding. These articles are illustrated, and are helpful in showing the practical details of modern bookbinding.

SOCIETY OF PRINTERS, Boston. The development of printing as an art: a handbook of the exhibition in honor of the bi-centenary of Franklin's birth, held at the Boston Public Library, under the auspices of the Society of Printers. Boston, Jan. 1-29, 1906. Publications of the society, no. 2. [Boston, 1906.] 6+94 p.

In its descriptive text and general arrangement this handsome catalog furnishes an interesting outline of the history of the art of printing and the characteristics of leading presses. The exhibit was announced in Jan. L. J., p. 48.

Librarians

CRAWFORD, Miss Esther, formerly instructor in the Western Reserve University Library School, has been appointed assistant in the University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, in charge of cataloging and classification.

DRESSER, Miss Annie Slosson, of the New York State Library School, 1904-5, has been appointed cataloger at the Van Wormer Hall Library, University of Cincinnati.

FLETCHER, Dr. Robert, for 30 years associate librarian of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C., and the

compiler of its famous "Index-catalogue," was guest of honor on Jan. 11 at a dinner given in Washington by leading physicians and surgeons of the country, in recognition of his services to medical bibliography. A silver loving cup was presented to Dr. Fletcher, and his work both on the "Index-catalogue" and as editor of the *Index Medicus* was referred to in speeches by Dr. J. S. Billings, Dr. W. S. Thayer, Dr. W. D. McCaw, Dr. William Osler, and others.

HENDERSON, Miss Lucia Tiffany, assistant in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, was on Jan. 26 elected librarian of the James Prendergast Free Library, succeeding Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, resigned. Miss Henderson's home is in Jamestown, where her father is a well-known resident. She is a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, and has been connected with the Buffalo Public Library for about eight years. She assumes her new duties March 1.

JACOBUS, Miss Sarah M., who has been elected librarian of the Pomona (Cal.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Mabel Prentiss, was trained in Los Angeles, and was assistant cataloger there till September, 1901, when she took charge of and organized the library of the Kamehameha Manual School of Honolulu, Hawaii. She remained there four years, and also did work in the Honolulu subscription library. In October, 1905, she returned to the Los Angeles library, and in November became acting librarian at Pomona.

MCGONAGLE, Miss Elizabeth A., for 22 years an assistant in the Boston Athenæum, died Jan. 13, 1906.

MITCHELL, Miss S. Louise, of the New York State Library School, 1903-4, has been appointed librarian of the Central High School at Cleveland, O.

MONTGOMERY, Miss Florence Prichard, of the New York State Library School, 1904-5, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

MOORE, Miss Annie Carroll, children's librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed supervisor of children's work in the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library. Miss Moore is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1896, and almost immediately after her graduation joined the staff of Pratt Institute Free Library, in charge of its children's room. This room she has made a model of its kind among libraries in the country. She was actively interested in the organization of the Children's Librarians Section of the A. L. A., of which she has served as chairman, has had charge of the instruction in children's work at the Pratt Institute Library School, and in her personal

work, as compiler of children's lists, writer, and lecturer, is recognized as a leader and authority in library work for children. The post for which she is now chosen is newly created, and offers opportunities for most interesting and valuable work.

PRENTISS, Miss Mabel E., librarian of the Pomona (Cal.) Public Library, has resigned to take a position on the staff of the California State Library as organizer. She is succeeded at Pomona by Miss Sarah M. Jacobus. Miss Prentiss was trained at the Los Angeles Public Library, acted as cataloger at Pasadena for a time, became acting librarian of Pomona, Oct. 21, 1901, and librarian March 1, 1902. Under her direction the library became a public one, and a Carnegie building that cost \$150,000 and is a model of beauty and convenience was erected. From May, 1904, to January, 1905, Miss Prentiss was at Albany, taking special work. Her peculiar fitness for the work of organization was recognized, and the newly created position was offered her by the state library authorities.

ROSE, Miss Grace Delphine, head of the public school work of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, was on Jan. 25 elected librarian of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Stella V. Seybold, resigned. Miss Rose is a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1898, and immediately on her graduation entered the Buffalo Public Library as cataloger. Since then she has acted as head of the open shelf department, and for the last two and a half years has been in charge of the library's school work. She has acted as secretary of the New York State Library Association and a member of its institute committee, and was in 1905 appointed a member of the A. L. A. committee on library training.

YUST-FRENCH. William F. Yust, librarian of the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, and Miss Florence Hosmer French were married on Jan. 17, at the home of the bride's parents, Albany, N. Y.

Cataloging and Classification

FORM OF ENTRY FOR INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC. — The following correspondence presents the practice of the Library of Congress regarding entry of institutions, universities, and similar bodies:

Dec. 13, 1905.

"Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, Catalog Division,
Library of Congress.

"DEAR SIR: There are some features in the cataloging of bodies, universities, etc., about which I am puzzled, in spite of the A. L. A. rules and frequent consultations of our depository catalog.

"For instance, the body known as Histori-

cal Society of Montana—should the heading be:

"Montana. Historical society (if a state society), and if not, a state society

"Montana Historical Society, or

"Historical society of Montana. Which?

"Am I right in using the form

"Columbia university (because *not* a state university) and Michigan. University (because it *is* the state university)?

"Are the headings under New York in the A. L. A. catalog, 1904, arranged as the Library of Congress would arrange them? Why is N. Y. (City) History separated by a column from N. Y. Charity organization society? It seems to me the latter should precede the former.

"Yours truly,

"JESSIE M. BOYD,

"Cataloger, Seattle Public Library,

"Seattle, Wash."

Reply.

DEC. 19, 1905.

"DEAR MADAM: According to the A. L. A. rules revised (not yet in print) the Historical Society of Montana, as well as other state historical and agricultural societies, whether supported by the state or not, are to be entered under the first word of the title not an article, with reference from the name of the state. The Library of Congress has not as yet seen its way clear to adopt this rule, state historical and agricultural societies, whether supported by the state or not, being still entered under the name of the state. If a change is decided upon a notice will be inserted in *Public Libraries* and the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

"As to form of heading, if the name of the Montana historical society had begun with the name of the state the Library of Congress heading would read:

"Montana historical society.

"If, on the other hand, the name is Historical society of Montana, the heading is printed:

"Montana. Historical society.

"The latter form is the correct one in this instance. A good illustration of this distinction is furnished by the

"Missouri historical society, *St. Louis*, and the

"Missouri. State historical society with headquarters at Columbia. The corporate name of the latter is State historical society of Missouri, that of the former is Missouri historical society.

"Practically the same principle governs in deciding on the form of heading for universities. Here we may for purposes of illustration note the following classes:

"I. American state universities to be entered under the names of the state, usually by transposition of part of the name, *e.g.*, University of California to take the form: California. University.

"II. (a) Other universities not having individual names to be entered under the name of the place where they are located, according to A. L. A. rule for institutions (establishments). Here again transposition of part of the name often becomes necessary, *e.g.*, University of Chicago to be entered as, Chicago. University; University of Oxford, as Oxford. University, etc.

"II. (b) *Exception.* Universities whose names begin with the name of an individual (often the founder) to be entered under the name, *e.g.*, Cornell university, Columbia university, Yale university. (No transposition.)

"The titles in the A. L. A. catalog of 1904, pt. II., New York, are arranged in the order which has been adopted in the dictionary catalog of the Library of Congress. When this catalog was printed in September, 1904, there was little time to discuss the question of arrangement. We were forced to arrange the titles as best we could while trying to rush the catalog through the press in less than one month. It is no doubt true that the order of arrangement found to be most suitable for a large reference library is not the most serviceable for the smaller library of a more popular character. In the former some classification of titles may seem imperative because of the large number and varied character of the works which fall under one heading; in the latter one series of titles in strict alphabetical sequence may be quite sufficient and, of course, much easier to consult.

"J. C. M. HANSON."

The Boston Book Co. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January contains the useful list of "Abbreviations used in book catalogues," also issued in separate form; a continuation of George Watson Cole's "Bermuda in periodical literature;" and Miss Wilbur's "Quarterly index to library reference lists."

Boston P. L. Annual list of new and important books added; selected from the monthly bulletins, 1904-1905. Boston, Published by the trustees, 1906. 10+304 p. O.

The subject index appended to the biography division and the full author index to the whole list make this useful annual volume still more useful.

JAMES D. BROWN, of the Islington (London) Public Library, has prepared "a system of exact classification suitable for public libraries, technical and elementary schools and other educational purposes," which is announced for publication by the Library Supply Co., of London.

CHICAGO P. L. Special bulletin no. 6: Selected list of books for boys. Chicago, January, 1906. 32 p. O.

CORDOVA, Rudolph de. The catalogues of the library of the British Museum. (*In Macmillan's Magazine*, Dec., 1905. N. S. 1:121-132.)

An interesting account of the growth and development of the catalogs and of some of their deficiencies.

INDIANA STATE L. Books in embossed type. [Indianapolis, State Library,] January, 1906. 8 p. O.

An author list in one alphabet, giving about 225 titles. Prefaced by statement of regulations regarding issue of books for the blind.

—Catalog. Supplement, April 1, 1905. Indianapolis, 1905. 178 p. O.

A dictionary catalog, including a preponderance of analytical entries. Indiana fills 17 pages, many public documents, association reports, etc., being analyzed; there are 23 titles in Indiana fiction. Entries are given with considerable fullness, and the catalog represents a large amount of detail work, compactly presented.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for January is mainly devoted to the literature of amusement with special reading lists on "Hunting and fishing" and "Sports and pastimes."

MEDLICOTT, Mary. Abbreviations used in book catalogues. Boston, Boston Book Co., 1906. 16 p. D. (*Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets, no. 15.) 15 c.

This list is compiled with additions from a list in L. J., v. 12, 1887; it is convenient and useful for catalogers.

OSTERHOUT (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) F. L. *Bulletin* for January concludes the special reading list on Mohammedanism, and has a short list on Benjamin Franklin.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January has a reading list of "Books for business men."

U. S. SENATE L. Catalogue of the library of the United States Senate. Washington, Gov. Print. Off., 1906. 508 p. plan, 26cm.

Bibliography

AERONAUTICS. Subject list of works on aerial navigation and meteorology, in the library of the Patent Office. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1905. 63+1 p. 16½cm., (Patent Office Library ser., no. 17. Bibliographical ser., no. 14.)

AGRICULTURE. Hall, A. D. The book of the Rothamsted experiments; issued with the authority of the Lawes Agricultural Trust

Committee. London, Murray, 1905. 2 p. l., [vii]-xl, 294 p., 1 l. 24½cm.

"References" at end of chapters.

ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS. Holzmann, M., and Bohatta, H. Deutsches anonymen-lexikon, 1501-1850. Bd. III: L-R. Weimar, Gesellschaft der bibliophilen, 1905. 2 p. l., 400 p. 23cm.

Vol. 1 appeared in 1902; vol. 2 in 1903.

ANTHROPOLOGY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 3d annual issue [1903]. P: Anthropology. London, 1905. 8+324 p. 8°.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Vedel, E. Oversigt over den danske literatur om Nordens forhistoriske arkaeologi. Kjobenhavn, G. E. C. Gad, 1905. 163 p. 1.50 kr.

ASTRONOMY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904]. E: Astronomy. London, 1905. 8°.

BEST BOOKS. Catalogue raisonné of twentieth century literature. (*In Literary year-book*, 1906, supp. to pt. 1.)

A title list of the more important publications of 1901-1905, and of representative works of the majority of living English writers.

BOOK-PRICES. American book-prices current comp. from the auctioneers' catalogues by L. S. Livingston. v. 11, Sept. 1, 1904-Sept. 1, 1905. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1905. xviii, 635 p. 22½cm.

The present and subsequent issues of the work will be modelled on Mr. Livingston's "Auction prices of books;" the necessity for condensation arising on account of the tremendous increase in the number of entries (over 75 per cent. in the last 10 years). But the omission of the subject index is a matter for serious regret; although seldom referred to it is a real help in time of need.

BOTANY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 3d annual issue [1903]. M: Botany. London, 1905. 8+909 p. 8°.

CAMBRIDGE PRESS. Roden, R. F. The Cambridge Press, 1638-1692: a history of the first printing press established in English America, together with a bibliographical list of the issues of the press. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1905. 5 p. l., 7-193 p. 20cm., (Famous presses, v. 2.)

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- EUROPE.** The great powers of Europe: a short reading list; prepared by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf and issued by the Buffalo Public Library. (*In* A. L. A. Booklist, January.)
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Simms, of South Carolina, 1806-1870. N. Y., [Literary Collector Press,] 1906. 31 p. 23cm.

SOCIETIES. The "handbook of learned societies," in preparation at the Library of Congress, under the grants of the Carnegie Institution, is reported upon by Herbert Putnam in the Carnegie Institution year book, 1905. "Except for current notes of publications of foreign societies, the whole time of the office force has been devoted to preparing for the press the volume for North and South America;" this volume is now in press. "The completion of the editorial work for foreign societies and the printing of the remaining volumes will take about twelve months longer."

STATE PUBLICATIONS: a provisional list of the official publications of the several states of the United States from their organization; compiled under the editorial direction of R. R. Bowker. Part 3: Western states and territories: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, So. Dakota, No. Dakota, Dakota Territory, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Alaska, Hawaii. New York, Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1905. 2 + p. 287-605. O.

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WILLOWS. Mott, W. W. Teratology in the flowers of two California willows. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of California Press, [1906.] 181-226 p. O. (Univ. of Cal. publications, Botany.)

Bibliography (3 p.) of abnormal or irregular growths in willows.

WOMAN. [Ungherini, A.] Manuel de bibliographie biographique des femmes célèbres. Second et dernier supplément. Rome, Roux & Viarengo, 1905. xiii p. 1 l., 758 cols., 25cm.

Since the appearance of the first volume in 1893, this work has well earned a place for itself in the rank of important library reference books. A first supplement was issued in 1900 and the present supplement contains the final additions and corrections and a full general index.

Notes and Queries

ANNALS OF CONGRESS OFFERED TO LIBRARIES.

—The Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library has had offered it a complete set of the valuable *Annals of Congress*, 1789-1824, inclusive, in 42 volumes. As we already own this set, the donor is willing to give it to some other library not already possessing it. Please apply promptly to the librarian of the Public Library, Plainfield, N. J.

PREPARATION OF "LIBRARY NOTES" FOR NEWSPAPERS.—At the suggestion of the literary editor of the Newark *Evening News* the libraries of the state of New Jersey send each week to the Newark Free Public Library such items of news as they may have. These are typewritten and put in order by the Newark library and sent, on Saturday morning, to the *News* editorial rooms. They then appear Monday evening under the heading "Work of the libraries." The items are not entirely confined to information about New Jersey libraries. They sometimes include book lists and references to individual books. If librarians elsewhere who have not tried this plan wish to know about the details of the methods at Newark they should write to J. C. Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library. Mr. Dana suggests that in every state similar "Library notes" be gathered and published in one or more of the leading newspapers.

THE GOVERNMENT LEATHER AND PAPER LABORATORY: SAMPLES OF LIBRARY BINDINGS DESIRED.—In view of the growing interest of librarians in the quality of paper and of bindings, it may be of interest to call attention to the work now being done by the Leather and Paper Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on this subject.

One of the lines of work assigned to the Leather and Paper Laboratory is the investigation of paper and leather with a view of determining those factors which control the permanence and resistance to wear of the materials, and to express in some suitable way through chemical and physical examinations the comparative values of different papers and leathers.

In furtherance of this work we are anxious to secure from librarians samples of papers and leather bindings which have long withstood wear and tear and also of those which have deteriorated rapidly. Samples should consist of not less than 20 sheets of the paper and of all of the leather binding. The paper should not be rolled or folded, but forwarded to us flat. Each sample should be accompanied by a brief but complete history, giving the character of service and the library condition to which it was exposed, such as light, moisture, temperature, gas, etc., with an expression of opinion as to the most probable cause for deterioration or of resistance.

It is only by thus securing the co-operation of the librarians, publishers, manufacturers and chemists that these problems can be solved satisfactorily. We desire to secure this co-operation in obtaining samples with which to do our research work, the results of which when completed will be published for the information of all concerned.

H. W. WILEY, *Chief*.

INDEX TO REFERENCE LISTS IN BULLETIN OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Some misapprehension has been caused by the sentence in your January issue, page 35, about the *A. L. A. Booklist*, in which it is stated that the index to reference lists published by libraries, therein published, was *previously* published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. I wish you would kindly give space in your next issue to a notice that the *Bulletin of Bibliography* continues to publish the quarterly index to reference lists as it has done since 1899. The fact that the *A. L. A. Booklist* has now, with our permission, begun the publication of this list in monthly form, simply means that the list will appear quarterly in cumulated shape in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. We have no intention of giving up the publication of a list that has from many sources been very much appreciated.—EDITOR THE BOSTON BOOK CO'S *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

CATALOG OF BISHOP JADE COLLECTION.—One of the most magnificent works ever published is the "Catalog and investigations in jade, published by Heber R. Bishop, New York, 1906," recently issued from the DeVinne Press. It consists of two folio volumes of 277 and 293 pages respectively, weighing 124 pounds; and presents a full descriptive historical and illustrated account of the collection of jades, presented to the New York Metropolitan Museum by the late Heber R. Bishop in May, 1902. The editor of the work is George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co., who has been engaged since 1886 in planning the text and illustrations; the edition is limited to 100 copies and cost over \$100,000. No copies are for sale, but the edition has been distributed, according to instructions left by Mr. Bishop, among kings, queens, art galleries, museums, and libraries in different part of the world. Among the American libraries included in the distribution are the Library of Congress (2 copies), National Museum, New York Public Library, Columbia University, Grolier Club, Boston Public Library, Harvard University, Philadelphia Free Library, Girard College, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Johns Hopkins University, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, John Crerar Library, New York State Library, Virginia State Library, the public libraries of St. Louis, St. Paul and Medford, Mass.; the libraries of Brooklyn Institute, Yale, Cornell, Princeton and McGill universities, and the universities of Toronto, California, and Montreal.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 3

THE schedule of Mr. Carnegie's gifts in 1905 for library buildings given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* last month, and the comparative summary given in this issue, show that the Carnegie library gifts have reached the enormous total of over forty-three million dollars, last year's gifts reaching three and a quarter millions as against one and a half million in 1904. Even this aggregate would be exceeded if all the gifts indirectly for library purposes, as those through colleges, were taken into consideration, in which case the aggregation would probably be between forty-five and fifty million dollars. If to this amount were also to be added the gifts for cognate purposes—as the ten million dollars for the Carnegie Institution at Washington—the total would reach a sum altogether beyond precedent in any country or time. Mr. Carnegie's gifts have been for the benefit not only of the people in the country in which his own colossal fortune has been made and those of the country of his birth, but have, in fact, encircled the world, even to the "isles of the sea." But the most significant thing about this giving is not the fact of the gift in itself, but the tribute from the man of wealth to the book as the great means of human advancement, and the recognition of the library as a great factor in human progress.

MR. CARNEGIE'S path as a philanthropist has not been altogether one of roses. The persistent criticism upon his library giving has been that he gave only a building, requiring that a site should be provided and that an income representing a good percentage on his gift should be assured from year to year. From the tone of some of these criticisms it might be supposed that Mr. Carnegie was giving "half a loaf" or less from lack of generosity. The figures of his generous giving are sufficient disproof of this theory. Mr. Carnegie's evident purpose has been to avoid the mistakes of indiscriminate giving by making sure that his library gifts are placed only in communities which have a realizing sense of the value of a library and are therefore ready to provide for its permanent maintenance on an adequate basis. His plan re-

vealed the same foresight and prudence which were the mainspring of his colossal fortune. The latest attacks upon his methods have come from the controllers of New York and of Pittsburgh, the former of whom characterized the Carnegie gift to New York—of which the greater part of the five million dollars has already been paid out—as "a gold brick." This critic was quite mistaken in his hasty impression that the money actually paid out represented practically only the interest of what Mr. Carnegie had promised, and otherwise he spoke from insufficient knowledge. If a library is a good thing and the increasing circulation of books is a gain to a community, certainly Mr. Carnegie's benefactions have been most wise, for in the library systems of New York, inclusive of Brooklyn, the usefulness of library branches has practically doubled and trebled as each has been housed in a new Carnegie building. Whether it is worth while for communities to pay money for free public libraries is a question scarcely debatable in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and we think the public is so fully certified in the belief that a free library is a good thing that the criticism upon Mr. Carnegie represents but a small proportion of public opinion, except from the Socialist side.

THE proposed library post, in the present aspect of the proposition, has received a serious adverse blow in a report from the Postmaster-General to the Senate committee, which definitely opposes the pending bill for fiscal and administrative reasons. The bill can only be saved, if at all, by strong representations from all over the country to members of Congress, and we give elsewhere the names of the members of the postal committees of both Houses. We doubt, however, if any pressure will induce Congress to put upon the Postoffice Department what it regards as an additional burden likely to increase the postal deficit. The estimate in the Department that it costs an average of from five to eight cents a pound for such matter is probably an over-statement, though the proposed one-cent rate is definitely below cost. It is perhaps desirable, therefore, in the real in-

terests of libraries, that the present bill, originally formulated by the New England Education League, should be replaced by a bill which is more likely to pass and which would especially meet the needs of libraries in rural communities. There is a fair question whether the postal service of large cities, involving carrier delivery by hand, can wisely be burdened with the delivery of books which might make every day in the year a "Christmas rush" for the unfortunate postman — who cannot take his wagon up the vertical railways of the "city blocks set on end," to use Archer's definition of the modern skyscraper. Moreover, it is comparatively easy for the city reader to reach the central library or his neighborhood branch. But the country library needs a means of reaching outlying districts, and under the present law rural free delivery carriers are prevented from carrying books except at full postal rates. A provision might be worked out, possibly with the approval of the Postoffice Department, which would add to the revenue rather than to the deficit of the Department by utilizing rural free delivery routes from the postoffice of origin, and giving a "full wagon" at a decreased rate but an increased total return. It might be well if the American Library Association at its ensuing meeting should reappoint a postal committee to frame a measure on a new basis which should not ask the Postoffice Department to do business below cost, but should work out a plan advantageous to the community without detriment to the postal revenues.

At the meeting of the Council of the American Library Association, just held at Atlantic City, report was made by the Executive Board of the action taken by the A. L. A. delegates to the copyright conference, and approved by the board, in securing modification of the proposed provisions regarding importation by libraries of copyright books. These modifications were practically as outlined in the last number of the *JOURNAL*, and represent a great advance over the previous substitutes proposed. While approved by majority vote of the Council, there was objection to them on the part of others, who strongly advocate a determined opposition to any abrogation of the wholesale privileges heretofore accorded.

The compromise measure, therefore, while it has received official endorsement of the American Library Association, cannot be regarded as unanimously approved by the body of A. L. A. members, and it is to be expected that many librarians, individually and through their trustees and their associations, will initiate a vigorous campaign to preserve the provisions of the present law. It must be said, however, that the work done by the A. L. A. delegates to the copyright conference has been valuable and effective, in the face of many difficulties, and that its results should not lightly be disregarded. This whole question of copyright revision is one of the broadest scope, involving multifarious complex details and opposing contentions, which cannot be settled without frequent compromise. Further sessions of the copyright conference have just been resumed, with the expectation of finishing at this time the framing of an acceptable draft bill. We trust that in the controversy between the librarians on the one side and the authors and publishers on the other the results already secured will not be overthrown and the enactment of a just and uniform copyright law prevented.

It is worth while to call the particular attention of librarians to the announcement made in the last number of the *JOURNAL*, of the analysis of quality and durability of paper and bindings, undertaken by the Leather and Paper Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington. This investigation is somewhat in line with the extremely valuable work done by the London Society of Arts in raising the standards of manufacture in bookbinding leathers — work which has already resulted in great improvement in English bindings. The Bureau of Chemistry asks librarians to furnish samples of leather and paper which have successfully withstood long wear or which have deteriorated rapidly, and to accompany such samples by careful statement of the conditions of use and care represented by each sample. Librarians should co-operate promptly and effectively in this work, in the hope that this investigation may be carried to a satisfactory conclusion and may result in as great practical benefit as has accrued from the similar enterprise undertaken in Great Britain.

THE LIBRARY IN THE COMMUNITY *

BY ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian of Princeton University*

THE community in its plain everyday meaning is simply the inhabitants of any village, town, or city looked on as a whole. The community is a sort of a composite person made up of the sum total of all the individuals in it or rather of all citizens—those individuals who have common rights and interests and ideas; those who do not share those common interests being not parts of the community, but aliens or subjects. The characteristic of a true community is that any individual is just as much a part of it as any other, without distinction.

What is it then that makes a community? In brief it is the body of ideas that they have in common—common rights, common interests, common purposes. The ground of community is likemindedness. A society, says Professor Giddings, "is a number of likeminded individuals who know and enjoy their likemindedness, and are therefore able to work together for common ends" . . . "if the individuals of a population are very unlike in kind . . . their relations are antagonistic." The very word community suggests to us, therefore, the fact which lies at the basis of all modern social theory that likemindedness—the body of ideas held in common—is the secret of social order. The amount and quality of likemindedness, the number and importance of the ideas held in common, are not only the measure but the cause of all union, all power of united action, and all which distinguishes advanced social order from the incoherence of uncivilized conditions, the community from anarchy.

The stability of any community depends thus on the common ideas—the very community itself in fact thus depends, for the community is all its inhabitants looked at in respect of what they have in common, and the problem of the community is to increase the number and average value of the ideas thus held in common. It is the growth of this common body of ideas which gives a town, a state, or a nation its position in the civilized world relative to others. . . .

Turning now to the definition of the library as it is related to this theme: The library in a community is the sum total of all its libraries, public and private. It is a mistake to think of the library problem as one of the public library only; even the professional librarian of the public library must take account in adapting and adjusting the apparatus of the public library and in the service to readers, both on the spot and for home consumption, of the amount of co-operation that he has in the private libraries of his readers.

Still it is with the public libraries and libraries organized for the use of more than one family that we have from the library standpoint chiefly to do. The library from this standpoint consists of all those libraries in the community which are organized for corporate use—reading clubs, subscription libraries, libraries of Sunday schools, clubs, fraternal societies, apprentice, mercantile, ecclesiastical, medical, legal, and libraries of historical and learned societies generally, school, college, university, but most especially municipal, state or national libraries, *i.e.*, libraries organized for the whole community rather than for individuals or any class or classes, governed by the community rather than by a corporation, and supported by the community rather than by subscription or endowment. For, while all corporate libraries are, like private libraries, a part of the library in the community, it is the tax supported free public library of town or city which is the typical library in a community, the one which serves all classes and conditions of the community of every grade of mental ability with all classes of books suited to each grade of mental ability.

Turning now to the question what the library exists for, in the community, the answer is in broad terms the same for both private and public libraries. It exists as a part of the educational system of the community. Time was, or rather, there have been times, when primary education and, in fact, all education, corresponded to the private library. In families who could afford it there might or might not be education, and its quan-

* Read before New York Library Club.

tity or quality depended on the head of the individual family. This tended to produce great inequality of conditions, the most cultivated growing more cultivated still, the less cultivated less still and with great variety in individual education. This tended to reduce to the lowest terms the common stock of ideas and motives, the body of ideas held in common by all members of the community, and which alone, as has been said, is the foundation of an organic community as distinguished from a mob. With the introduction of a common school system all the individuals in a community began to be trained to a certain point on precisely the same patterns and to receive a nucleus of essential ideas absolutely common to every member of the community. By this means community life became possible on a scale never dreamed of before and its actual development has been the marvel of these communities which still lag behind in common school education.

Now the private library contributes only by accident to the community of idea; the professional, technical, or special library, too, is in the same way intended to increase the body of ideas common to a class—a community within the community—whether agricultural, artisan, or professional, and only accidentally contributes to the community. The task of the public library is on the other hand like that of the public school, first of all and most characteristically to increase the common body of ideas in the community.

The library like the school does this in two ways: directly, by instilling, like the common school, the same ideas in all directly; and secondly, like the higher schools, by equipping some specially adapted members with ideas which, through conversation, oratory, journals and social life, will be gradually incorporated with the common body of ideas. This second or indirect method in which schools or libraries act indirectly to increase the community ideas is one of great importance and too little realized.

It is an obvious fact that the most vivid and rapid growth in ideas is by personal interchange face to face of the two living persons, and the fact that this is going on all the time in a community is the justification for educating many members of a community to a higher point than the average member

cares to reach by systematic study. A community, with a great number of high school scholars in it, is not merely able to perform many special tasks of the community better and to provide material out of which a still more select body of professional men shall be raised up, who in turn will perform their task for the community better, but these high school graduates and all other members with larger number of ideas and better ones are at one point of contact or another constantly contributing in daily life to the rectification and enlargement of the ideas of those who have not carried education beyond the compulsory legal point at school.

So it is with the library. Its contribution to community ideas is not confined to its direct action, and this fact is what justifies the public expenditure for a public library in a community above the class of literature which every graduate of the public schools might profit by. It justifies it in fact even though the number of readers does not begin to approximate the total number of those of reading age in the community, for every one who can be induced to revise and enlarge his conception of anything, whether of farming or tool making, morals or beauty, politics or science, becomes thereby inevitably a rectifier and enlarger in his circle and in the widening waves from this circle. The ultimate good of the community as a whole is, therefore, promoted by every revised or enlarged idea set in motion. How far this shall be carried and whether every book which may inoculate the community with such an idea is suitable for a community library depends wholly on practical consideration of the wealth and ability of the community.

Yet when all has been said for the indirect factor, it remains true that the most characteristic function of the library in the community is that which corresponds to the common school education, *i.e.*, that which aims equally at every member of the community rather than that which provides for technical classes, whether artisans, physicians, journalists or others. It is, in short, popular reading, popular education, contributing to the community ideas directly, rather than to the ideas of any class or individual, however useful the special ideas of this class may prove to the community indirectly, which is the first task of the community library.

The library in the community exists, therefore, primarily to provide popular literature. The first test of fitness is soundness of idea, but second by only a short distance is popularity. Elevating taste is well enough, but the main thing is to get the same wholesome ideas into everybody. It is not to be denied that this often spells mediocrity and commonplace, but the secret of popularity is just this fact that the author rings the changes on what is familiar to all with just enough variety to enable it to be grasped by a pleasurable amount of attention—in short, what is not “over the heads” of the readers. It is that which reinforces what is more or less familiar and supplies added ideas in somewhat homeopathic doses, sugar coated, which contribute directly to community ideas. Read the popular stories trembling on the brink of the abyss to which the non-literary is relegated and you will find there the homely virtues, truth, patriotism, bravery, respect for woman, reiterated without one spark of new suggestion for any one who is highly educated, commonplace to a degree, but stuff of which to make a community indeed and of inestimable value for confirming the commonplace and educating those who are alien to these elementary things.

It sounds odd to say that the fundamental reason for the existence of the library in the community is to furnish commonplace literature, but it comes out at pretty nearly this point. Its fundamental duty is to furnish non-harmful literature that will be read by all. Books that will be read are not strictly commonplace—they are only commonplace to those to whom they are not interesting, and if they were commonplace to the readers they would not be read. These things work out their own salvation. If they are popular there is a reason for it, although the reason must be sought in folk psychology, and is out of the experience of the highly educated. It follows from this that as many copies each as will be used by the plain people of the most popular novels may be a proper and desirable investment for the community library, and even the chance of educating to better reading in this way is much better than dangling far over the heads of readers the lure of ineffable but incomprehensible beauties.

This does not, it must be repeated, deny the

importance of the indirect contribution of a library to the common body of ideas by providing those who will absorb better ideas with all the ideas that they can be induced to absorb. It does not deny either the value of furnishing technological books for the local trades or law or medical books for the professional men to enable these classes better to perform their task in a community. On the contrary, the community library properly serves every need of every man in the community in so far as the service of this man inures to the benefit of the community chiefly as distinguished from the self-interest of the man himself.

A public library exists not for the benefit that it will be to John Smith but for the benefit that the benefiting of John Smith will be to the community. It is because John Smith's improved education is of value to the community as a whole that public schools and public libraries supported by public funds are justified. It follows that if a book used by John Smith only will benefit the community more than another used by fifty other persons this book is more suitable for purchase by the public library than the much used book, for the measure of value of a given book to the community is not necessarily the number of persons by whom it is used, but the net product of value to the community. It is the same principle which justifies the public high schools and state universities. The College of the City of New York and the ever-teeming reading room at the Astor Library, for instance, are two of the most significant and directly valuable factors for American civilization and for the growth of American ideas that can be singled out. The importance of these to the community is out of proportion beyond their costs, and if the expense of the reference part of the New York Public Library were wholly borne by the community, it would be fully justified. It is, therefore, and must be, with this clear qualification that it is urged that the characteristic ground for the existence of the public library in the community is the direct increase of the common body of ideas, after the analogy of the free public schools through the grammar grades. It is the work of the circulating department, therefore, of the New York Public Library as distinguished from the reference,

or rather, perhaps, the work represented by the branch libraries as a whole in our cities and by the public libraries in the small towns as over against the large reference libraries, which is the characteristic work of community libraries.

The library in the community thus, private, corporate and public, exists for the education of the community, and the public or community library proper exists first of all for education in the common knowledge of the common branches, in other words in common ideas, which being translated in terms of the intellect spell common sense, when in terms of morals common honesty, and when looked at in the application to current problems in the community is to be recognized under the names of public sentiment or public opinion. Translated into its simplest terms thus a community library exists to enlarge the stock of common ideas and promote in this way the likemindedness of the community, or again to promote common sense, common honesty, common sentiment and common action.

The librarian facing this problem of the library in a community, considering both the community and the library's resources which may be applied to its education, is only at the beginning of his task when he has his building built and a stock of books well organized and ready for use. The real problem comes at this point in the question how to apply the instrument to the task—the library to the enlargement of the common ideas, the promotion of likemindedness in the community.

The ways in which he is to work may be generalized as twofold or as threefold, as co-operating with the schools and supplementing them, or as helping the school work, supplementing school work during the school age, and supplementing the work of the common schools when the limit of school age has been reached. It is a matter of universal acceptance at the present time that one of the most obvious and practical functions of the public library is to help the public school teachers in their task, and it is difficult to overrate the value to children of being sent to the libraries for supplementary reading and for the use of books of reference in the preparation of essays and of other exercises in language.

A still more important work of the library

in connection with the public schools relates not so much to helping of the teacher or the child in the essays and other tasks set by the teacher as in supplementing the work of the schools for children during the school age by supplying work for the overtime and over energy of the brighter mind. It is the nature of the common school work as it is of college education and all education in classes that the amount learned by a class is, roughly speaking, the amount which can be learned by the dullest-witted member who is allowed to keep a place in the class. The dullest members are, as the teacher says, holding the others back, and they must for this reason be weeded out now and then in order to allow the others to take a better pace; but this pace is always that of the slowest member, just as the progress of a fleet of war vessels is governed by that of the slowest ship. Therefore we strive after homogeneous classes and homogeneous fleets, but there is always, by the nature of things, an overplus of ability on the part of the majority of pupils, and it is this overplus for which the library provides. If, therefore, the public library fulfilled no other function in the community but to provide for this large amount of time and energy, by the nature of things not to be provided for in the school, it would justify a very ample community provision.

But the task of the library in the community is certainly far more than this. It is the life-long education of grown people. The library is the post-graduate school of the community. After the public school training is over the pupil, trained to the acquisition of ideas for six or seven years, is turned loose in a community to apply his tools for sixty or seventy years (for after all, what he gets at school is not so much ideas as tools for making ideas), and what is his raw material to work with? If there is no public library the graduate's material is confined to the books that he will purchase, and any one who has examined the collections in farming communities will believe that these depend largely on the book agents and their persuasive eloquence. It is thus of the most limited and curious composition, in the country, and in the cities it is likely to be limited (or perhaps as compared with the subscription books extended) to the newspaper.

To train a man for seven years to make shoes or machinery, and then turn him loose on the world without leather or iron to start with, is just what the community does in education when after a seven years' apprenticeship at books in order to learn how to add ideas scholars are turned loose on the community without a public library. Let them buy their raw material do you say? How many shoemakers or machinists do you think have the capital or constructive ability to buy materials and set up business for themselves? So it is of every common school graduate—only the few will find material and use his tools unless somebody furnishes capital, and it is for the community which has furnished the public schools to furnish the public library, otherwise tools will rust and ideas cease to be made.

It is not the purpose of this paper to go into the details of how a librarian shall fulfill his task either with the children or with grown readers. The task itself, as has been shown in the preceding considerations, is the enlargement of the common body of ideas in a community both by sowing wholesale and by working with individuals, supplementing deficiencies, prescribing specially for the defective classes in order to bring them up to the common standard, aiding those who are able to absorb ideas above the common, and all this for the sake of the common welfare. It is a task fitted to call forth enthusiasm and it is indeed a field which has called forth some of the finest enthusiasm of modern altruistic work, certainly of much aid within the profession. Say what we may of the love of books, the love of learning, the absolute madness which possesses men who search for the rare, the unique, the peculiar, and the highly adorned, there is no enthusiasm in the profession to be compared with that exercised in the public library for the education of the children and of the general community. Philanthropy and patriotism seem to unite in this to produce zeal, and it is probably fair to say that the greatest names in the American library profession are associated rather with the popular than the reference or still less the special library. Without discounting their work at Harvard University or at the Newberry it is the fact that the greatest work of

Mr. Winsor was in the Boston Public Library and of Mr. Poole in the Chicago Public Library. And if motive and altruistic zeal be analyzed still farther it becomes still more strong. The saying of the Sanskrit philosopher when he declares that "we are our thoughts, we are made up out of our thoughts," is one re-echoed by modern psychology and metaphysics. The body of our ideas is ourself, every change of the form or quality or number of our ideas is a change in personal character. The realization of this on the part of the librarian sets forth the very highest motive for work. Every idea imparted is a gift to a man, an enlargement of his being, a contribution to the wealth of the world; the librarian as a productive manufacturer of ideas is contributing to the wealth of his country and of the world concretely with every article manufactured, if so be it proves a useful and not harmful product. Every idea rectified is a rectification of character. Where then is there a greater possible appeal to the missionary spirit than this wholesale opportunity to build up human personalities?

The library in the community, from the librarian's standpoint is, therefore, an instrument for lifelong education of all the members of the community, an instrument for the development of a larger body of ideas of more complete likemindedness and thereby greater power of united action. This instrument the librarian is privileged to wield, and this privilege of forming human beings and influencing human society by shaping and increasing the body of ideas of each individual is at the same time his responsibility. The power of suggestion, the kindling of a multitude of well prepared ideas into immediate action by the quickening touch of a similar idea is the power which moves to all revolutionary if not to all evolutionary action. Imagine a community library containing only anarchistic literature on the one hand, and on the other one containing exclusively what we call sound American ideas. Figure the result on the community in a generation of said service in either case and you have the responsibility under which the librarian works in exercising his privilege of sowing and cultivating ideas in a community through the library.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A LIBRARY IN A SMALL TOWN: A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

BY ELIZABETH D. RENNINGER, *Branch librarian, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library*

THIS story of personal experience is offered not as a contribution to the technical literature of library organization, but as a simple chronicle of some of the processes and difficulties involved in starting a free public library in a small town—difficulties which probably form a part of the unwritten history of almost all libraries.

It was at a state meeting of librarians that the writer of this article learned that the small town of B—, in one of the Middle States, needed the services of an organizer for a prospective public library. This information was imparted by the newly elected librarian of the proposed library, and at her request, a correspondence with "the powers that be" was entered upon, the outcome of which was a request to undertake the work.

The proposed organization work was not to begin until January, but early in December the organizer spent a day in taking a survey of the field. It was found:

(1) That the library movement in the town had its origin in an agitation started by the Library Department of the local Civic Club, the duties of which were declared by the by-laws to be "to promote and encourage the interest in a public library; also to devise ways and means of earning money to establish the same." In furtherance of this purpose, it had been decided to give two entertainments a year, as a result of which there stood to the credit of the Library Department \$900. A legacy of \$100 left to the library by a friend made the available funds \$1000.

(2) Rooms had been rented, and a visit to them revealed additional wealth in the shape of four book-cases and a few less than one hundred books.

(3) Many of the members of the Library Department considered these assets too inadequate for a beginning and advocated delay in organization; but the majority had ruled that the work must begin not later than January of the ensuing year.

(4) Ideas as to the kind of library wanted

were very vague; but as near as could be ascertained the desire seemed to be for a little library of fiction to attract the mill girls. Before visiting, a set of questions had been formulated, which it was hoped might give some idea of the work done by the modern public library. They were as follows:

(1) Is it your desire to do the work of a regular village library?

(2) Will membership be at all restricted? If so, to what extent?

(3) Do you wish fiction to predominate in your selection of books?

(4) Do you expect to do reference work to any extent?

(5) Do you care to do any work with the schools?

(6) Do you expect to have a juvenile department?

(7) As you cannot make all departments equally strong, for what class of people do you wish to make the library most attractive and helpful?

(8) Do you wish to make any departments strong with a view to helping club workers?

A thorough discussion of these questions with the head of the Library Department resulted in the decision that an all-round library on a small scale would be most desirable. The organizer acquiesced, but was seized with a wild desire to be brought face to face with the parent trying to support a family of twelve, in luxury, on five hundred a year, in order, by comparison, to convince him of the perfect simplicity of his task. This consolation was denied, but the problem still remained. After considerable calculation and thinking, the idea suggested itself that possibly a "book reception" carefully planned and carried out might be a means of securing a creditable, all-round collection; and after outlining the scheme minutely, it was submitted to the head of the Library Department for consideration. The scheme provided for:

(1) An in-town and an out-of-town request book which should contain names and addresses, with price of book requested opposite each name. The preparation of these books

was to be the work of the Library Department, and they were to be ready by January.

(2) Slips containing author, title, publisher and price of books wanted; and the drafting of a circular to accompany the slips. This work was to be done by the organizer and was also to be ready by January.

The remainder of the work in connection with sending out the circulars was to be done by the Library Department in order to save expense, and was to be rushed right through without delay.

The scheme as outlined was presented to the Library Department, and it was voted to undertake it.

During December library supplies were decided upon, prices from local printers secured where possible, and orders placed both with them and with outside firms. This work was decidedly a task. The importance of choosing supplies upon a basis which would allow for growth, no matter how humble the beginning, was fully appreciated, and it was also desirable that in this as in other particulars the library might not be a blind leader of the blind, in view of its being visited and patterned after by neighboring towns when they decided to have libraries. In addition to the supplies, \$900 worth of books which were to form the nucleus of the library were selected, and hundreds of slips were prepared for the book reception work. It may be interesting to note how, without a library at command, this work was accomplished. The classed list of the "A. L. A. catalog" was used as a basis; this was carefully gone through and slips made for all books to be included, the slips being kept by classes. A file of the "500 best books for a village library" supplemented the A. L. A. list, bringing the books up to date. There were also used special lists such as the Buffalo Public Library fiction, school-room, and juvenile lists, the Pittsburgh lists, particularly the "100 interesting biographies"; the Pratt Institute lists; Miss Hewins' "Books for boys and girls," etc.; and the "United States catalog" for prices.

When the work of making slips was finished, a classed list, made up of the cream of the collection, was prepared, to be submitted to the book committee for purchase. Getting this list worked down to the money limit was an almost hopeless task. Finally it

was submitted, still too large, with instructions to the book dealer to purchase to the money limit, giving preference to certain of the more popular classes of books. The remainder of the slips were arranged in bundles, according to price, to be used for the book reception. By devoting the entire holiday season to this work, everything was finished in time.

According to the plan so carefully drafted when the organizer reached the town she was to find supplies and books on hand, in order that there might be no delay in getting to work. She was also to find the local part of the book reception work completed. What she actually did find was, a cold room with the steam pipes not even connected; the book order not yet sent off; the book reception work not in shape and no one doing anything; the out-of-town supplies the only ones on hand; the head of the Library Department out of town.

The first step, as it was bitterly cold weather, was to get some heat; the next, to have the local printers send in the balance of the supplies, and to interview a newspaper reporter. An appointment with the chairman of the book committee was also secured, and after some talk it was discovered that the reason the book order list had been held up was because it was not all fiction. The "why" of the list was carefully explained and at last, very reluctantly, the chairman agreed to send it off without any changes. The work of accessioning the books on hand was then begun, together with the revision and completion of the request books. In a few days the head of the Library Department returned, and then the local end of things began to move.

It soon became evident, however, that the library outlook was not altogether reassuring. Talk with the town-folk and with the club people seemed to indicate a state of things about as follows:

(1) As near as could be learned, there seemed scarcely a single individual interested in the library except in view of personal considerations.

(2) The movement was supposed to be in the hands of a clique and it was currently said that in consequence the majority of the people would have nothing to do with it.

(3) The men of the town had no faith in

the movement as being anything more than a fad which would run its course, and then die a natural death, just as other attempts at library founding had done; and they cited as an example the old library company to whose books the new library had just fallen heir.

(4) There was division in the Library Department of the club as to whether the time was opportune for a beginning, and it appeared that those who had voted to start work at once were the ones unwilling to do anything, now that the ball had been set rolling.

(5) Instead of the corps of enthusiastic workers the organizer had been led to expect, there was no one to do any work except the recently-appointed librarian and the organizer.

(6) And last, but by no means least, there were personal, class, church, and club jealousies and factions to be reckoned with, which it was readily to be seen would not simplify matters.

The more plainly the outlook revealed itself the more evident it became that the one hope for the library was to get the solid middle classes interested in it, and as a consequence, the book-reception idea was embraced with renewed zeal; for it was recognized that, independent of financial returns, the feeling of ownership which the giving of books would inspire would mean more to the real success of the library than any amount of money. It was also decided that the one way to win the public over to the library movement was to take it entirely into the confidence of the library workers through the local press.

As has been said, one of the first things done was to interview a newspaper reporter, and from this time on there were "Library notes" in the papers almost every day. At first, bits of library news, gifts, books received, etc., were chronicled; then longer articles were written with a view to working the public up to a point where it would understand what the aim of the modern public library is, its place in the scheme of public education, and its right to equal support with the public schools. Of all the varied incidents of this organization experience that of the "star" newspaper article was perhaps

most amusing. That it was a "star article" became known through the reporters who let us into the secret. Thinking it would be worth the trouble, statistics from all the neighboring libraries were secured, and with this material as a basis, an article entitled "Our library neighbors: the place our library will occupy among them" was written. In this article the population of the respective towns was stated, the number of volumes with which the libraries opened, their growth, average circulation, means of support, etc., were cited, and with this as a text the motive, "civic pride," was worked into a composition which it was thought ought to be quite effective. The writer of the article was particularly pleased with the title, and opened the *Morning Press* thinking how well it would look in print. But alas for human vanity! Under a different heading, with an introduction which informed the public that what followed was to be credited to the enterprising *Press* reporter, appeared the article, word for word. But the end was not yet, for when the *Daily* came out in the afternoon there was the article again, under still a different title, with another introduction in which the *Daily* reporter claimed the honor.

One month after the real work of organization had been taken up the library issued the following circular:

LIBRARY ROOMS OF THE B—— PUBLIC LIBRARY

"DEAR M——:

"You are perhaps aware that for some time past the Civic Club of this place has been working with the view of establishing in B—— a free public library to be used by the citizens of this and neighboring communities. The library will be entirely free to the citizens of B——, and its privileges may be enjoyed by people of the surrounding towns through the payment of a fee of one dollar per year.

"As a basis of organization, the Library Department has at its disposal a small, but valuable collection of books donated by the Century, the Ivy, and the Wednesday Clubs, and by people interested in the founding of a public library, the books belonging to the old Library Co., and \$1000 in cash—a sum altogether inadequate for meeting the expense of the necessary library supplies, library furnishings, cost of organizing and cataloging the library, and the purchase of a sufficient number of well-selected books to make the

collection one for which the citizens of B— need not blush.

"The library ought not to open with less than 3000 volumes, since 5000 volumes is considered a very humble beginning indeed for a public library of a town the size of B—; with the funds now at the disposal of the committee, however, it is very doubtful whether the library can open with 2000 volumes. It is necessary, therefore, that those for whose benefit the library is to be established show their interest and appreciation in so practical a way that not only a creditable library opening may be celebrated some time in March, but that the future support of the library may be also in a way provided for.

"In order that at the time of opening there may be a large collection of valuable books upon the shelves, the Library Board has decided to ask each citizen of B— to contribute a particular book desired for the library. Will you, therefore, show your interest and goodwill by presenting to the B— public library, *not later than February 22nd*, the book described on the enclosed slip? We designate a particular book and give data of the same, in order to avoid duplicates, to save trouble to our donors, and that we may provide material for a well-rounded, helpful library. If the book requested be too high or too low in price, we should be glad to substitute another which would make that item satisfactory.

"That the library may profit by the discount given on large book orders, it is requested that where possible the book asked for be ordered through the Library Department. A check mailed to the library, or the price of the book handed to one of the committee, will save the donor further trouble in the matter, and will mean additional revenue for the library. Each book received, and all checks will be acknowledged through the columns of the local press, each donor's name will appear upon the book-plate of the book presented, and an invitation to the library opening will be extended.

"The exact date of the library opening cannot at present be stated, but will be announced later in the daily papers. To this reception, not only donors who respond to this circular, but all those who have in any way contributed to the library will be invited. The library will be thrown open to its guests from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m. on reception day, its workings will be explained to those interested, and there will be music, addresses, and refreshments. The library committee would appreciate an immediate response to this circular, because they wish all books donated to be cataloged and on the shelves by reception day in order that the library may be thrown open for the circulation of books the day following the formal opening.

"In addition to the particular book requested, the library committee will gratefully

receive any other books suitable for the shelves of a public library; also current or back numbers of the standard magazines. A complete file of such bound periodicals as *Harper's*, *Century*, *Atlantic*, *Scientific American*, etc., is most desirable for the reference department. Search your garrets, therefore, for in them we think you have 'periodical riches' for the B— Public Library.

"We have asked you (1) to contribute a particular book, (2) any other books suitable for the shelves of a public library, (3) periodicals bound or unbound; we ask in conclusion: Can you not afford to endow the library or some particular department of it? The Wednesday Club has promised a yearly endowment of \$25 for the periodical department, an endowment of \$50 per year has been secured for the reference department, and also an endowment for the children's department has been promised. This is good, but we still need endowment for the maintenance of the library, and among others for the following departments: science, medicine, music, art, history, biography, travel, and to enable us to start foreign collections. Will you not think this matter over carefully, and decide upon the yearly endowment (however small) of some department of the library in which you are specially interested?

"In closing we ask you to remember that the library has been started for no one particular class of people, but for the citizens of B—; that as citizens of B— you should take pride in it and make it the best library in this section; and that a warm welcome will always await you at the library rooms."

The library was exceedingly generous in the number of circulars sent out to townspeople. The out-of-town list was also large. No one escaped from whom it was thought anything could be secured, and the sending of circulars went on continuously up to the time of opening in June. One of the most happy inspirations was that of including all the babies of the town, asking them to contribute the little Lang fairy books, or something equally attractive and inexpensive. Mothers who, up to this time, had held resolutely aloof from the library movement because they were not sufficiently recognized socially, because they had a grievance against some club or church member, or for some other equally weighty reason, succumbed to this form of persuasion, and contributed for themselves and babes. The different clubs and organizations were not let off so easily, expensive sets of books being suggested to them.

As returns from the circulars began com-

ing in there were most interesting times. The first contribution was a check from a near-by saloon-keeper. He had been asked for a \$1.50 book but sent a \$3 check and a letter wishing the library success. Many people brought their money or books to the library, and although the library workers were very busy, an effort was made to explain the library idea to each one in order to interest them still more. That experience of opening circular returns was unforgettable. There were so many surprises, and so many interesting letters, some of them very funny, some absurd, and a few pathetic in their simplicity and good-will. Often the money came from quite poor people who wanted their children to have a better chance than they had had, and who had denied themselves in some way in order to give the book.

During this period, a hard day's work at the library was generally followed by a busy evening. After dinner, the cash account was first straightened out, and then the list of the day's donors was prepared. When more money than had been asked for was given, additional slips had to be made in order to keep the money accounted for in books as well as in bank. Then "Library notes" were written. Each day press announcement was made of the sum total in cash and checks, a list of the day's donors, the number of books given, etc. It must be confessed that here the weaknesses of poor human nature were slightly taken advantage of. If to-day Mrs. W. gave a set of the American poets, that fact appeared so attractively in print, that to-morrow Mrs. Z. was moved to give something equally desirable. If the Knights of the Golden Eagle sent a check for \$10 and that fact was chronicled as the most generous check yet received, perhaps to-morrow the Masons would send a check for \$10.50.

As has been said, the voluntary workers who had been promised did not materialize. The library was fortunate, however, in securing the services of two most capable women who gave almost their entire time. The librarian, too, worked admirably under most discouraging circumstances. The public, naturally, could not understand why the library should not be opened at once, and it was no easy task to keep the people good-natured and generously inclined long enough

to allow the workers to get things in shape. It is unnecessary to inform librarians that the amount of work entailed in connection with the book reception alone, to say nothing of the task of creating, organizing, and cataloging the library, was not slight.

The problem of raising money sufficient to meet current expenses was a serious one, but the head of the Library Department solved it in a masterly way. With an empty treasury, there were payments to be met for rent, salaries, book cases, furniture, etc. It was almost literally an experience of being fed by the ravens, for though no money was in hand, yet every time a bill had to be met, somehow at the last minute the money was there. No one knew how often the head of the Library Department drew upon her own purse, but, above all, she understood how to get work out of her associates. From January until June the Library Department received through private and club donations, concerts, rummage sales, rubber sales, cake and pie sales, suppers, fairs, etc., almost \$300, which enabled them to turn the library over to the board of directors free of debt.

In the summer of the previous year the town had celebrated its centennial, and what is most unusual, a surplus remained when the expenses were settled. The club women had been largely instrumental in making the celebration a success, and now wanted the remaining funds for the library. There were, however, other aspirants for the privilege of spending this surplus, among them: the firemen who wanted it for a new building; prominent newspaper men who favored the printing of a book which should be a souvenir of the centennial; the City Fathers who were said to have set their hearts upon it, for a memorial in the shape of a "bust"—it was not specified whether the bust was to be of themselves, of the mayor, of the centennial itself, or some other variety. The library's chances among such powerful rivals were not particularly promising, but the ladies lobbied diligently, and as they hoped to some purpose. It had been decided to turn the library over at the opening to a board of directors, which the ladies at once proceeded to elect. Of the six men put upon the board, three had a vote as to the disposal of the centennial fund, and when the time came for

the question to be settled these three men awoke suddenly to a realization that it would be hardly possible for them as directors to vote against the library's formal petition for the money—a petition which one of them was asked to present formally to the financial committee of the city council. The library people were not hopeful, but on the evening of the council meeting they received the joyful news that the library had been awarded the entire sum of over \$1100. The money was so tied up that only the interest could be used for current expenses, but the principal might be used toward a library building or site. The most gratifying feature of the affair was its indication of confidence in the library as a permanent institution.

The library opening was finally set for June. An all-day reception was held, light refreshments were served, and the library was explained to those interested. The rooms looked most attractive, being decorated with palms and ferns. The reception closed at 5 p.m., but at eight in the evening a general mass meeting was held at the court house. The program included the transfer of the library management from the Library Department of the Civic Club to the board of directors, and addresses by prominent local speakers and the state librarian. After the mass meeting a reception was held at the library rooms for the speakers and the new board of directors. A guest book was one of the features of the day, and later it became a part of the local history collection.

The book reception netted the library about \$900 in cash and checks, and 1500 volumes, most of which were attractive books. The library opened, therefore, with almost 5000 volumes in sight. Among the donations in books were, from one friend a large number of important and handsomely bound government sets; from another a number of rare books for the local history collection, a library scrap book which contained clippings of all articles appearing in print about the library, a valuable collection of bound magazines, and several of the most important series of the state archives.

Although the library opened with assurance of nearly 5000 volumes, all of these were not cataloged, some were not even ordered, and as

the circular returns kept up even after the opening, considerable work remained to be done. There was no rush to register and it was only gradually that the circulation grew. A great deal of newspaper work was done, advertising particular classes of books, printing suggestive and helpful lists, etc. There were placed in the factories, mills, stores and railway stations posters advertising the library. Personal letters were sent to the normal and public school principals stating the ability and willingness of the library to co-operate with them, and effort was made to reach teachers individually. The different study club year-books were carefully gone through and lists prepared showing what the library had to offer in the way of books and periodicals upon each topic. The club people were amazed at what the library could do for them; and it was possible to do a great deal, because in ordering extra books all the programs had been gone through and material provided when necessary. In spite of all this, the growth in circulation was not rapid; it moved steadily along, growing day by day. Inside of a few months, however, the library was able to report a larger circulation proportionately than that of its nearest neighbor, with interest still increasing.

The work of creating and organizing the library occupied just one year. At the end of that time the library was completely cataloged, with the exception of the government documents, the work in good running order, and the helm in the hands of the librarian and an assistant. The work had been the hardest and most discouraging of any in the organizer's experience, and it is to be feared had she known its scope at the outset she might not have undertaken it. But the thought that long after any individual connected with it may be forgotten, the influence of a given work will go on broadening, strengthening and cheering the lives of hundreds of people whose environment naturally restricts their horizon, ought to be compensation sufficient for almost anything. The moral of this chronicle is that what this small town did, every small town could and ought to do; that the doing is well worth while; and that the state should lend a helping hand.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK

Part of the address of William C. Lane, president Bibliographical Society of America, at the meeting of that society, Baltimore, Dec. 28, 1905.

WE must remember that the bibliographer may have one or more of several distinct interests. He may be a student of the history of the art and craft of bookmaking, bent on throwing light into obscure places and on unravelling knotty points connected with the early history of typography, interested in tracing the connections of successive presses and in studying the improvements made by successive printers through the ages, watching the alternate rise and fall of good taste and of artistic and mechanical excellence in book production—in short, a lover of the book as a book; he may or may not combine with this a love of books for what they contain and for what they have given to the world, but if he has not cultivated this side of his pursuit, he has missed the most humanizing aspect of his study and is the poorer as a man.

On the other hand, the bibliographer may be primarily a recorder of the production of books, either past or present. This work of recording he may do first of all as a statistician producing a mere list of titles, and when I say a mere list of titles, I do not mean to disparage his work. Such lists are essential preliminaries, and they require the exercise of infinite patience and accuracy. Or he may do his work of recording with the authority and grasp of a specialist in the department to which he devotes himself, and then he is called upon to exercise the higher qualities of discrimination, compact statement, clear arrangement, and strict subordination of the less to the more important. With these qualities at his command, he produces something more than a mere tool, he furnishes for other scholars in his own field a clue in a veritable labyrinth and a guide to an ever increasing mass of publication. Or finally, a bibliographer may busy himself, not with showing in what books certain facts or discussions are to be found, but in what libraries these books are to be found, a point of the first practical importance to the student.

Surely our society should include all these classes—the booklover, the recorder of titles, the competent guide, and the directory-maker, as I may call the last variety of bibliographer for lack of a better term. Each can broaden the view and improve the methods of work of the other if all are brought together in some sort of association.

So important and so varied are the bibliographical needs of the present day that we see many agencies already engaged in bibliographical undertakings, and it might be thought no place was to be found for a new body like our society. We must be careful not to duplicate and not to interfere with

work already well established. There are in the first place, certain great schemes already under way, conducted by bodies organized for the purpose—the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature inaugurated by the Royal Society, the Institut International at Bruxelles, the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich, and a number of other undertakings directed to the publication of bibliographical material in a single field.

The American Historical Association itself has a bibliographical committee, which published last year a preliminary report on material for European history in American libraries and is now preparing a check-list of historical periodicals and of printed collections of sources, showing in which libraries each set is to be found. Such work is of the highest practical service to the student, and similar work might well be undertaken by our society in other fields. For the support of costly bibliographical publications, if of broad usefulness, we can probably look more and more to the Carnegie Institution, which has already assumed the expense of publishing the *Index Medicus* and an annual bibliography of "Writings on American history," and we are hoping soon to hear that the same institution will take up the continuation of Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America."

The Publishing Board of the American Library Association has already printed several bibliographical works, and with the Carnegie Fund behind it, will be able to provide for many bibliographies of a popular type of a kind to be widely useful in public libraries. Numerous publishing societies and book-lovers' clubs issue choice reprints of scarce and out-of-the-way books; and publishers are beginning to find it profitable to make facsimiles or accurate reprints of those rare books which both libraries and private collectors regard as historically important.

Probably the Bibliographical Society, at least for the present and while it enjoys the use of only moderate means, cannot properly take up any of these forms of activity. It cannot carry the burden of elaborate publications which require a large investment of capital, it need not issue popular bibliographies designed primarily for public library use, it should not devote itself to reprinting rare books.

What is left in which it can render service? Three openings occur to me now, and others are likely to appear as we proceed. It can provide a medium for the publication of bibliographical articles of an historical or descriptive nature. A periodical devoted to bibliography may some day be possible; in the meantime it can publish in its Proceedings contributions of a bibliographical character.

There is at present no satisfactory record of current bibliographical work. A compre-

hensive, accurate, annotated and classified annual record of published bibliographies would be of the greatest service to all students; to produce and publish such a record, or to secure its publication by some competent hand, should, in my opinion, be one of the aims of this society.

A society can often accomplish what an individual cannot, because it can secure co-operation, the work of many individuals directed to a common end. In this way bibliographies of the directory type can be compiled, for which it is quite impossible for an individual working alone to secure the necessary information. A check-list of incunabula in American libraries, catalogs of mediæval manuscripts, of early newspapers, of special collections, of periodicals devoted to a special subject, and of various other specialties as represented in a large number of libraries, are all work that can be better done by a society than by an individual. Finally, if our work approves itself to scholars, if our undertakings are prudently entered upon and wisely conducted, if our standards are high, it may come to pass in time that the advice of this society, or of its board of officers, will be relied upon and our counsel sought by other societies and institutions in the direction of large bibliographical enterprises. For this, however, we cannot put forth our hands, we must wait until others require it and begin to look to us naturally for it. And that will depend upon the wisdom with which we make our plans now, and the thoroughness and discretion with which we carry them out.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S AIM IN BOOKBUYING

THE series of short articles and expressions of opinion given in the last (January) number of *The Library* under the title, "The municipal librarian's aims in bookbuying," form a most interesting contribution to the long-vexed question, Shall public libraries provide ephemeral fiction? While this subject has been often discussed, it has a perennial timeliness and this latest presentation of its various aspects contains so much that is interesting that we give a full statement of the points brought out, and extracts from the chief opinions quoted.

The question is opened with an article setting forth "The educational ideal: the best and the best only," signed by "A municipal librarian." The writer points out that the object of the municipal library is to help to give a liberal education to the people, to make, in fact, not scholars, but intelligent citizens. The criticism, he says, is constantly expressed that public libraries employ public funds to circulate trashy fiction, and speaking on behalf of some hypothetical "well-informed outside critic" he asks what justification there is

for the circulation of the voluminous works of Miss Worboise, Mrs. Henry Wood, Miss Braddon, Guy Boothby, Mrs. Hungerford, Fergus Hume, Headon Hill, Florence Warden and their congeners? If it is answered that the readers who like these books contribute to the support of the libraries and are therefore entitled to have the books they like, the reply is, Then what becomes of the glorification of the public library as part of the national educational machinery? The writer continues:

"When driven into a corner by questions like these, shall we not do well to own that attempting too much is the most crying evil of public library administration? In the home reading department alone we fail in every single aim. In no way can we supply all the light literature on demand. In no way can we buy all the new books 'hot from the press,' nor provide a sufficient number of copies to satisfy all the readers who ask for them. In scarcely a single library is the collection of good 'live' general literature so strong as it should be. In scarcely any library, perhaps in none, is the technical collection complete to date, well arranged, properly cataloged and adequately advertised. The obvious remedy—and the only remedy within our power—is to impose some limits upon our activities. By ceasing to buy books hot from the press, by stocking the best fiction only, we should in quite a short time save enough money to make our collection of good general literature as strong as it ought to be. The demand for a standard book ought to be met with as near an approach to certainty as possible, and the money saved by ceasing to buy bad novels would be well spent on the purchase of additional copies of good ones, exactly in proportion to the demand. Probably, in a library issuing some five hundred volumes a day, only some £15 a year would be required to buy an additional copy of every really good book asked for when the existing copies were all in use, and the encouragement to readers would be immense.

"Economy in other directions, again, might well lead to the purchase of many more books of the class which fall below the dignity of standard works but provide a useful and, as far as they go, an adequate treatment of popular subjects—books of travel, small, well-illustrated biographies of great men, popular books of nature study, books on industries and inventions by competent writers, or on social questions and the home life of foreign countries.

"While the general library is strengthened in this way, by limiting the money spent on expensive and little-used books for the reference library, a good technical collection might be built up, and this again would prove a great attraction to the best class of readers.

"There is nothing new in the views here expressed, but amid the temptations to stray

into countless other paths we need daily to remind ourselves that a municipal library is a teaching institution, differing only from other schools in its more liberal curriculum. As a teaching institution our motto should be the best and the best only, but the best without stint, and we should exclude any recreative purpose which does not also make for education."

This statement of "A municipal librarian's" views is used as the text for the succeeding contributions. It is followed by "A plea for elasticity," in the nature of editorial commentary, which points out the pertinence of the inquiry proposed, and continues:

"The two questions which we would propound are: (1) Does the educational usefulness, which every one is agreed that municipal libraries should possess, constitute their whole legitimate scope? (2) Is it consistent with educational usefulness for a library to circulate silly novels? On each of these questions we find ourselves at issue with our contributor.

"As regards the first he appears to us to err from an excess of logic. Because the municipal library is the best of all adjuncts to the municipal schools, he would deny its right to any aims that are not directly educational, whereas in our view a municipal library has also a right to consider itself, within limits which the ratepayers in each district must determine for themselves, a co-operative book club. Undoubtedly in so doing it comes under the censure which made Count Tolstoi declare that there is no more real liberty in England than in Russia, because residents in some English seaside resorts are rated for the support of the municipal band, whose performances they detest. But in England we have a way of looking to general effects, and if the general effects are good we acquiesce in many things which are not strictly logical. The performances of the Christchurch band are believed to make the town more attractive to visitors, the visitors help the hotels and the lodging houses to pay a much larger share of the rates than would otherwise be possible, the burden on the private resident is thus lightened, and though part of this burden is for a band which he dislikes he is not really injured. . . .

"In the same way a popular municipal library by providing a fresh center of corporate life makes the whole district more attractive, even to the extent, it may be, of keeping up the value of house property, and thus indirectly benefits all the ratepayers. To what point the venture should be pushed each community must determine for itself; but the trend of politics is not in favor of the man who objects to joining the majority of his fellow citizens in any venture unless he sees that his own immediate share of the profit will be as great as that of the neediest of them.

"As regards the circulation of silly nov-

els two points may surely be made. In the first place there are low forms in schools as well as high ones; and secondly, there is no compulsory Education Act as applied to reading. If librarians want to educate their readers they must first get the readers and then educate them, and that only by gentle steps. 'The best books and the best only' has an exhilarating ring as a motto; but readers who will flock to read the best books are in little need of educating. The readers of penny novelettes are the lost sheep whom the librarian has to reclaim, and he will not reclaim them by an immediate course of George Meredith or even of Scott. Let him lead them gently on, as Mr. Crunden recommended in that remarkable series of articles on 'What one American library is doing' in our first volume. Let him paste in his worst novels the names of others that are a little better, and in these the names of others that are a little better still, and so conduct his sheep to whatever he may please to regard as the best pastures. Not all of them will follow his suggestions; only a few perhaps will be led from historical novels to histories, and from stories of mining life to mineralogy; but whatever movement there is will be in the right direction, and to tempt readers of the worst books to try others that are a little better is surely as educational a process as to supply the best books to those who are already educated enough to ask for them."

"Other opinions" follow, representing a number of distinguished contributors, who are fairly enough divided among those who believe only in the educational aspect of the library, those who advocate its recreational value, and those who favor a middle course. The following extracts fairly represent the different arguments:

Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, former president of the Library Association: "Without trying to strain the intellectual note too high, I think that libraries supported by a compulsory rate should have a high conception of duty, and should not waste their ratepayers' money and their readers' time by providing mere rubbish for their consumption.

"What I am going to say is thoroughly illogical, but I should greatly limit, without wholly excluding, the Worboise-Wood-Bradson class of fiction. It seems to me monstrous to think of buying the whole output of these authors, or half or a quarter of it. I would have one or two specimen volumes ('Aurora Floyd,' I suppose, for Miss Bradson, and 'East Lynne' for Mrs. H. Wood; I do not know the names of any of the other lady's novels), and I should stop there, saying virtually to my readers: 'Here is a specimen of the sort of fiction these ladies write. If you care for more of it, you can go to a circulating library or buy a cheap edition for yourself; we don't think it is good enough to load our shelves with it.'

"The argument of the pleader for elasticity does not convince me. I think there is a justification for the state taxing the well-to-do citizen to provide intellectual *food* for his poorer neighbor, but not to provide him with a pipe of intellectual opium."

Sidney Lee: "I do not think that public funds ought to be applied to the provision of such frivolous amusement as ephemeral fiction affords. Public taste in literature seems to me to be at the moment at a low eb. Municipal libraries constitute in my mind a public danger, if those who choose the books for them are content to echo the voice of the majority, or deem themselves under some obligation to satisfy the demands of prevailing ignorance rather than to seek to counteract or diminish it. No sensible man or woman can object to fiction of genuine literary excellence. But I believe that the municipal library will not prove of much service to the community unless the money available for the purchase of books be fairly evenly distributed over all departments of sound literary endeavor. The function of bookbuying for municipal libraries should be exercised solely by the fitly trained librarian. I think it would be a wise rule to buy no work of fiction until it had been published for at least a year. Every step taken to render the empty novel more difficult of access to the uneducated is as much to the public good as every step taken to make literature that has stood the test of time easier of access. The likelihood that a young uneducated reader who finds it at the outset easy to procure a worthless book, will be induced to improve his taste hereafter, is very small. For the municipal library to seek to compete with the popular circulating library is to pervert altogether the municipal library's just aim. If the tired clerk or typist cannot find recreation in reading books of some literary value, I judge it in their own interest best for them to give up reading altogether, and find recreation in some other way."

Sidney Webb: "The question with which *The Library* need concern itself is not whether public libraries have or have not the right to purvey recreative or amusing books at the expense of the rates. Why should not the citizens collectively provide themselves with recreative or amusing literature, if they choose, at whatever level of taste or culture they may have attained? It is not even 'municipal trading.' The use of the municipal organization to enable the citizens to supply themselves with novels — if they want novels — is exactly on a par with their use of it to provide themselves with art galleries, flat stone sidewalks, street-watering in dusty weather, swimming baths, open spaces or town halls. All these things (and everything else that the local or national government has ever provided) are objected to by one or other involuntary contributor to their cost. Every

one of them can be shown to be unnecessary to the existence of the state, for states have existed without them. The short answer to such objectors is that they prove too much; that their belated administrative nihilism necessarily condemns the very existence of public libraries as much without fiction as with fiction. There can be no more justification for compelling dissentient ratepayers to bear the cost of books of which this or that sententious critic approves as useful and desirable than of books of which such a critic disapproves. There is absolutely no argument, on grounds of economic or political science, why public libraries should not purvey recreative or amusing books, if the ratepayers so desire.

"The practical question is whether the librarians, and members of library committees, are doing all they can to make their institutions as useful to the community as possible. There is, of course, a demand for fiction. There would be a demand for the literature that contravenes Lord Campbell's Act, if librarians would consent to supply it. What the committees and librarians ought to do is to regard as their masters and rulers the citizens of the town, not in their capacity of borrowers of books, but in that of electors at the polls. The public library committee and its librarian ought, that is to say, to carry out fearlessly the trust that is imposed upon them; to do what they themselves think best for the community as a whole, subject only to securing the necessary public assent, as manifested at the annual election of town councillors.

"Now, there are various things which public libraries are not, as far as I know, usually doing, and to which I should like their attention directed. They would, in my judgment, be open to serious criticism if, merely pandering to the crowd of frivolous readers who are not their rulers, they were to purvey inferior fiction, to the detriment of their other functions. Are our public libraries, for instance, beyond reproach in the performance of their duty as centers for the collection of all local printed matter — not only books about the place and books printed in the place, but also pamphlets, reports, and publications of local societies, minutes of local governing bodies, documents connected with the local theater, prison, workhouse, churches and chapels, schools, bazaars, lectures, etc.? Has each of our public libraries chosen its own subject to specialize upon, taking care to be well provided and up-to-date in that subject?

"Are they doing everything that can be expected from them in the service of the local schools and colleges, the local continuation classes, the local University Extension courses, and any other lectures delivered in the place? Are they, each of them, the best source for information on the principal local industry?

"Public libraries must, in fact, choose what

position they will take up. They are quite within their rights, if the local electors will stand it, in becoming wholly or principally purveyors of fiction for frivolous readers. But if they do this—and in so far as they do this—to the neglect of more serious duties, they forfeit their claim to any higher position than would be filled by a municipal peep show."

John Ballinger: "The whole question turns largely upon what a public library is. If it is an adjunct to other educational institutions, and that only, then the scope is narrowed down to a fine point, and the plea for 'the best and the best only' may be realized. But would such a library justify its existence as a separate rate-supported institution, with a staff of trained officials? Would it not be better and cheaper to supply to each educational institution the books suited to its needs?"

"The basis of the public library is wider, and its aims higher. When the schools and colleges turn their students out into the world more or less equipped for the life before them, the schools and colleges have finished with them, and they are left to their own devices. They have all been taught to read, and to look to that as a road to acquiring knowledge and a means of recreation. A favored few have reached the higher planes, and may be left to indulge their cultivated tastes. But what of the many? They are of all grades. There are many stages of education, and many degrees of the human mind. Is the public library, supported by the contributions of all, to provide only for a class, and that class the favored few who need its supplies and assistance least?"

"I believe with all my heart that the habit of reading is a blessing. If a book enables a sufferer to forget pain, a tired worker his cares, or a woman her household worries, then it gives refreshment to soul and body, which is so much to the good. Why then trouble about the exact place on the literary plane of the book which refreshed the spirit? We do not condemn preachers who fail to reach the standard of Liddon or Spurgeon. No one inquires whether the visitors to a park admire only the choicest flowers. Nor do we hear objections to museums and art galleries because many of the visitors are mere idlers, and utterly fail to appreciate the higher scientific and artistic aims. For one serious student in the majority of museums a library can produce a hundred or more.

"I would gladly level up the standard of the books admitted to public libraries, if it could be done without loss of readers. To exclude what is pernicious is the most that can be attained under existing conditions, and I doubt whether the conditions are not become worse instead of better. The decline in the quality of the reading matter supplied by newspapers and magazines is considerable,

and has a very injurious effect upon the reading public.

"All these things must be taken into account in giving an opinion. There are so many stages in the work of a public library, from the humble but most useful provision of a branch reading room and library in a poor suburb up to the reference library. To despise any link weakens the whole chain. Let us ask ourselves what would happen to the readers of Mrs. Henry Wood's novels if these were withdrawn. Would they read George Meredith instead? . . ."

Dr. Richard Garnett: "If the questions propounded in 'A plea for elasticity' are to be understood and answered in their strict literal sense it seems impossible to return any but an affirmative reply to the first and a negative to the second. But questions and answers are subject to so many qualifications that a mere yes or no would be merely misleading. It is certainly the fact that a public library is as much an educational institution as a public school is. But it is equally the fact that recreation is an important though a subordinate part of education, and that both the school and the library must recognize it as such. The danger of taking too narrow a view of the functions of a library is shown by the decay of mechanics' institutes, due in great measure to their libraries and their arrangements in general being of too exclusively educational a character. The craving of human nature for amusement cannot be safely ignored. No one would object to a public library's possessing books on chess, cricket, and billiards; and it seems illogical to admit recreative books from which the reader may obtain a knowledge of games, and refuse books from which he may in some measure obtain a knowledge of life.

"This remark, however, concedes that in selecting novels for a public library some attention should be paid to their educational value. It is plainly incompatible with the functions of a library to circulate 'silly' novels. But the librarian's censorship should be exercised in no narrow or pedantic spirit. The works of the three authoresses first mentioned in 'A municipal librarian's' paper are by no means 'silly,' but are adapted with much skill to meet the taste of a large body of readers unable to appreciate fiction of a higher class, and are actually useful in so far as they depict phases of modern life with spirit and accuracy. It is doubtful whether as much can be said for the other writers mentioned; still they should not be condemned unheard, and it must be remembered that even a bad historical novel, or one whose scene is laid in a foreign country, may be of service by conveying information and stimulating curiosity.

"In fact, the evil is not so much that the public read too many novels as that they read too few other books. The issues of novels from free libraries are not excessive in them-

selves, but appear so from their disproportion to the issues of other classes of literature. If twice as many books of information were issued, the circulation of fiction would cease to excite remark. Even as things are, it is to be borne in mind that standard works, as respects lending out, are at a disadvantage with novels because so many are reserved for the reference library; and that the return and reissue of novels are rapid, while standard works are, or should be, retained a considerable time for careful reading. The librarian, therefore, who desires to disarm the adversaries of free libraries, and the opponents of increased rating provision for them, of what must be admitted to be a specious argument, should proceed rather by way of encouragement of good literature than by discouragement of the less valuable, though even this, within judicious and reasonable limits, may have its place. Much, as suggested by the writer of 'A plea for elasticity,' can be effected by the personal influence of the librarian. To the excellent suggestion that the inferior novel might be made a machine for pushing on the novel of a better class may be added that slips could be inserted directing the readers of serious novels such as 'Hypatia' or 'John Inglesant' to books illustrative of their subjects; also to biographies of the authors, and in the case of historical or topographical novels to lives of the principal characters, or accounts of the countries described. But the best way of all will be to elevate the status of the library by rendering it as far as possible part and parcel of the daily life of the community; associating it with public lectures, meetings, exhibitions, and all intellectual movements of non-political and unsectarian character, and especially cultivating intimate relations with that most useful agency, the National Home Reading Union.

"The actual discouragement of inferior fiction is a laudable undertaking, but requires caution and discrimination. A public institution must not run absolutely counter to public opinion, and it is to be feared that, while the readers of novels are much in earnest about getting them, the denouncers of fiction are frequently indifferent to all library questions, excepting the keeping down of the library rate. Deferring the purchase of new novels for a year or even longer is, unless public opinion be too adverse, an excellent measure. It allows the appetite for popular novelties to subside, it gives time to sift the wheat from the chaff, and relieves the finances of the library. The librarian also who is pressed to buy a second copy of a novel can always defend himself upon financial grounds, pointing out that within a few years this copy will be worth nothing to the library, and next to nothing elsewhere. It would be well if the library committee would allocate a definite sum to be spent annually in the purchase of fiction, and never exceeded, only this sum must not be adjusted according to the extent of the issues, but rather in the reverse ratio."

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

In February L. J. lists were given showing the character and extent of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library purposes during the year 1905. It may be interesting to compare these totals with similar figures for the year 1904, and to give also the total number and amount of recorded Carnegie library gifts, as shown by the statistics prepared by Mr. Horace White in January, 1905:*

GIFTS FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES, 1904 AND 1905.

1904.

78 buildings and branches, U. S. and Canada.....	\$900,000
39 increases to original gifts, U. S. and Canada.....	165,993
43 buildings and branches, England and Wales.....	£173,040
4 increases to original gifts, England and Wales.....	2,826
9 buildings, Scotland.....	13,700
3 increases to original gifts, Scotland.....	2,300
2 buildings, Ireland.....	4,750
3 buildings, New Zealand.....	6,250
	£202,856
15 library buildings for colleges, U. S. ..	383,868
	\$1,449,861

Total: 196 gifts for library buildings, equalling \$2,435,546.

1905.

106 buildings and branches, U. S. and Canada.....	\$1,347,200
54 increases to original gifts, U. S. and Canada.....	168,245
37 buildings and branches, United Kingdom and Ireland.....	£114,700
25 increases to original gifts, United Kingdom and Ireland.....	18,540
1 building, West Indies.....	7,500
2 buildings, New Zealand.....	6,000
	£139,240
53 library buildings for colleges, U. S. ..	1,737,500
	\$3,260,545

Total: 278 gifts for library buildings, equalling \$3,937,251.

TOTAL RECORDED CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS UP TO 1905 (from Mr. White's tables)

Library buildings in U. S.	779	\$29,094,080
" " " Porto Rico.....	1	100,000
" " " Canada.....	48	1,475,500
" " " Scotland.....	102	1,970,550
" " " England.....	317	5,938,610
" " " Ireland.....	35	598,000
" " " New Zealand.....	5	91,250
" " " Tasmania.....	1	35,250
" " " West Indies.....	1	22,000

Total: 1290 gifts for library buildings, equalling \$39,325,240.

As Mr. White's table includes the record of the year 1904, the total extent and amount of Mr. Carnegie's library giving up to January, 1906, is 1568 gifts for library buildings, representing the sum of \$43,262,491.

* See L. J., January, 1905, p. 23.

FREE MAIL TRANSMISSION OF LIBRARY BOOKS

It may be interesting, in view of the continued agitation for reduced library postage, to note the effect on methods of circulation of books for the blind, due to placing such books on the free mailing-list. Following is a table showing the circulation of books for the blind in the New York Public Library by months, with the number of packages sent by mail and express in each month:

	Total Circulation. (Books.)	Mail (Packages.)	Ex- press.
1905			
February	610	42	7
March.....	712	41	8
April.....	699	55	7
May.....	698	72	5
June.....	651	70	4
July.....	777	124	4
August.....	791	112	4
September.....	731	119	9
October.....	692	113	6
November.....	788	162	7
December.....	831	164	4
1906.			
January.....	758	122	6
	8738	1196	71

It will be noted that there has been a steady increase in the proportion of books circulated by mail, until in the month of January, 1906, it amounted to 16 per cent. The proportion is even greater than would appear from this, for renewals are counted in the circulation. For instance, of 427 volumes out on Feb. 21, 1906, 207, or nearly half, were renewals.

It should be noted also that the mail record is for *packages*, each of which may contain more than one book or magazine. Hereafter more exact record will be kept of mail orders by stamping the cards with the letter M in case of such orders. It appears probable, however, that of all the books for the blind that leave the library 30 to 50 per cent. now go by mail or express.

If all library books should be exempted from postage we may infer that of the 4,500,000 books circulated by this library, the same percentage, or say 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, would go through the mails, provided we were willing to send them. How large the proportion would be in case such books should merely be placed in the second class by the postal authorities it is of course impossible to say, but it seems fair to conclude that in case the library should be willing to establish a "mail-order" department a very large number of people would take advantage of it under these circumstances.

It might be to the library's advantage to circulate in this way, especially if all mail orders were handled at one point by a special force, which might greatly relieve the overpressure of circulation at the large branches. The necessary alterations and innovations in the handling of the circulation would be considerable. Looking at the matter from the

post-office standpoint, it is possible that the mails in a city like New York might be seriously overcrowded as a result of the adoption of such a system.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

"THE PSEUDONYMS" DISCUSS THE UNIVERSAL CATALOG

From Proceedings of the Pseudonyms, Library World, January

THE chairman objected to the labor imposed upon him of having to demolish the proposals which had been made from time to time for centralizing the work of cataloging and otherwise dealing with the World's Literature. He hinted that if the proposers of such wild schemes had taken the trouble, as he had done, to calculate the enormous cost of such a plan and its final usefulness, its impracticability would have struck them, as it had him, with the force of a well-directed sand-bag. Most of the proposals he had seen for central cataloging were based upon a very incorrect conception of the magnitude of the task. It was easy, for example, to talk glibly about the annual output of good books, and assume that such books alone were worth cataloging. A central cataloging bureau which was based upon the idea of *selection* from the publications of the world was bound to come to grief, because, unless universality could be aimed at, it would be impossible to satisfy enquirers. The existing books in the world, excluding mss., numbered about 30,000,000, and this total was now being added to at the rate of 500,000 items per annum. There were between 50,000 and 60,000 periodicals alone, and when one added official publications and music, with other more or less local matter, the total became so enormous that even half-a-million was a modest computation of the world's annual literary output.

Now, a cataloging bureau to be of any service must deal with past as well as present-day books. Assuming, therefore, that an adequate stock of cards must be kept for all kinds of demands, both current and future, we must print at least 1000 copies of every title, because, in many cases, over three copies will be required to adequately catalog a single book. This, to date, gives a total of 30,000,000,000 cards as a stock to start with! Now, imagine, this nice little stock stored in boxes 6x4x12 inches, properly guided. There would be 30,000,000 of these, occupying 15,000,000 lineal feet, or 2840 statute miles! Stocked in tiers eight feet high, or twenty-four boxes deep, this would occupy 118 statute miles, and would necessitate the use of a motor car, even if arranged in quarter-mile laps, to get from A to M! The same thing holds good as regards current books, allowing for a limited annual increment. Here,

again, 2500 lineal feet per annum is needed for storage, or very nearly half-a-mile, so that in a few years' time, even Strathmore or the Moor of Rannoch could not store the accumulations, unless they were kept in stacks a mile high! On the financial side the outlook was even worse:

30,000,000 boxes @ 1s. each.....£1,500,000
Racks to place them in @ 6d. a
foot run (8 feet high!)..... 15,576

30,000,000,000 cards @ 4s. per 1000.. 6,000,000
30,000,000 titles @ 6d. each..... 750,000

£8,265,576

The current literature scheme alone would cost about £2400 per annum, exclusive of rent, taxes, lighting, salaries, apparatus, etc. What the full scheme would cost annually over and above the original total of £8,265,576, only experience or Lucifer himself could tell. The rate of depletion by orders and subscribers would be paltry in comparison to the rate of accumulation, so that very little relief could be expected from such sources. In conclusion, Ossian pointed out that in his opinion the only solution of the difficulty as regards current books was for every publisher to see that each new book carried its own descriptive catalog entry, either on slips or cards, attached like fly leaves or end papers. The Library Association could draw up rules, and every author could describe his own book in accordance with them, and the rest of the business would be easy.

BILL FOR A LIBRARY POST

THE bill establishing a library post (H. R. 3125), which was re-introduced in Congress on December 5, 1905, provides that libraries supported wholly or in part by taxation or tax exemption shall be granted the second class postage rates of one cent a pound now granted to newspapers and magazines. Among the reasons advanced for the bill are the following:

1. The United States is behind foreign countries in book carriage by post. Germany, England, Switzerland and several other countries have much cheaper book post. Bermuda carries all library books post free.

2. It is economic. The experience of local and general express companies and of foreign postal systems shows cheap library postage would pay for itself. The natural zone or carriage for library books is very short.

3. The postal system grants low rates to private parties which it withholds from states, cities, towns and from the whole people. The best book, bought by taxation and by and for the people, costs eight cents a pound for mail carriage; the poorest magazine or paper, owned by private parties, goes at one cent a

pound. Free mail carriage is also granted to certain private publications.

4. The proposal to adjust the postal and library systems on a cheap but economic basis is believed to be the most important educational proposition at present before the people of the United States.

Resolutions or memorials favoring the passage of the bill should be sent to Congressmen or to the following members of the postal committees of both Houses:

Senator Boies Penrose, chairman of Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Representative Jesse Overstreet, chairman of Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Senator Redfield Proctor, Committee on Agriculture and Labor.

Senator J. H. Dolliver, Committee on Education and Labor.

Representative J. W. Wadsworth, Committee on Agriculture.

Representative G. N. Southwick, Committee on Education.

THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART issues a supplementary (March) number of its *Bulletin* chiefly devoted to the library of the Museum. The library, according to the historical sketch contributed by William Loring Andrews, had its beginnings soon after the removal to the building in Central Park in 1879, when a room was set apart for the purpose in the basement and \$250 was appropriated for the first year's support. An endowment of \$2000, later increased to \$5000, was soon after given to the library by Mr. Heber R. Bishop. In 1881 the trustees in their annual report referred to the need of an art library for the use of visitors and for reference purposes in the preparation of catalogs; at that time the library contained 447 books and pamphlets, and was "in daily need of encyclopedias, dictionaries, works on painting, history, sculpture, archaeology and art in general." Two years later an addition of \$2000 was made by Henry G. Marquand to the library endowment fund, from which an annual income of about \$1000 was derived, this income until the last two years having been the sole support of the library, except for a special appropriation of \$1,000 for binding made by the trustees in 1894. By 1885, however, the library contained about 1000 volumes, exclusive of the important collection of books and pamphlets relating to Benjamin Franklin, made by W. H. Huntington and presented to the museum by Hon. John Bigelow.

When the south wing of the museum building was completed in 1888 the library was installed in the room it still occupies, in the southeast corner of the extension. Later

gifts included a small collection of manuscripts and early printed books from Mrs. Lucy Drexel, and 460 art reference volumes from the collection of Edward C. Moore. At the present time the library has outgrown the capacity of its present quarters (10,000 volumes), and its books have overflowed into the adjacent board room of the trustees; the class of books of which it is chiefly composed are, of course, wasteful of space, as many of them run to folios and elephant and atlas folios in size; 93 magazines are currently received, including all the most important American and foreign serials dealing with art subjects. In the new wing for the museum, soon to be erected, provision will probably be made for adequate quarters for the library, permitting rapid growth, for the library funds have been materially increased by the Jacob S. Rogers bequest of two years ago, and it is proposed to build up the collection to greatly augmented strength and usefulness. This purpose is touched upon elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, where it is pointed out that "the addition of a well-selected reference library to an art museum insures a completeness which no available amount of objects or specimens could otherwise effect."

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, director of the museum, briefly notes the development of the two libraries of the South Kensington Museum, in London, which, he says, as the National Art Library and the Science Library have become two of the largest and most complete specialist libraries in the world. "The National Art Library contains over 200,000 works, 180,000 cataloged photographs and many thousands of prints and drawings, which are not exhibited in the museum galleries, but kept for reference purposes only. The indexing, with cross reference, of the collection of photographs has occupied a special staff of five people for over six years, the great importance of photographs for reference purposes having been fully acknowledged." He speaks strongly of the importance of a well-selected reference library as an adjunct to the museum, and adds: "Such a library must be distinctly specialist, its field strictly confined to the classes of objects within the scope of the museum, and rare works or early editions should show progress in the history of books, or of their illustrations or bindings. And such specimens should not be continually stored in the library, but placed on exhibition in one of the adjacent galleries, in order that visitors may see that in the production of a book the application of fine art is as important as in other art crafts. A library is now a recognized necessity in every national museum, and although the great capitals may already possess libraries thoroughly complete, it is very seldom that they are sufficiently near the museum to be of use to students and officials who, daily and hourly, require the books for reference purposes."

American Library Association

President: Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

LIBRARIANS IN THE NORTHWEST

The committee in charge of the publication of the book of views recording the A. L. A. travels of 1905, "Librarians in the Northwest," state that they have been unavoidably delayed in collecting material. The railways, however, have been generous in lending cuts, and the book will contain many more illustrations and better ones than it could have had if time had not been taken to collect electrotypes.

State Library Commissions

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS: B. C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The commission issues its third annual report for the year ending Dec. 1, 1905. There has been no change in the membership, which comprises M. Bates Stephens, superintendent of public instruction; Mrs. Anne B. Jeffers, state librarian; Dr. B. C. Steiner, Mrs. John M. Carter, Mrs. M. A. Newell, Thomas B. Mackall, and DeCourcy W. Thom. There are 61 travelling libraries in operation, which were sent out 122 times; these have gone to 17 of the 23 counties of the state. Books for the blind also are sent from the Enoch Pratt Free Library to any blind person in the state, the commission holding itself responsible for the care and safe return of the books. "The first book drawn under this agreement was a copy of the Declaration of Independence, drawn by a man living in Bittering and used by him to read the Declaration at an Independence Day celebration on July 4;" during the remainder of the year 75 such books were circulated. The commission reports with approval the work done by its field secretary, Mr. Riggan Buckler, who for four months, from February through May, travelled through the state in the interests of the travelling libraries, visiting previous recipients of such libraries and gaining as well as imparting information regarding their use. He reported demand for more fiction and for books on mechanical subjects. It is hoped that this field secretary work may be again taken up, as soon as the commission's finances permit. The recommendation is also made that the commission be authorized to give books up to a certain value to communities establishing public libraries, as is done in Massachusetts. Mr. Thom, of the commission, has already offered to give personally 100 books to each

of four towns in Queen Anne's county, if they will establish public libraries. Appended to the report is a full descriptive list of Maryland libraries, arranged alphabetically by counties; list of travelling libraries circulated; and draft of a proposed library law for the state, amending previous acts.

OREGON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary, state capitol, Olympia.

A meeting of the commission was held on Feb. 19, when it was announced that a second gift of \$500 had been made by Mr. W. B. Ayer, of Portland, for the installation of an additional series of travelling libraries.

State Library Associations

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George S. Godard, state librarian, Hartford.

Secretary: Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, Public Library Committee, Hartford.

Treasurer: Miss Esther B. Owen, Public Library, Hartford.

The annual meeting of the association was held in the Curtis Memorial Library, Meriden, on Thursday, Feb. 15, with an attendance of about 50 persons. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. A. B. Mather, chairman of the library directors. Officers were re-elected as follows: president, George S. Godard, state library, Hartford; vice-presidents, John C. Schwab, Yale University Library; Rev. William H. Holman, Southport; Walter Learned, New London; Dr. Charles W. Gaylord, Branford; Louise M. Carrington, Winsted; Frances B. Russell, Stratford; secretary, Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, Connecticut Public Library Committee, Hartford; treasurer, Miss Esther B. Owen, Public Library, Hartford.

A committee of three composed of Jonathan Trumbull of Norwich, Frank B. Gay of the Watkinson Library, and George S. Godard reported a resolution protesting against the proposed amendment to the copyright law which would prevent importation of copyright books by libraries.

Mr. Trumbull, in a paper on "Accessories," discussed conveniences and mechanical aids to library work. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of the D. A. R., read a paper on "The possibility and need of reciprocal relations between patriotic societies, the D. A. R. especially, and public libraries." She dwelt especially on the wealth of valuable historical material hidden in country attics, and exhibited one treasure unearthed in such a place, the muster roll of Abiel Pease's Company, dated at New London in 1776, containing the names of 23 men hitherto unrecorded as Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Angeline Scott Donley, of South Norwalk, read a paper, giving an account of the work of the local D. A. R. chapter in establishing a reading room for

foreign citizens, principally Italians and Hungarians.

Miss Hadley, of Ansonia, reported on special work done by the D. A. R. of that city, and of Derby and Seymour. Her suggestions for future work were that local chapters should assist the librarians in preserving and arranging all local historical matter, that they should try to supply each library with a good working genealogical collection and that they should adapt the museum idea to library uses by bringing together books and the objects which make them seem real.

At the afternoon session Miss Theresa Hitchler, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, read a paper on the history of libraries and museums in New York in the past century.

An address by John R. Perkins, principal of the Danbury Normal School, on "The practicability of library training in normal schools," brought out discussion. The consensus of opinion was that some training in library methods and in use of reference books is desirable for normal students.

The meeting closed with an address by Miss Anna G. Rockwell, of New Britain, on "What's the use?" in which various phases of library activity were subjected to close examinations and judged by results, and current criticisms of public library methods were answered.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Copyright Office.

Treasurer: Henry S. Parsons, Office of Documents.

The 91st regular meeting of the association was held in the children's room, at the Public Library, at 8.15 p.m. on Feb. 15, the first vice-president, T. F. Cole, presiding. A communication was read from the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, inviting the members of the District of Columbia Library Association to attend the ninth annual joint meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., March 9 and 10, 1906.

A recommendation of the executive committee in regard to a handbook of the libraries of the District of Columbia was presented. This recommendation was to the effect that the association undertake the compilation of such a handbook, that the task of securing contributions and seeing that the handbook is compiled within a reasonable period be entrusted to a committee consisting of the president of the association as chairman, *ex-officio*, and six other members to be appointed by him, and that definite arrangements as to the publication of the handbook be deferred until the material is well in hand. Mr. Hastings presented the reasons of the executive committee for making such a recommenda-

tion, and stated that after a conference with Mr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, he was free to announce that if the handbook were compiled in a creditable manner the Library of Congress would render essential aid in its publication. Mr. Hanson called attention to the value of the first handbook issued by the association, and spoke of some of the difficulties in connection with the proposed compilation. The association voted to adopt the recommendation of the executive committee.

The papers of the evening were devoted to a description of the library and the publications of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Mr. F. A. Crandall, the first superintendent of documents, now in charge of the library connected with the office, described the formation and present condition of the library.

Miss Alice Fichtenkam, in charge of the catalog division of the Office of Superintendent of Documents, described briefly the following three publications of the office: the *Monthly Catalogue* of documents, the "Document index" of the reports and documents issued by Congress each session, and the "Document catalog," issued biennially, which contains all the publications of an entire Congress.

Mr. William L. Post, acting superintendent of documents, gave an account of the classification and indexing of the public documents library. The classification in use was devised especially for this library. The special lists or manuals intended to assist librarians in the use of public documents, now in course of preparation by the office, were fully described.

EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second library institute was held in the Traverse City Public Library on Jan. 26 and 27, 1906.

After an inspection of the attractive \$20,000 Carnegie building, with its circular open-shelved stack room, followed by an interchange of greetings, Miss Doren of the Western Reserve Library School of Cleveland, conductor of the institute, and the other speakers and visitors, assembled in the auditorium in the basement of the building, where, at 9.20 a.m. the first session was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan and vice-president of the state association. In his opening remarks he emphasized the fact that informality should be the keynote of such meetings, and called attention to the mutual benefits arising from membership in the American and Michigan library associations.

Miss Doren then opened the institute with an able epitome of "Library institutes and library training." An explanation of the methods of the local library was given by Miss Helen Stout, the librarian, who traced its history from the township library days up to its removal into the present building last

March, described the charging system and spoke of the rules, resources, humors and tribulations of the library in a most interesting manner. One fact brought out was the generosity of circulation privileges which are extended to the summer resorts scattered for many miles about Grand Traverse Bay. Although the library owns but a comparatively few books the parable of the "loaves and fishes" seems to apply here.

Miss Caroline Burnite followed with her talk on "Work with children," emphasizing the necessity of careful supervision of their reading, and furnishing a list of "sixteen children's books a librarian should know." These titles furnished the center about which the parts of the lecture were grouped. Much discussion was aroused by this lecture. The interest in the meetings was evidenced by an increased attendance at the afternoon session, which was called to order at 2.40.

Miss Doren spoke of "Library organization in a practical way," furnishing complete outlines of plans and details, with blanks. Miss Humphrey, of the Lansing Public Library, closed the afternoon session with a talk on "Loan systems," furnishing outlines and various illustrative samples.

The evening session was devoted to Mr. Koch's lecture on Carnegie libraries. Saturday morning Miss Doren gave her work on "Library extension"—assistance to readers, to interested listeners, consisting not only of library workers, but teachers and superintendents of schools, club women and others. This was followed by her lecture on "Library accounts"—service, reports, time, schedules, all accurately and fully illustrated by outlines, blanks, etc., especially valuable to the librarians present. Miss Burnite gave a continuation of her "Work for children," which was succeeded by Miss Doren's talk on "Book-selection and book-buying."

The afternoon session, a most informal one, was opened with a discussion of "Library records," by Miss Humphrey, who described and illustrated the need of keeping (1) File of correspondence. (2) order-book and slips, (3) bill-book and bill copybook—if paid bills are not kept at the library—(4) accession book, and (5) shelf list. The use of (6) periodical record cards was also explained. After Mr. Ranck, president of the state association, took the chair, Miss Burnite, at the urgent request of all, read several poems from various sources, her reading illustrative of the possibilities of rhythm in children's verse. Miss Doren then gave a brief and most helpful talk to the librarians present, and expressed her heartiest appreciation of the courtesies extended by the library workers and other residents of Traverse City. Mr. Sprague, president of the library board, responded for Traverse City. Mr. Koch followed with an able talk on the library of Congress and other printed cards.

Mr. Ranck then closed the formal sessions

of the institute, which had been attended by representatives from the libraries and schools of Ann Arbor, East Jordan, Frankfort, Grand Rapids, Lansing, and Manistee.

The evening session was devoted chiefly to social pleasures. The audience assembled at 8.30, however, to listen to an address by Mr. Ranck, on "Interesting the public in libraries." He explained briefly the co-operation of the State Board of Library Commissioners, and the Michigan State Library Association in the institutes just held; traced the historical and general growth and extension of public libraries, emphasizing the fact that libraries stand for adult education—for a practical uplift in daily life; showed the importance of a wise selection of books; spoke of a wide range of methods which might be used in attracting the public to a library; and forcibly uttered the warning that results were the test of all work and that the library must "make good" to its patrons—by service rendered to them when they came to it, but most of all by becoming the greatest character builder in the town.

At the close of these remarks 100 invited guests sat down to a supper provided by the Woman's Club, at which there was an interesting program of speech making, humorous songs, and declamations.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence.

Secretary-treasurer: Herbert O. Brigham, state librarian, Providence.

The annual meeting of the association was held at the Olneyville Free Library on Monday, Jan. 29. The meeting was opened shortly before ten o'clock by the president, Mr. Koopman, and the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting. W. A. H. Grant, president of the trustees of the Olneyville library, delivered the address of welcome.

Hon. Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of public schools, spoke on "Library extension and the schools," pointing out that school and library have the same end in view, that of educating the public. "The school, however, is striving more for adult education than it used to. City after city has spent thousands and thousands of dollars for the education of adults. Formerly, the school confined itself to the education of children, and the old-fashioned library was devoted to the education of adults. To-day the school and library are together endeavoring to create a love of knowledge in both classes."

General Thomas W. Chase, of East Greenwich, told about the great good accomplished there by placing three well-educated women, all mothers of children, on a sort of auxiliary library committee. The result was that many excellent books were placed in the library for children's use.

Mrs. William M. Congdon, chairman of the travelling library committee, state federation

of women's clubs, described the work accomplished by the travelling libraries. A room has been secured in the Providence Public Library, where the headquarters of the travelling system are established; 21 of these libraries are in circulation at present, and 11 more will soon be ready to aid in carrying on the increasing work.

John F. Kelly, the librarian of the Carolina library, praised the work of the travelling libraries, and advocated that paid librarians be appointed in each county to promote the work.

Mrs. John F. Huntsman, president of the Rhode Island Women's Club, was the next speaker, her subject being "The library and the club woman." She spoke of the good accomplished by the women's clubs along educational and literary lines, and also mentioned the fact that an international women's club was in progress of formation, to which any woman of any nationality, who is interested in literature may belong.

The last two speakers, Miss Agnes C. Gormley, critic teacher at the Killingly Street School, and Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, children's librarian at the Providence Public Library, addressed the meeting on co-ordinate subjects, Miss Gormley's topic being, "Why schools need the library," and Mrs. Root's, "Why the libraries need the school."

At the close of the last address a general discussion followed.

Shortly after one o'clock the meeting adjourned for luncheon, which was served in a near-by hall.

At the afternoon session the plans for the American Library Association meeting to be held in June were presented by E. C. Hovey. There was also a general discussion of the travelling library system.

Election of officers resulted as follows: president, H. L. Koopman; first vice-president, W. C. Greene; second vice-president, Miss Ama H. Ward; secretary and treasurer, H. O. Brigham. The executive committee is to consist of the officers named and Mrs. M. E. S. Root, John F. Kelly and George U. Arnold.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 156 Wabash avenue.

Secretary: Miss Evva L. Moore, Oak Park Public Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library.

On the evening of Feb. 8 the Chicago Library Club held its monthly meeting at the Chicago Public Library. The general topic for discussion was the relation of the library and the school. The program was planned with the point in view of bringing before the club the school men of the city, to hear

what teachers thought the library could do for the public school.

After the preliminary business, the program opened with a paper on "Relations of library and school," read by Miss Harriet E. Peet, a leading member of the Chicago English Club. The paper gave a broad view of the subject, taking up the work generally and specifically as it is carried on in a few of our large cities, Buffalo, etc. It touched also upon the story-telling as developed in Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and elsewhere, and the circulation of pictures to school children from the library.

Mr. Kling, principal of the Webb School, told of the great poverty of books in the Chicago schools, bringing out quite forcibly the fact that the whole problem of books in the public schools has not been touched by our great city, and although Chicago may be said to lead the world in almost everything, it is undoubtedly far behind many small cities in the matter of aids to reading in the schools. The great and immediate need is class-room libraries of 50 books and a greater development and extension of the 70 public library substations.

Mr. Jackman, of the School of Education, was present and told of endeavors of the "Committee of 60" to develop nature study in the schools, and this work brought out the lack of books and the lack of knowledge of books on the part of the teacher.

In the discussion that followed, the teachers present spoke of how few books there were in the schools, of the great need of the children, how they bring to the schools their own personal books and change with each other. A number spoke of the small use made of the library by the children, not because they had no interest but because they had no knowledge of the privileges, and even if they had knowledge, the great distance would prevent their taking advantage of the opportunity.

The president said that the children need and want the books, the teachers need and want the books, and we must not keep quiet about the things we want. Miss Warren, of the School of Education, described the Buffalo system of public school libraries, where the library owns and supervises the school room libraries, while in New York the Board of Education owns the books and manages the system; the returns are likely to be larger in the case of the former method. Miss Warren thereupon moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to ask the proper library authorities of the Chicago Public Library if it is possible to open a children's room, properly equipped with books and furniture and a technical librarian in charge, and if it is not possible what are the obstacles in the way.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, stated that the board of trustees of the Chicago Public

Library had two very good reasons for not carrying on and developing the work with the children in the schools and in the main library building itself, and these were lack of funds and the fact that they did not deem it wise to bring children into the downtown district. Further testimony proved that the children were already there but that there were no proper facilities for attending to their wants. Some one stated that the privilege the library now granted the schools was 30 or 40 books to a school building with the expense of delivery paid by the school. The motion passed.

Miss Hawley, of the John Crerar Library, then presented an informal paper, but one alive with interest, on her recent library experiences abroad. She touched upon the libraries of Worms, Strasburg, Freiburg, and Basle, and a library conference she attended.

EVVA L. MOORE, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

President: Albert T. Huntington, Medical Society of County of Kings, 1313 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

Secretary: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum Library, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Miss J. F. Hume, Queens Borough Library, Long Island City.

The February meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Pratt Institute Free Library on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, the president, Mr. Huntington, presiding.

Two names were proposed for membership in the club and unanimously accepted. The most important item of business was the consideration of the proposed consolidation of the New York and Long Island library clubs. The committee which was appointed to consider the consolidation of the two clubs reported that a meeting was held at the Astor Library building on Dec. 19, at which time 15 members were present. After a long discussion the following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this conference that the matter of the consolidation of the two clubs should be referred to the Long Island Library Club and the New York Library Club for consideration; and

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this conference, if the consolidation does not take place, it would be advisable for the clubs to hold two joint meetings during the next library year."

Therefore the executive committee of the Long Island Library Club "recommend that this report be accepted, placed on file, and the committee discharged with thanks.

"Having become cognizant of the fact that there is a strong sentiment on the part of some of the members of the club against any proposed consolidation with the New York Library Club, your executive committee further recommend that this matter be laid on the table without discussion."

The club then approved the recommenda-

tion of its executive committee by a formal vote.

A communication from the Western Massachusetts Library Club in regard to the proposed amendment to the copyright law was read by the secretary and the matter was referred to the executive committee for action.

The president announced that the resignation of Mr. Asa Don Dickinson as secretary of the club had been received with regret, and that the executive committee had appointed Miss Draper to fill the unexpired term.

The general subject as announced for discussion was "Co-operation in library publishing," and was introduced by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library, who told what has been done by various libraries and library commissions in the publication of lists and bulletins. Mention was made of the lists of children's books published co-operatively by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh libraries, the "Graded list for schools" prepared by the Pittsburgh library with the co-operation of teachers, the *Co-operative Bulletin*, published by the various libraries in Providence, and many others. In each case cited, though there was a saving of expense to the several libraries, the results were not entirely satisfactory. Some compromise is always necessary in order to accomplish the desired co-operation. The speaker suggested that the *A. L. A. Booklist* may be utilized to advantage as a channel through which printing may be done.

Mr. H. M. Lydenberg considered the subject from the standpoint of the "Typographical form of library publication," noting some of the requisites for good printing, the kinds of type used by different libraries, and the relative cost. He recommended that librarians should make a careful study of the matter, and decide what kind of type and paper are wanted, instead of leaving everything to the printer. He spoke particularly of the matter of cost, pointing out the great variations in estimates obtained from different printers in different cities, and thought that more familiarity with the subject by librarians was the first essential in securing good and seasonable work. Various technical characteristics of styles of type and typographical arrangement were noted and clearness and simplicity were regarded as chief necessities in good library printing. Too much ornament, rubrication, and elaborate or unusual typography savor of advertising though they often seem attractive to one unfamiliar with printing details. There is room for improvement in many bulletins and library publications, and a study of the subject will repay librarians.

In the general discussion that followed, many practical points were suggested by Miss Lord, Miss Haines, and Mr. Huntington.

The club then adjourned to the art room, where light refreshments were served.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John W. Jordan, LL.D., librarian, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust street.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia, 1200 N. Broad street.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper streets.

The third meeting of the season of 1905-1906 was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, 1906, at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The meeting was called to order at half-past eight o'clock by the president, Dr. Jordan, who introduced the speaker of the evening, Major William H. Lambert. The latter said that instead of speaking of "Lincoln as a letter writer," as announced in the notice of the meeting, he would read some of Lincoln's letters, since example is always more convincing than precept.

Major Lambert then read a number of letters selected from his private collection of Lincoln papers, beginning with one written by Lincoln to his first law partner, John T. Stuart, dated Vandalia, Feb. 14, 1839, and continuing with others written throughout his career, the last letter being one written by the President to Mrs. Bixby, of Boston, Mass., dated Nov. 21, 1864, and expressing his sympathy with her for the loss of her five sons in the Civil War. The letters showed a variety of phases of Lincoln's character: his desire for fair play in political contests; his impatience of helplessness and dependence on others as exhibited by his stepbrother and others; his sense of humor; his unflinching determination to adhere to what he thought the right attitude toward the preservation of the Union, and his deep feeling for those who had suffered loss by the war.

Eighteen of Lincoln's letters were read from the original manuscripts, some of which, so far as Major Lambert knows, have never appeared in print. Five others were read from print, among them the notable letter to Horace Greeley dated Washington, August 22, 1862, and one of Lincoln's so-called "paternal" letters, addressed to General Hooker January 26, 1863. Major Lambert read from the original manuscript also a letter written by Edwin Booth to Adam Badeau dated April 16, 1865, the day after Lincoln's death, in which the actor expresses the greatest horror and grief at the act of his brother Wilkes—"I was two days ago the happiest man alive . . . now what am I!" In conclusion Major Lambert read the memorable second inaugural address of President Lincoln.

Upon motion of Mr. Thomson, the club unanimously tendered Major Lambert a vote of thanks for the delightful evening for which it was indebted to him. The following business was then transacted:

A nominating committee composed of Dr. I. Minis Hays, Miss S. E. Goding, Miss E. R. Seligsberg, Miss C. B. Perkins, and Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., was appointed by the president to prepare a ballot for officers for 1906-1907, for election at the May meeting.

The president announced the arrangements for the 28th conference of the A. L. A., which is to be held at Narragansett Pier, June 29-July 13, 1906.

At the request of the president, Mr. Ashurst announced the arrangements for the tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, to be held at Atlantic City, March 9-10, 1906, together with the program so far as it is definitely known.

Upon motion, the meeting then adjourned, but many members lingered to inspect the attractive rooms of the completed portion of the new building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. W. Folwell, State University Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, State Library Commission, St. Paul.

The Twin City Library Club, composed of librarians of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., was organized on the evening of Feb. 5, at a meeting held in the capitol building at St. Paul. A similar organization with this name existed several years ago, but the present club is organized afresh, with the purpose of promoting acquaintance among the library workers of the two cities, and "to become familiar with the resources of the various libraries." There were 62 at the meeting, which opened with a dinner in the capitol café. Officers of the club were elected as follows: president, Dr. W. W. Folwell, state university; vice-president, John A. King, state library; secretary-treasurer, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, state library. Meetings are to be held on the first Monday of every month from October to June. The constitution also specifies that "the club may also undertake any work for the advancement of library interests in the Twin Cities, which may be deemed necessary."

After the dinner and transaction of the preliminary business the members adjourned to the supreme court room, where Justice C. L. Lewis gave an interesting talk, explaining the four La Farge paintings on the walls of the room. State Librarian King then read a paper descriptive of the scope and work of the state library, which now contains 55,600 volumes and adds about 2000 volumes annually. It is desired to make the library practically the central reference library of the state for material relating to Minnesota legislation and public affairs, and great advance has been made toward this end.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Secretary: James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss Martha Gere, Clarke Library, Northampton.

A meeting of the club was held on Feb. 22 in Pittsfield. The session was opened in the parish house of the First Congregational Church, with an address of welcome by W. H. Hawkins, of Pittsfield. Mr. Cutter, the president, then announced as the general theme of the meeting the topic, "How may we improve our service to the public?" Mr. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenæum, gave an outline of work done in his library in attempting to ascertain the kinds of books likely to be most useful to the men of the community. Sam Walter Foss, of the Somerville library, presented the more effective use of travelling libraries; and the question of getting books to remote parts of a town led to a lively discussion of the injustice to libraries of the present postal rates.

In the afternoon, discussion was opened by Hamilton S. Conant, general secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association, who spoke on the relation of the library to the Sunday-school. He said that the constituency of Sunday-school teachers in the average city or town is about three times as large as the public school constituency of superintendents, principals and teachers. In view of this fact he urged upon librarians the necessity of furnishing proper study material for the use of both teachers and pupils. The work of the city library of Springfield along this line was presented by Mrs. Evelyn N. Cone, who spoke of the collection of books and pictures loaned to local Sunday-schools and of the efforts of the library management to draw the attention of Sunday-school teachers to publications designed to improve methods of teaching.

Two guests of the day were R. R. Bowker, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly* and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and William R. Eastman, New York state inspector of public libraries. Mr. Bowker contributed an interesting statement of library activities in the town of Stockbridge, while Mr. Eastman followed with an account of the library group meetings of New York state. Ample opportunity was afterward offered to inspect the Berkshire Athenæum and the museum of natural history and art. The meeting was one of the most successful in the history of the club. Representatives were present from Amherst, Westfield, Monson, Stockbridge, South Hadley, East Longmeadow, Cheshire, Great Barrington, Holyoke, North Adams, Hinsdale, Waltham, Northampton and Dalton in Massachusetts; also from Hartford, Ct., Albany, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The special lectures for February were as follows:

- Feb. 7. Caroline Burnite, supervisor of work with children, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Work of the Cleveland Public Library with children.
 14. Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of circulation department, Public Library, New York.
 Work with children in the New York Public Library.
 15. Essentials in planning library buildings.
 23, 27. Frederic S. Webster, chief of the department of Zoological preparation, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.
 Books on natural science for boys and girls. (2 lectures.)

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The lectures by outside librarians began in January with Miss Titcomb's talk to the class on the "Qualifications of a librarian." The class had previously attended the Pennsylvania Library Club meeting, where Miss Titcomb spoke of her work in Maryland. Dr. E. C. Richardson lectured on February 8, taking as his subject "The alphabetical subject-catalog." Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, class of '04, who is organizing the library of Juniata College, on February 13 gave an account of her experiences. Miss Rosalie V. Halsey, class of '03, on March 1 gave a talk to the class on "Early children's books in America."

Graduate notes

Miss Lucia T. Henderson, class of '97, has been appointed librarian of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

Miss Grace D. Rose, class of '98, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Davenport, Iowa.

Miss Ora I. Smith, class of '03, has been appointed assistant in the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Marie E. Binford, class of '03, who has been organizing libraries in Georgia, visited the school on February 9.

Miss Edith Fulton, class of '05, has joined the staff of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Helen D. Subers, class of '03, is substituting in the Public Library, Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Fanny S. Mather, class of '01, who was for two years an instructor in the library school, was married at her home in Wells-

ville, N. Y., February 21, to Mr. Roland W. White, former instructor in the chemistry department of the Institute.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL

The Indiana Public Library Commission will conduct its fifth annual summer course of library training at Winona Lake, Ind., July 9 to Aug. 17, 1906. Miss Anna R. Phelps, head instructor of the library school at Indianapolis, and of three former courses in the summer school, will continue in charge of the course, with assistant instructors in special subjects. Full information may be had on application to the secretary Public Library Commission, State House, Indianapolis.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Division of Visual Instruction of the State Education Department has recently fitted up a room especially designed for lectures with lantern slide accompaniment. This room has been made available for library school lectures, the first of which will be that on presidents of the American Library Association, which was carefully prepared by Mrs. Fairchild, and is illustrated by a complete and very satisfactory set of lantern slide portraits of the presidents. This room will also be used by Mr. Eastman in his lectures on library buildings, where exterior and interior views, plans, etc., will be shown by means of slides.

The school has been favored during the past month by visits from the following outside librarians, who have in each case addressed the school on the subjects noted:

Mr. J. C. Dana gave three stimulating and suggestive talks on "What the library may do for the community;" "Publicity (relation of the library to the press);" "Japanese prints." The latter was illustrated by Mr. Dana's personal collection of prints.

Mr. S. B. Griswold, for 36 years law librarian of the New York State Library, gave two lectures on "Law libraries and law books in a public library."

Miss Mary L. Davis, librarian of the Troy Public Library, is giving a course of three lectures on "Maps, their importance and care." This is the first time that specific instruction in this important subject has ever been offered at the school. The lectures are accompanied by the illustrative use of the state library's rich collection of maps.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, of the Indiana Library Commission, and Miss Merica Hoagland, library organizer for that state, were visitors at the library school on Feb. 21 and 22. Miss Hoagland gave an interesting talk on "Library development in Indiana."

The following changes in the curriculum were voted by the faculty on March 1: The course in library indexing was transferred

from the junior to the senior year and the senior course in dictionary cataloging will be combined with the junior work in this subject.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The usual spring-vacation visits to libraries will take New Jersey and Pennsylvania for their field this year. Leaving Brooklyn on March 24, the school, accompanied for the day by Miss Rathbone, will visit Princeton University library, the Trenton Public library, and the New Jersey State library that day, arriving in Philadelphia that evening, where the director will meet the party on her return from Atlanta. The week will be spent in visiting Philadelphia and suburban libraries until Friday morning. The party will then return by way of Wilkes-Barré and Scranton, making a visit to the libraries of each place and arriving in Brooklyn March 31.

With the opening of the third term the general lecture course ceases, and the only lectures scheduled at present to be given by visiting lecturers will be the course on "Library buildings" by Mr. W. R. Eastman. These are scheduled for April 10, 11, and 12, and 17, 18, and 19 at four p.m. Notice will be sent of any other lectures that may be arranged for.

The visits to local libraries during the third term are not yet all planned, but invitations have been received and accepted from the Vassar College library and the three libraries of Yonkers, N. Y.

The students attended the meeting of the Long Island Library Club, held in the classrooms of the school February 15. Since then the great institute event of the year has taken place in the Neighborhood Fair on February 24. The library school booth was unusually attractive and a great deal of ingenuity and of artistic ability was shown in the things manufactured by home talent and offered for sale.

As an offset to the necessarily technical and utilitarian character of the work of the school-day, an evening for the reading of poetry has been established, all students of both classes who care especially for poetry being invited to the home of the director once in two weeks for a brief journey into the world of imagination.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Josie B. Houchens, of New Orleans, B.L.S. 1905, is filling the position of reviser in the library school.

The course in bookmaking, given this year in Miss Sharp's absence by Miss Mabel McIlvaine, is meeting with much success, the weekly lecture being illustrated each time by lantern slides, and other illustrative material.

On Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, in connection with the university convocation, the library made an exhibit of portraits and other illustrations bearing on the life of Lincoln. This collection, which is a most interesting and varied one, is the property of H. W. Fay, of DeKalb, Ill., and consists of several thousand pictures. The collector accompanied the exhibit, which he installed and helped to display to several hundred students and visitors.

The library institute for Illinois librarians will be held this year at Mattoon, April 6 and 7. Miss Howe and Miss Price, of the library school faculty, assisted by two members of the senior class, will conduct the work.

Miss Frances Jenkins Olcott, director of the training school for children's librarians at Pittsburgh, visited the library school on Feb. 27, and gave a spirited and inspiring talk to the students and staff on the work among the children of Pittsburgh. In the afternoon Miss Simpson and Miss Olcott received the students at the home of the acting director, thus giving many students an opportunity of coming into personal touch with an enthusiastic worker among children.

FRANCES SIMPSON, *Acting Director*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The library school to be conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in place of the former summer library school course, will be opened at the beginning of the university year, Sept. 26, 1906. The entrance examinations will be held July 25. The establishment of this school has been made possible by the action of the legislature of Wisconsin, which in 1905 increased the appropriation to the Free Library Commission to provide for its support; by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie in enlarging his gift to the city of Madison for its new library building, which will provide it a permanent home; and by the promised co-operation of the University of Wisconsin and of the state and local libraries in Madison and its vicinity. While intended to train for service in libraries of all kinds, its primary purpose will be to equip students for the organization and administration of small libraries, and for allied general educational work. The school will have suitable quarters on the second floor of the new building of the Madison Free Public Library, comprising director's office, students' work room, two lecture rooms, a library, and a staff room. The working library of the commission including 2000 volumes of reference works, subject and trade bibliographies, library literature, catalogs, and technical books for every need, is shelved in the library of the school for the use of its students. The school has also a model library of children's books, col-

lections of printed blanks and forms illustrating different methods of administration, and library plans and reports. These collections will be increased from time to time as the library movement advances.

In addition to its own equipment the school has the co-operation of the libraries in Madison and throughout the state. The library of the State Historical Society, the library of the university, the Legislative Reference Library and the Public Library all offer distinctive opportunities for study and work, and negotiations are in progress whereby the public libraries of Appleton, Baraboo, Beloit, Madison, Menasha, Neenah, Oconomowoc, Oshkosh, Portage, and Watertown will serve as laboratories for the school. The University of Wisconsin also gives opportunity for special lectures, and for supplementary courses of study.

The course of instruction is for one year, and provides 38 weeks of actual curriculum work. It is composed of technical, literary, and practical subjects and problems. These subjects include cataloging, classification, library economy in its various details, administration, history of the library movement, reference work, public documents, and bibliography. Instruction is given in the form of lectures, followed by practice work under supervision, assigned reading, and discussion of both theory and practice. Apprentice work will be required of the students in designated libraries during the last ten weeks of the course, under the direct supervision of the local librarians and the oversight of the faculty of the school. Such libraries of the state as are in process of organization or re-organization will also be used as laboratories. Certificates will be granted to students who satisfactorily complete the full course.

The minimum preparation for admission is the same as that required by the University of Wisconsin for admission to its freshman class, provided the course taken in the preparatory school is such as would fit the applicant for library work. In addition, the faculty must be convinced that the candidates are personally fitted to undertake the work.

Students are admitted either by examination or by certificate from accredited high schools. It is desired that as many as possible should come to the school with actual library experience. But those candidates who offer no library experience must have had not less than one month's practical work in a designated library before the school opens on Sept. 26. Such apprentice work will be arranged by the director of the school for the students needing it.

The tuition fee for students from Wisconsin is \$50 for the course, \$25 payable at the opening of each semester. For students outside of Wisconsin the tuition fee is \$80 for the course, \$40 payable at the opening of

each semester. The average cost of textbooks and supplies for each student is \$20. The commission pays the travelling expenses for the required laboratory work.

Students desiring to enter the school should apply for application blanks to the Director of the Library School, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison.

Reviews

JAMES, Montague Rhodes. A descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of Pembroke College, Cambridge, . . . with a hand list of the printed books to the year 1500, by Ellis H. Minns. Cambridge, University Press, 1905. xl, 314 p. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.

—A descriptive catalogue of the Western manuscripts in the library of Christ's College, Cambridge. Cambridge, University Press, 1905. vi, 36 p. 8vo.

Dr. James continues to add to his remarkable series of catalogs of the western manuscripts in the possession of the various Cambridge libraries. To have compiled and published so formidable an array of catalogs of printed books in a single decade would have been a notable achievement. But to have made and published such a number of excellent catalogs of manuscripts with such full descriptions of their contents is a feat almost unparalleled in the annals of cataloging. To one who knows the labor and strain on eye and hand necessarily involved in the cataloging of any large number of mediæval manuscripts, Dr. James' results will seem little short of marvellous. It is to be hoped that he may go on to give us the catalogs of the manuscripts of the remaining colleges of his university.

The Pembroke College catalog is prefaced by an unusual number of tables, including a "list of donations" of manuscripts, "references to Leland's and Bale's lists," "Manuscripts entered in Thomas James' catalogue, now missing," "Matthew Wren's register of purchases of manuscripts," extracted from the college records, and lists of former owners and donors. Then follow the descriptions of 307 manuscripts, and finally, notes on certain others, mainly of a personal character. Dr. James' method of description is well known, and has already been noticed in this JOURNAL. Not only does he give a most careful collation of each manuscript, with the usual full information concerning its previous owners, style of writing, scribe or scribes, etc., but what is more uncommon, a complete list of the contents. Dr. James modestly says in his

preface that he does not undertake to identify each piece in the contents of the manuscripts, preferring to give merely a conspectus of the whole. Any other course would naturally render impossible the completion of his series of catalogs, for many long years, at least. But it should be said in all reason that his method makes a most excellent impression, and seems thoroughly practical and valuable. One cannot expect the cataloger to do everything for the scholar. Dr. James notes all miniatures, gives their subjects, when possible, and also mentions characteristic or interesting ornamentation. The work is a model of efficient and practical cataloging.

The Pembroke manuscripts are not particularly interesting to the classical scholar or to the historian. They contain rather more than the usual proportion of scholastic works of a theological cast, and also more English manuscripts of interest than the catalogs of most of the other Cambridge libraries show. But the palæographer will evidently find very much of interest and value. The facsimiles given show that fact without doubt. The list of incunabula exhibits 110 works and fragments, and is carefully made with references to Hain, Proctor, and Campbell. It is the work of Ellis H. Minns, librarian of the college.

The list of Christ's College manuscripts is very brief, numbering in fact only a dozen. Concerning these the compiler says: "There are in the first place two Greek manuscripts: an Evangelistarium and a copy of the Acts and Epistles, both of which have been collated by Scrivener. There is a good ordinary Latin Bible and an English New Testament. In liturgies a very fine, copious, and early book of hours (sadly mutilated) which was perhaps written in Oxfordshire. In mediæval theology (for of patristic there is nothing) we have the sentences and the *Historia Scholastica*, some English sermons, and a very remarkable commentary on the Psalter by the learned Franciscan Henry of Costessey (or Cossey, in Norfolk), who was Lecturer in Divinity to the Cambridge Franciscans and died in 1336 at Bury. This is the *unicum* of the library and I have given a rather copious account of it. A polychronicon and a late medical manuscript close the list."

The book is a companion volume in appearance to the others in Dr. James' series, and makes a brave show for its dozen manuscripts. These catalogs should inspire others to make and print catalogs of the manuscript treasures in their charge. Particularly in America do we need to be reminded to make available our smaller possessions by sedulously setting forth what we have in the best possible manner. Will no one do for our manuscripts what the Bibliographical Society of America proposes to do for our collections of incunabula?

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

BROWN, Kirk. Friends' libraries in Maryland. (*In Friends' Intelligencer*, Jan. 27, 1906. 63:52-53.)

This article is reprinted from the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society (London), of November, 1905, and gives a number of minutes from the records of Maryland Friends with reference to books and libraries for the meetings. These minutes are interesting contributions to the history of American libraries, in their quaint notes of the receipt and disposition of parcels of books sent from England "for the service of Friends." In 1799, at Baltimore monthly meeting it was decided "that a small, well-conducted library of Friends' books, and other religious tracts, might have a useful tendency," and in the next year such a library was opened in Baltimore, which is still doing good work and is the oldest circulating library in the city.

Ceska Osveta, the Bohemian library organ, contains in its February issue (v. 2, pt. 5) an illustrated article by L. J. Zivny on the Edinburgh Free Public Library; and "A librarian's notes about readers," by Josef Zima. L. J. Zivny's exposition of "Cataloging rules" is continued from the previous number; there is a department of notes on new books, and one of library notes, the latter including reports on the Bohemian School Museum at Prague, public education in Bohemia, the Cambridge meeting of the L. A. U. K. in 1905, and the free library and reading room at Vsoké Myto. There is a "card catalog supplement" in the form of two pages of titles of new Bohemian books, printed in catalog entry form on one side of the page, which may be cut out and pasted on catalog cards.

Folksbiblioteksbladet, published at Stockholm in the interest of Swedish public libraries, closed its third year with the quarterly number for December, 1905, and enters upon a new year with good prospects. Besides various notes and short articles on literary subjects, the December number contains an illustrated account of the Dicksonska Folksbiblioteket in Göteborg, portrait of the librarian of the Stockholm Arbetarebibliotek and statistics of that library's growth, an illustration of the Helsingfors Folkbibliotek, and local news and notes regarding libraries.

The *Library Association Record* for February, besides an interesting article on "The principles of cataloging," by E. Wyndham Hulmes, contains a short paper on "Library grouping" (i.e., uniformity of administration in libraries of similar size or character), by Lawrence Inkster.

In the *Library World* for February James Duff Brown reviews the characteristics and contrasts of "British colonial and American library legislation," in a compact and useful article. He points out the difference in basis of taxation in Great Britain and the United States—the latter producing much larger revenues and therefore resulting in more liberally supported public libraries. The work of the American state library commissions is regarded as an important influence on uniform library development.

MALTBY, Adelaide Bowles. The library's work with children. (*In Outlook*, Feb. 17, p. 360-364.)

Based mainly on the work of the Buffalo Public Library, but generally descriptive of modern methods and principles in the management of children's libraries.

Public Libraries for February contains short articles on "Classifying and cataloging public documents," by W. R. Reinick, "Proposed changes in the Japanese written language," by Dr. N. H. Kodama; and "Book selection and purchase for small libraries," by Mabel E. Prentiss. Mr. Dewey writes upon the "Origin of the A. L. A. motto" ("The best reading for the largest number at the least cost"), which he formulated between 1876 and 1878 as "a brief statement of what it was to which I was giving my life."

The VERMONT L. COMMISSION *Bulletin* for February contains J. C. Dana's suggestive and helpful address on "Making a library useful," delivered at the 10th anniversary of the Maclure Library, Pittsford, Vt., Dec. 6, 1905.

The *Zentralblatt*, in its February number, again devotes much space to the *Gesamtkatalog* (union catalog). Ch. W. Berghoeffer makes suggestions for the organization of the undertaking, the first being to the effect that a complete set of the Library of Congress cards be procured. Prussian estimates for the fiscal year 1906-07, it is noted, include a number of items for the libraries, "which must be thankfully received, even though in some points they hardly answer the desires cherished in library circles." The ministry of finance has "unfortunately again refused to make the salaries of librarians equal to those of *oberlehrer*" (Headmasters or school principals).

LOCAL

Auburn, N. Y. *Seymour L.* (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 5, 1906; in local press.) Added 1263; total 19,459. Issued home use 48,796, of which 12,069 were from the children's department (fict. 61 per cent). New registration 2382; total registration in force 3619.

There is a constantly growing use of the reference department and particularly of the Case library of electricity and chemistry. During the summer a list of the 195 books in the

latter collection was printed and distributed among electricians and factory workers, and it is believed that one of the most effective ways of increasing the use of the library would be by printing and distributing lists of the new books. "Throwing open the shelves completely to the public would undoubtedly both materially increase the circulation and also improve the character of it."

Boston (Mass.) *Athenæum L.* (Rpt., 1905.) Added 4091; total 222,093; spent for books, periodicals and newspapers \$7974.20, binding periodicals and unbound v. \$963.90, binding and repairing old books and newspapers \$1439.69. There are 803 shares in use, and 763 non-proprietors were privileged to use the library during the year. In the repair department 1282 v. were handled at an average cost of 35 c. apiece.

A bequest of \$10,000 was received from the late Charles A. Cummings "as a fund, the income to be expended in the purchase of architectural books and photographs." Appended to the report is a list of the permanent funds, and an interesting chronological record of "chief bequests and gifts to the Boston Athenæum."

Buffalo (N. Y.) *P. L.* (9th rpt., 1905.) Added 19,662; total 220,627 v., 14,355 pieces of sheet music, 20,501 pamphlets. Issued, home use 1,172,377, a daily average of 3806 (fict., incl. foreign and juv. fict., 641 per cent). New registration 10,468; total cards in force 59,781. Receipts \$87,628.69; expenses \$87,320.12 (salaries lib. employees \$40,387.93, salaries building employees \$5818.88, books \$14,366.57, periodicals \$1643.43, binding \$5928.92, fuel \$2208.74, light \$3178.20, delivery stations \$1226.06, branches \$308.57.)

As usual, compact and well arranged. The installation of the open shelf department in the old reference room has relieved the main reading room and been a decided advantage. In this department the fiction circulation has dropped 3676 and the circulation of more solid literature has increased 6223; the total number of books in this department is now 20,995. "The experiment, recorded as a temporary attraction last year, of a small detached case of extra attractive books which do not come under the head of fiction, proved to have so permanent an interest that, with a slight change of the character of its books for the two summer months, it has been continued throughout the year. The number of books shown each day has been about 50. A simple record of the books has been kept—of the books put out and their use—to insure intelligent variation of the shelves, and this record incidentally confirms our belief that the best advertising for a good book is to put the book itself where it will be specially noticed, and get into the hands of those who desire to examine it."

The work of the school department has been

hampered by reduced funds, which made it impossible to add to the number of schools taking class room libraries. "A total of 31,518 books, divided into 712 small libraries, has been sent out into 39 public grammar schools, and from these the count shows a circulation of 345,624 times. The entire collection devoted to school use numbers 35,976 books, including a sample copy of each book used, on exhibition in the teachers' room of the library, for the use of teachers, training school students, and parents. The class room libraries are each one a small, select collection, embodying an attempt to gratify the individual taste of the children. The library wishes to appeal to the individual child, and to do something to foster the child's ability to choose for himself, believing that what he chooses for himself is that which he grows by, or deteriorates under, all his life long." The teachers' reading room is increasingly used both by teachers and training school students.

There are 160 travelling libraries in use, containing 5661 v.; 31 are sent to fire houses, and 71 go to educational institutions of various kinds. The circulation statistics (9963) do not fairly represent the use of these books, which in most cases serve for reference rather than for home reading. The delivery stations are found to be "a difficult and proportionately expensive means of library communication at best," and branches or small depositories are regarded as preferable. Short individual reports are given for the five branches and depositories.

The faculties of the reference department have been greatly improved by transfer into the fine rooms on the second floor.

In the catalog department, 58,000 cards have been added to the dictionary catalog, about 8400 cards to the staff catalog, and about 1400 to the branch catalogs. "Out of this number, 17,535 are printed cards bought from the Library of Congress, at a cost of \$147.70. These are most excellent cards, and the library would be glad to use a greater proportion of those issued by the national library, if it were possible. The very small cost—much less than we can do the work for ourselves—and even more desirable work than ours, because they have much greater bibliographical facilities than we own, highly commends the work done by the government to assist libraries throughout the country."

During the year there have been 17 resignations from the staff, and Mr. Elmendorf points out the need of showing appreciation of good work by salary increases; "at the present salaries paid it is difficult to hold our best workers, as their work is recognized in other places, which are willing to pay more."

Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L. Beginning March 1, the library has adopted Sunday opening during from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

Chicago Hist. Soc. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 21, 1905.) Records 423 readers, who filed applications for 1154 v., and a total of 1345 visitors; no statistics of accessions are given. There were 2739 v. cataloged. A special exhibition was held in connection with the meeting of the American Historical Association, in December, 1904, when a loan collection of historical material from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was displayed.

During the year the library acquired an important collection of 206 manuscripts, mounted in two folio volumes, bearing upon the French regime in the Mississippi valley. These are described at some length by Miss McIlvaine, who also records other gifts and purchases of special interest.

Chicago, John Crerar L. Arrangements have been completed for the transfer of the medical department of The Newberry Library, including, with the permission of Dr. Senn, the Senn collection on medical history, to the ownership and management of the John Crerar Library. This has been done partly because the natural relations of these books to the chosen field of the John Crerar Library and the lack of such relation to that of the Newberry Library make the transfer in many ways mutually advantageous, and partly because the medical profession of the city has urged strongly the desirability of a more central location. Unfortunately, however, the collection cannot be accommodated in the temporary quarters of the John Crerar Library, so that it will remain in its present location until the permanent building is completed.

Cornell University L., Ithaca, N. Y. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 25,492, 1500 pm.; total 311,897 v., 48,000 pm. Issued, home use 21,762, inter-lib. loans 148, reading room use 71,285. There are 13,341 v. on open shelves in the reading and seminary rooms, of whose use no account is kept, and 12,203 v. are deposited in various department and laboratory collections. There were 1445 registered users of the library (for home use) during the year.

Of the accessions for the year "no less than 17,517 v. (including the Icelandic and Petrarch collections, estimated at 12,000 v., bequeathed by Willard Fiske), or more than two-thirds, were gifts."

Mr. Harris describes at some length his work in Italy, in superintending the transfer to Ithaca of the famous collections bequeathed to the university by the late Professor Fiske. It had been feared that the Italian government might interpose objections to the exportation of these collections, but after much discussion and negotiation an agreement was reached, permitting the exportation of the two collections intact, upon payment of a moderate tax upon the incunabula and manuscripts. "In recognition of this courtesy on the

part of the Italian government authorities, the university granted the Laurentian Library of Florence the privilege of borrowing books from these collections, under regulations agreed upon by the librarians, the Laurentian and Cornell libraries." The books were received in this country by the end of March, 1905, and the task of arrangement was at once begun by W. W. Ellis of the library staff, for the Petrarch collection, and by Halldor Hermannsson, who in accordance with Mr. Fiske's instructions, has been placed in charge of the Icelandic collection.

Of the two collections that have so enriched the university library, Mr. Harris says: "The formation of the Icelandic collection was the work of a lifetime, for its beginning was made by Mr. Fiske when a student in the University of Upsala, more than fifty years ago, and so long ago as 1859 it was reputed to be the richest collection of Icelandic literature and history then to be found in America. Largely increased by the purchase of later years, it now numbers about 8500 volumes and includes all the works on the scattered remains of runic literature and on Scandinavian mythology, all the annals, travels, natural histories, ecclesiastical writings, biographies and bibliographies, which can, in any way, throw light on the history, topography, commerce, language, and letters of Iceland. It lacks very few of the editions and translations of the sagas, the ancient laws, the Eddas and the skaldic lays, and very few of the treatises which illustrate them; it lacks still fewer of the strictly linguistic works relating to either the Old-Icelandic or the New-Icelandic. It has every one of the impressions of the Icelandic Bible or of its parts. Its series of Icelandic periodicals—whether printed in the island itself, in Denmark, or in Canada—is absolutely complete; and all but complete is its series of laws and ordinances, regulating the island's affairs, promulgated by either the Danish or Icelandic authorities. Of the geographical descriptions of Iceland—from the earliest dubious notices of Thule to the recent reports of Thoroddsen—scarcely one is wanting, each and every published voyage being present, not only in its various original editions, but in all its translations. It includes not only nearly every important production of the Icelandic press during the last fifty years, but also a great number of ephemeral publications, such as broadsides, placards, funeral inscriptions, prospectuses, and circulars, and not a few engravings and photographs of Icelandic persons and places.

"The Petrarch collection, numbering some 3500 volumes, is of more recent origin, dating only from 1880, but in its own field it is fully as rich and complete as the older collection. Besides a number of early illuminated manuscripts of Petrarch's writings, it contains, beginning with the rare first edition of the *Rime* printed at Venice in 1470, a nearly com-

plete series of all the various editions of Petrarch's works and their numerous translations, including several manuscript translations of the story of Griselda into Icelandic, which under other circumstances might have been considered part of the Icelandic collection. It is especially rich in works concerning Petrarch's part in the Revival of Learning, and a large section of the collection is devoted to works concerning Petrarch's friends and contemporaries, such as Boccaccio, the Emperor Charles iv., and Cola di Rienzo. Almost every printed biography of Petrarch and of Laura is present and the iconography of Petrarch and Laura is richly represented by numerous reproductions of portraits, and of views of Avignon, Vaucluse, Arezzo, and other places associated with Petrarch. With the Dante and Rhæto-Romanic collections previously presented by Mr. Fiske, the library now possesses a remarkable group of four special collections, each in its way unsurpassed by any in this country, forming an enduring monument of the bibliographical skill and knowledge of their collector."

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. (41st rpt., 1905.) Added 13,000; total 208,838. Issued, home use 674,964; lib. use 925,258; new cards issued 10,057; total valid cards, 41,841. Receipts \$99,676.39 (balance, \$30,366.33); expenses \$72,139.64 (salaries \$29,325.09, salaries janitors \$4655.50, books \$14,430.17, periodicals \$2082.81, binding and repair \$5571.93.)

Mr. Utley presents with urgency the need of a new building, referring to the continued failure of the city authorities to accept the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's offer of money for the purpose, made five years ago.

During the year a plan was developed for the maintenance of a system of travelling libraries to be sent among the various factories of the city, and the brief experience already had in this direction has been encouraging. Reference is made to the increased price of books, and to the unsuccessful efforts of libraries "to get away from the exactions of publishers and booksellers."

In the children's room story hours have been successfully conducted, the only criticism to be made being that these occasions interrupt the business of the room for half an hour on busy Saturday afternoons. A suitable auditorium would be a most useful adjunct to the library, and it is pointed out that such a room has been provided for each new branch library building. The reports upon the various branches are somewhat detailed, and Mr. Utley says that "continued experience with branch libraries is more and more convincing of their importance and value."

Fulton (N. Y.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Feb. 23. It cost \$15,000. The

library was chartered in 1895, and now contains about 5000 v.

Goshen (Ind.) P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1905; in local press.) Added 786; total 6037. Issued, home use 29,616. New registration 499; total registration 3326.

Grand Rapids (Minn.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was opened on Feb. 10; it cost \$14,000.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. The exhibition of bookbinding prepared some time ago by the Newark Free Public Library was on exhibition at the library during the early part of February. As bookbinding is now included in the studies at the Haverhill public schools invitations were sent to all teachers, urging them to visit the exhibit with their classes.

Illinois, Libraries of. The University of Illinois announces that it has in its possession a manuscript "History of the libraries of Illinois," prepared by Katharine L. Sharp, director of the university library school. This is regarded as a valuable contribution to library and state history, and it is proposed to publish it as a volume of from 500 to 600 pages, if the publication expense may be in part covered by a guarantee fund. Circulars have therefore been issued asking for library subscriptions (\$2 unbound, \$2.25 in half morocco) to be paid for on delivery, and it is hoped that the publication of the work may be ensured in this way.

Los Angeles, Cal. The long deferred public investigation into the dismissal of Miss Mary L. Jones from the position of librarian of the Public Library, in June, 1905, was begun on Jan. 24 by the city council. Eight successive sessions of the investigation were held, from Jan. 30 to Feb. 21, the decision of the city council on Feb. 21 being that it would refuse to confirm the mayor's dismissal from office of the five directors responsible for Miss Jones' removal. During the investigation testimony was given by the mayor, the library directors, Miss Jones, Mr. Lummis (the present librarian), Dr. C. J. K. Jones, and other members of the library staff. The testimony tended to show the existence of strained personal relations between Miss Jones and several of the directors, and an apparent acceptance by the mayor of these directors' representations regarding the librarian's dismissal, with a later reversal of his attitude when public protest had been made in the matter.

The *Los Angeles Express* says: "The library dispute has extended over nine months. The investigation by the council after numerous postponements was finally begun Jan. 24. Mayor McAleer was the first to be placed on the stand, an hour later to leave the courtroom with the assertion that the whole thing was a deal to discredit him politically. Much of the evidence submitted has been contradictory of that which he gave, and the library

directors in every way have sought to show the mayor to be equally responsible with them. Nine sessions have been held by the council, and a large amount of testimony often irrelevant and immaterial has been submitted. The transcript of evidence will make a volume of between 800 and 900 typewritten pages. The stenographer's bill for services will exceed \$600."

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (17th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 14,076; total 123,146. Issued, home use, 841,067, of which 432,000 were issued from the main library, 180,800 from the 10 branches, and 228,259 from the schools (fict. 301,951; juv. fict. 123,494, magazines 65,592.) New registration 11,201 (men 4370); total registration 30,407. Receipts \$71,662.99; expenses \$56,069.57 (salaries \$31,289.48, books \$8299.37, binding \$4848.66, periodicals \$2098.16, rent \$1611, printing \$1721.65.)

Owing to the late unpleasantness caused by the dismissal of the former librarian, Miss Mary L. Jones, the Los Angeles Library has recently acquired notoriety in library circles, and its directors are probably justified in their conviction, expressed in this report, that "the great company of librarians, library employees and bookmen throughout the United States, will this year read the annual report of the Los Angeles Public Library with unusual interest." Indeed, the report deserves to be read in full, as no summary can fully convey its characteristics. It shows originality and energy, strong prejudice and abounding self-satisfaction, and its style may fairly be termed cyclonic. Possibly its most remarkable feature is that the report signed by the directors is practically identical in style and phraseology with the report signed by the librarian, and contrasts interestingly with the directors' report of a year ago. Both directors and librarian express themselves as more than gratified by the recent administrative changes.

Of Mr. Lummis the directors say: "He is an author of national reputation; an internationally recognized authority on the history of California and Spanish America; a person to whom encyclopædias, reviews, magazines, book publishers and scientists alike turn for the authoritative word on California, and its tributary territory, and whose name is in all recent encyclopædias; a man of ripe experience as editor, explorer, author, critic of literature and history, historian, lexicographer, organizer and director of several important public utilities; a scholar and yet a practical leader. He was not the product of a library training school, such as graduates half a dozen young women annually in this institution. Neither were the greatest librarians this country has yet produced—like Justin Winsor and Dr. Poole. But his education in books and men, his common-sense, determination and poise, and his well-known faculty for 'getting things done,' were believed to be far

more important. The staff already included nearly three score training-school graduates to do the routine. The vital point, in our estimation, was to have the routine properly directed."

Of Dr. C. J. K. Jones, his recently appointed director of research, Mr. Lummis says: "More vital than all is the personal guidance by which without going through a reasoned catalog or consulting the fly-leaves of each volume, the man or woman who wishes to know what is the most reliable up-to-date 'source' on Nineveh, or Manchuria, or the cottony cushion scale, or the Higher Criticism, shall find safe and prompt guidance. If there are special providences, that was one which enabled this library to secure Dr. C. J. K. Jones, A.M., as director of its newly created department of reading, study and research, where his profound erudition and ripe judgment are alike at the service of the school teacher, and readers who care to formulate a course of reading by something more than whim; students in international law, in biblical, classical, and American archæology, in creeds, and in philosophies, in the natural and applied sciences; the intelligent agriculturist who wishes the best guidance as to the peculiar conditions in California, where an unprecedented number of men are drawing their living from the soil in an environment totally different from that in which any of them ever farmed before; and so on. A living encyclopædia and guide in the reference department may or may not be an invention of this library; but of its utility there can be no question. The greatest libraries have the same thing in effect, if not in nominal office. This library has never had it before. In co-operation with the invaluable principal of the reference department, Dr. Jones will make that department a new and a living creature."

Any library receiving providential aid in making appointments to its staff should gladly defray the extra cost that special providences sometimes entail, and it is to be observed that the Los Angeles salary list shows an increase of \$6900 for the year ("\$1200 more for the librarian, and \$1500 for the new director of reading, study and research, and \$4200 additional salaries for attendants"), while the amount spent for books has fallen from the \$15,967.60 of the previous report, to not quite \$8300.

Reforms and changes undertaken or planned in the library's administration may be briefly enumerated as:

"Serious and strenuous upbuilding" of the reference department. Lists in the various branches of knowledge have been made, and "are now being experted by competent authorities;" "expert lists of books" have been ordered; a "reasoned catalog" has been instituted and is now in process of construction, critical appraisements from the leading re-

views of the world being inserted in the books themselves; Dr. C. J. K. Jones has been appointed; a Western history-material department has been established, to contain newspaper articles relating to California and the Southwest, clipped, condensed, classified into books, and indexed, and to include also "the biographical data and the portrait of every important man and woman in the history of California up to date, gathered from them alive when possible, gathered about them dead when no better can be done;" effort is being made to increase and re-catalog the collection of Americana, to exert greater scrutiny over fiction bought and more economy in buying it, and to prepare and distribute lists of the extensive photograph collection.

In administrative routine, previous methods of keeping statistics are said to have been "conflicting and without system," and a uniform system of making reports has been ordered; rotation of service in different departments has been stopped and permanent assistants have been assigned to the departments instead; daily half hour lectures to the staff are given by the principal of the reference department and it is intended to continue and enlarge this feature so that it may lead to "the continuous education and development of this library staff"—quite aside from "the technical kindergarten" conducted for many years for apprentice training; the system of salaries has been revised, the graded yearly increases abolished, and "having raised all salaries to a living basis the board has decided that further increase shall be given only for approved and special merit;" a new classification of the staff has been adopted, with minimum salaries of \$16 to \$40 a month for boy pages and \$35 to \$60 for the lowest graded assistants; standards of admission to the training class have been raised and a physical examination added to the requirements; the Decimal classification has been investigated and found undesirable, and its adaptation to the needs of the library is to be carried on, such adaptation having long ago been begun "by such members of this staff as are competent to make systems instead of blindly following them."

The ten branches now in operation are regarded as more than are needed for the population, and it is proposed to reduce hours of opening at the branches in proportion to their average monthly circulation and to discontinue any branch whose average monthly circulation falls under 500. A new system for branches is recommended, providing for a small permanent nucleus at each branch, and the use of travelling libraries sent in cases in rotation to each branch for a term of two weeks each.

For the whole library a standard form of inventory has been prescribed, and a strict inventory ordered, which it is recommended should be made annually. The abolition of the present school department is recommended, with a proposal for a conference be-

tween the board of education and library authorities "to determine whether some rational arrangement can be devised." Other changes relate to stamping books by a "library brand burned in the top of the volume;" reduction of number of periodicals bound each year; the undertaking of a "Dictionary of Western place-names," to be prepared and published by the library; and installation of new and hygienic chairs, of water coolers, and the mimeograph. The customary list of donations and exchanges is not given, as "25 per cent. of the total content of the annual report need not be, as heretofore, devoted to linear report of each free or ten-cent imprint received by this library."

Mr. Lummis treats at more or less length all the subjects summarized above; his comments, while suggestive and practical, are frequently marked by slurs cast upon the previous administrations.

In addition, the report ranges lightly over many general themes. Custom has not yet staled the infinite variety of Mr. Lummis' library opinions, and they are distinctly unfavorable to anything that savors of the name of Dewey. He adds to the gayety of nations by a two-page analysis of the Decimal classification, designed to show its unfitness in subject groupings; of the "A. L. A. catalog" he says, "if its general content is as worthless as its departments on California, Arizona and New Mexico, it should be kept only in our case of curios;" and he pays his respects to the form of spelling followed by the American Library Association "after a lonely fashion of its own."

In language inspired by appreciative study of this report, Mr. Lummis seems to be the sort of person who is calculated to make things hum.

Madison (Minn.) P. L. The opening of the Carnegie building was celebrated on Monday evening, Jan. 22, when exercises were held in the town hall before an audience of 600 people. On the following day the library was open for use, and over 150 books were issued. During the first week 606 books were drawn, of which 249 were children's books and about 145 non-fiction. The building, which cost \$8000, is admirably located on the main street opposite the city hall and auditorium. On either side of the entrance are the reading-rooms, well provided with newspapers and periodicals and made attractive by a brick fire-place and cosy corner, and green shaded lights on the reading tables. Opposite the entrance is the book-room with shelving around the walls under the high windows. On either side of the book-room are the reference room and librarian's room. In the high basement, a rest room for farmers' wives will soon be opened.

Marion (Ind.) P. L. On Feb. 28 the library opened its second annual art loan exhibi-

tion, which was continued until March 13. Besides paintings the exhibition included pottery, wrought metal, Indian and other curios.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (28th rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1905.) Added 9001; total 163,612. Issued, home use 680,022 (fict. 36.1 per cent.; juv. fict. 32.4 per cent.) New cards issued 13,855; cards in use 29,400.

New York City. Strong criticism of the city expenditure entailed by Mr. Carnegie's gift of library buildings was made in a public speech on Feb. 12 by Controller Herman A. Metz, who characterized Mr. Carnegie's library giving as "gold brick philanthropy." In explanation of his attitude Mr. Metz made through his secretary on Feb. 13 this statement: "There is a general impression that when Mr. Carnegie offered to give \$5,700,000 and the offer was accepted, that the city received the money. That is not the case. The city never got a dollar, and Mr. Carnegie alone knows where the money is. It is certain none of the principal has been spent. An average of three libraries or library buildings a year have been erected. For each of them Mr. Carnegie gives \$80,000 toward the construction of the building. The city has to buy the site, and sometimes the site costs \$150,000, then there are architects to be paid, books to be bought, with furniture, and the library as a whole maintained. Now, if the entire amount of \$5,700,000 had been handed over to the city, a fund could be created by reinvesting the full interest, which would help maintain the libraries and relieve the city of a burden."

New York Mercantile L. (85th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 6397; total 235,947. Issued, home use 110,090 (Eng. fict. 66.22 per cent); ref. use 8018. Membership 4446, of which number 1701 are members of the Clinton Hall Association and thus entitled to use the library. Receipts \$32,100.08; expenses \$29,091.23 (salaries \$9047.92, books \$7839.54, periodicals \$618.06, binding \$403.30, catalog \$412.56, delivery service \$3019.45.)

The delivery service, by wagon and messengers, at members' residences amounted to 34,310 v.; by mail and express 4543 v. were sent to members.

New York P. L. Statistics for the reference and circulation departments for the calendar year 1905, are given in the library's January *Bulletin* as follows:

Reference department: Added, 56,374 v., 108,811 pm., of which 14,355 v. and 31,947 pm. were gifts. Cataloged, 37,016 v., 40,112 pm.; total cards written 92,316. Total no. readers, 201,227; 677,946 v. were consulted by 160,172 desk applicants, exclusive of use of free reference shelves. "There are now on the shelves of the Astor and Lenox branches available for readers 685,428 v. and 270,612 pm. These with the 543,955 v. in the circulation depart-

ment, give a total of 1,499,995 pieces in the whole system."

Circulation department (35 branches): Issued for home use 4,116,750 v.; 463,246 readers consulted books from the shelves; total no. readers 594,119. 108,314 v. were accessioned, giving a total of 543,955 on the shelves. Circulation branches have increased from 28 on Jan. 1, 1905, to 35 on Jan. 1, 1906, seven having been established or opened during the year as follows: 67th street branch, on Jan. 20; Port Richmond, March 18; Mott Haven, March 31; Kingsbridge, May 19; 135th street, July 14; Tremont, July 22; 96th St., September 22.

Norfolk (Va.) P. L. (Rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 1742; total 13,132, of which 5749 are fiction. Issued, home use 97,750; reading room use 1769 (fict. 88,416.) In the children's department 2646 v. were drawn for home use, and 784 for reading room use. No account of use of reference books is kept. New registration 3457; total registration 6407 (children's registration 396.) Receipts \$5632.56; expenses \$5583.23 (salaries \$2783.50, books \$1115.25, building account \$1405.75, binding \$216.45, periodicals \$183.75, heating \$108.75, electric light \$123.27.)

More books are greatly needed to meet the demand caused by the change of the library to a free public institution. Mr. Sergeant, the librarian, says that the library is reaching every section of the city, and that registration continues to increase at about the rate of 200 per month. He calls attention to the extent and richness of the library's newspaper collection, which includes about 307 volumes, running from 1802 to the present time.

North Dakota, Libraries in. At the recent organization meeting of the North Dakota Library Association, a brief review of the libraries of the state was given by Walter L. Stockwell, state superintendent of public instruction. He said in part:

"There are four cities of this state which have been provided with buildings by Mr. Carnegie: Fargo, Grand Forks, Valley City, and Grafton. The women's clubs in the various communities of this state have established and are fostering a number of libraries, among them, Wahpeton, Devil's Lake, Cando, Langdon, and Lakota. There are libraries at Ellendale, Mandan, Jamestown, Carrington, Casselton, Park River, and a number of other towns maintain some sort of public library. In connection with the department of public instruction we are carrying on library work of considerable importance. We have had for the last eight years a system of travelling libraries designed particularly for public schools in districts which are not able to equip libraries for themselves. We now have upwards of 175 travelling libraries, and expect within two

months to add to that number at least 25 new travelling libraries. These libraries are selected with the utmost care. They contain from 40 to 60 volumes each, and are paid for by state appropriation. All that is necessary for any school or school district to do is to send application to our department, guarantee the freight and safe return, and they receive these books, which may be returned to our office, or to the county superintendent. This has proven, especially in the last two or three years, to be of great benefit, and the demand which has been made upon our department for these travelling libraries has been greater than we could supply." It is proposed to publish the transactions of the North Dakota Library Association meeting, and to include therein a statistical report on the libraries of the state.

Owatonna (Minn.) P. L. The contest between a majority of the library board and the citizens, regarding the continuance in office of the librarian, Miss Maude Van Buren, has been closed by the success of the directors in their refusal to re-elect Miss Van Buren. The situation was fully reported in January L. J. (p. 39), up to the withdrawal of the librarian first elected to succeed Miss Van Buren. At the January meeting of the board, the five opposing directors were conspicuous by their absence, so that no business could be transacted. The president and secretary of the board held that Miss Van Buren's election the previous year was for no definite period, and that she should hold the position until a successor should be elected. At their urgent request, Miss Van Buren continued in office through January. The opposing directors, however, secured an injunction upon the city treasurer, preventing Miss Van Buren from drawing salary after Jan. 1, 1906, in view of her not having been re-elected by the board. The February meeting of the board was attended by a large number of citizens, who made earnest protest against Miss Van Buren's displacement; a formal application for re-election was also presented by Miss Van Buren, at the request of the citizens' committee. The petitions were of no avail, however, and the directors, by vote of five to four, refused to re-elect Miss Van Buren, and then elected Miss Josephine Morton, former assistant librarian, to serve as librarian at \$50 a month, and Miss Leila Gausewitz as assistant librarian, at \$30 a month. Miss Gausewitz has had no previous library experience. The Minnesota State Library Commission *Bulletin* says: "By this action the board has effected a saving of \$25 per month in the salary list. As the finances of the library are in excellent condition, there was no necessity for this economy, and the board can give no good reason for thus defying the expressed wish of the public whom they represent."

Miss Van Buren has accepted the position

of head cataloger in the library of the University of Iowa. Before her departure from Owatonna, a public reception was given in her honor, on the evening of Feb. 15. It was planned and carried out by the five women's clubs of the city, and was attended by several hundred persons. A feature of the reception was the presentation to Miss Van Buren of a gold watch, the gift of the citizens of Owatonna, in public appreciation of her services. The senior class of the high school also presented her with an engraved souvenir spoon.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L. In submitting estimates recommended for city expenditures for 1906 City Controller John B. Larkin, on Jan. 30 strongly objected to any increase in the library appropriation, which the directors had asked should be raised to \$250,000, or \$68,000 more than previously. Instead of any increase, Mr. Larkin recommended that the annual appropriation be withdrawn altogether and that the library be so reorganized as to form an annex to the technical school, with an annual allowance of \$50,000. He said: "The library has, after 10 years of open house, an appropriation from the city of more than \$1,100,000; has 194,000 volumes on its shelves and a pay roll as long as the moral law. Last year, out of \$158,000 given it by the city, it allotted \$30,000 for books, \$52,000 for care of the library and \$40,000 for care of building, or \$122,000 to care for and circulate 194,000 volumes, or 63 cents a volume. As the library stands now, it certainly has outlived its usefulness and outgrown in its demands any fair measure of help this city could be expected to give. Its endowment by private subscription is the only other alternative."

A statement in refutation of Mr. Larkin's attack was immediately issued by the library board, pointing out that the city appropriations defrays not only cost of the entire library administration, but also a considerable amount of the building maintenance cost of the departments of art and science of the Carnegie institute. Statistics of the use of the library were given, to prove that the statement that it has outlived its usefulness "is absolutely without foundation." In his final estimates, the controller receded in a degree from his first radical intentions, and recommended that the library appropriation be made \$125,000, or \$33,000 less than that of the previous year. The city council, on Feb. 26, acted on the appropriations ordinance, and granted the library \$200,000.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. (60th rpt., 1905.) Added 5014; total 128,053. Issued 123,922 (fict. incl. juv. .676 per cent); attendance 196,486. New members 668; total membership 3774.

A special membership fee of \$2 a year for teachers has been granted and in consequence 205 teachers have become members. The total circulation of the year exceeds by 5674

that for 1903, which was the largest previously recorded in the history of the library.

Savannah (Ga.) P. L. (3rd rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 613; total not stated. Issued, home use 66,294 (fict. 60,382). No. visitors 11,852; no. borrowers, "over 6000."

"There appears to have been during the year a very marked increase of interest on the part of the public, not only in the public library of this city, but throughout the South."

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. (15th rpt., 1905.) Added 3387; total 51,765 (35,383 for circulation, 16,382 for reference). Issued, home use 121,608; lib. use 5406 (fict. 50.76 per cent.; juv. fict. 17.22 per cent.). New registration 4001; cards in force 8378. Receipts \$15,599.76; expenses \$14,723.85 (salaries \$6521.50, books \$2261.12, binding \$615.83, periodicals \$351, insurance \$567, heating \$636.96, lighting \$549.39, stationery and printing \$369.06). "Bookbinding done for the library in 1905 included 764 volumes newly bound, and 1093 volumes rebound or reset in original covers. The binding of magazine volumes has of necessity been again almost entirely neglected, because of inadequate appropriations." The use of the young people's department of 3300 v. has considerably increased, the total circulation being 20,936.

U. S. Geological Survey L., Washington, D. C. (Rpt., 1904-5.) Added 2661; total 58,681; 1800 v. were bound during the year.

"The work of cataloging the publications of the state geological surveys was continued. All of the eastern and southern states, except New York and Pennsylvania, are completed and also a portion of the central western states. The work of cataloging the sections of petrology, mineralogy, and crystallography is completed. By arrangement with the Librarian of Congress, these cards were sent to him to be printed, and printed cards are now available for all the state surveys cataloged and also for the greater part of the books on petrology and mineralogy. The monographs, bulletins, water-supply papers, and professional papers of the Survey have all been cataloged, and printed cards are now available. The result of this work of co-operation with the Library of Congress is that all the prominent geologic publications are cataloged, and printed cards are available for the use of all libraries and individuals within a very short time after the publications are placed in circulation."

Warren (O.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was opened on the afternoon of Feb. 3.

Yonkers, N. Y. Woman's Institute L. Recent lectures and exhibits have been given at the library, including an address on "Book plates," by David McNeely Stauffer, on Feb. 8, illustrated by a large loan collection of book plates.

FOREIGN

Aberdeen (Scotl.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1905.) Added, lending dept. 1254; total 32,945. Added, ref. dept. 983; total 31,106. Issued, home use 336,780, a gain of 48,213 over the previous year (fict. 56 per cent.); ref. issue 23,423. No. borrowers 12,131.

This is the library's "majority" report—the 21st since its beginning in 1884—and also the record of "by far the most successful year" in its history. The increase in use has been very large, and in all its departments the library appears to be carrying on active and vigorous work. The extension scheme, entered upon five years ago, has been completed, and the last portions of this scheme—the new central reading room and the extended reference department, were made available to the public in May. The scheme now embraces four branch reading rooms for different districts, enlarged and improved central reading and reference facilities, and delivery stations at three of the branch reading rooms. "The funds available consisted of Mr. Carnegie's very generous donation of £10,500 and a sum of £1224 saved from revenue during the last three or four years, making, in all, £11,724. The cost of the scheme, when the accounts are finally paid off—certain sundries have yet to be dealt with—is estimated at £12,298, leaving a deficit of £574, on which the library is now paying interest."

University of St. Andrews L., Scotland. (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1905; in university library *Bulletin*, Jan., 1906.) Added 1795; expended for books £1004 18s. 5½d. Issued for home use to students, members of the faculty and others, 6206 v. to 371 readers.

Shelf room in the library itself has been exhausted, and it was necessary to use for this purpose the quarters previously given to the library store, and to transfer to offices in an adjacent college building the platforms, benches and other furniture formerly used in the store. About 180 lineal feet of shelving was installed and filled with books transferred from the north wall of the reading room gallery. "These tentative expedients for increased book accommodation cost more than they are really worth, inasmuch as they lead to great dislocation in the arrangement of the library without relieving the congestion where relief is most needed."

Gifts and Bequests

Clinton, Ill. On Jan. 31, Vespasian Warner, of Bloomington, Ill., offered to give \$10,000 for a public library building to his native town of Clinton, provided the town will furnish a site and agree to support the library.

Hardwick (Vt.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Judevine, of Hardwick, the li-

brary is made residuary legatee of her estate, estimated at \$10,000. The legacy is to be used as an endowment fund for purchase of books and running expenses.

Iowa State College, Ames. The economic library of the late George N. Catt, of New York City, has been presented to the college library by Mrs. Catt. It contains about 500 v.

Janesville (Wis.) P. L. By the will of the late Stanley Smith of Janesville, the library receives a bequest of \$500.

Carnegie library gifts.

Deep River, Ct. Feb. 13. \$5000.

Madison, S. D. Jan. 25. \$10,000.

Martinsville, Ind. Feb. 16. \$12,500.

Pallas, Ia. \$10,000.

South McAlester, I. T. Feb. 9. \$15,000.

Swarthmore (Pa.) College L. Feb. 4. \$50,000, on condition that an equal sum is raised for endowment.

Practical Notes

BATTERSHALL, Fletcher. Bookbinding for bibliophiles: being notes on the technical features of the well-bound book for the aid of connoisseurs; with a sketch of gold tooling, ancient and modern. Greenwich, Ct., Literary Collector Press, 1905. 9+132 p. il. sq. O. \$2.50.

Appeals to the collector and booklover. Gives facts about mending and repairing leather joints and sewing, edges and edge gilding, choice of leathers, head bands and covering, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' GAUGE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 9, 1906. 120:393.) il.

Eight claims are allowed for this patent.

BOOK SUPPORT. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 9, 1906. 120:347.) il.

A stall-like arrangement suspended from the top of a shelf to hold the book in place.

CARD INDEX DRAWER. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 9, 1906. 120:347.) il.

Eight claims are allowed for this patent.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CARD INDEX. (In *American Machinist*, Jan. 11, 1906. 29:58.)

A device on somewhat the plan of the loose leaf ledger put up in book form for the equivalent of 1000 cards, thus making it easy to be carried about.

Librarians

EDMOND, John Philip, librarian of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet, Edinburgh, and one of the foremost bibliographers of Great Britain, died in Edinburgh on Jan. 30 last, aged 55. Mr. Edmond was born and educated in Aberdeen and was for many years engaged in the bookbinding and publishing business there. In 1889 he was appointed assistant librarian at Sion College, and in 1891 became librarian to the Earl of Crawford, whose collection is famous among the great private libraries of the United Kingdom. This post he held until his appointment to the Signet Library in 1904. Mr. Edmond's bibliographical attainments first won recognition by his work on "The Aberdeen printers," 1884-8, and later, in 1890, by his association with the notable "Annals of Scottish printing," of which he was the general editor. During his connection with the Earl of Crawford's library at Haigh Hall, he prepared some of the most valuable issues in the important series of "Bibliotheca Lindesiana," among them the "Catalogue of Chinese books and manuscripts" (1895), "Catalogue of English broadsides, 1505-1897" (1898), "Catalogue of English newspapers, 1641-66" (1901), and "Catalogue of a collection of 1500 tracts by Martin Luther and his contemporaries, 1511-98" (1903). His work was of special value in its presentation of new material and of the results of extended original research. He had been since 1882 a life member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and was deeply interested in its work and a familiar figure at its meetings; and was at the time of his death president of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society.

ELY, Miss Sarah E., the first librarian of the Holyoke (Mass.) Public Library, died at her home in Holyoke on Feb. 7. Miss Ely was born in Holyoke, Oct. 31, 1840, was a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, and when the library was established in 1870 was appointed librarian, a position she held until about five years ago.

EMERY, Ernest W., assistant librarian of the Maine State Library, was on Feb. 23 appointed state librarian of Maine, succeeding the late Col. L. D. Carver. Mr. Emery has been connected with the state library for 15 years, and his appointment has been received with general satisfaction by the librarians of the state. He has been actively interested in the library work of the state, and is at present secretary of the Maine Library Association.

GOODRICH, Francis L. D., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the New York State Library.

HARRON, Mrs. Julia Scofield, of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed assistant in selection and an-

notation of books at the New York State Library.

HARTWIG, Otto. "Aus dem leben eines deutschen bibliothekars: erinnerungen und biographische aufsätze von Otto Hartwig" (Marburg, N. G. Elwert, 1906, 387 p. with portrait) is reviewed by A. Hortschansky in the February number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. The thousand and one details which make up a librarian's life hardly form promising material for a biography, and the best portrayal of Hartwig's individuality is to be found perhaps in these selections from his own writings. These are divided into three groups: 1, contributions to the story of Hartwig's life; 2, biographical sketches; 3, contributions to the history of Kurhessen. The reviewer deplores the absence of the reminiscences of his youth in which Hartwig often indulged in the last years of his life, "spoken essays of a peculiar charm," and adds that editor and publisher are to be thanked for this noteworthy addition to the small number of works on librarians. F. W.

HUNT, Edward Browne, chief cataloger of the Boston Public Library, died suddenly of heart disease on the evening of Feb. 9, while on a train from Boston to Dedham, Mass. Mr. Hunt was the son of Oliver and Alice Brown Hunt, and was born in South Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 19, 1855. He was a graduate of the Boston Latin School and also of Harvard College, class of 1878. After graduation, he acted for some time as private tutor in Philadelphia and Washington, and later accepted a position as assistant at the Boston Public Library. For the past 23 years he had been a member of the library staff, and for many years had been head of the catalog department. Mr. Hunt had decided literary and musical attainments, was an ex-president of the Papyrus Club and a member of the St. Botolph and Signet clubs; he had been for the past five years a member of the American Library Association. His home was in Dedham.

JEWETT, Dr. Walter K., of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed senior assistant at the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

NERNEY, Miss May C., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed secretary to Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York State Library. Since 1903 Miss Nerney has been at the head of the history section of the state library.

SELDEN, Miss Elizabeth, who has been for eight years assistant librarian of the Duluth (Minn.) Public Library, has resigned that position to accept one on the staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

STODDARD, Miss Florence Louise, formerly assistant in the Essex Institute Library, Salem, Mass., has been elected librarian of the South Norwalk (Ct.) Public Library.

WARD, Harry L. S., long connected with the manuscripts department of the British Museum, died in London on Jan. 28, in his 81st year. Mr. Ward was an accomplished scholar, best known by his "Catalogue of romances," which recorded for the first time the contents of the manuscript romance collections in the British Museum; he had completed also for the museum a "Catalogue of Icelandic manuscripts," which is still unpublished.

Cataloging and Classification

CLASSIFICATION OF LAW.—Since the publication in 1894 of the University of California classification of books, many of the subject divisions have been modified, extended, or very fully differentiated. The following classification of law, a subject which few librarians will care to tackle, is believed to be a satisfactory, workable one for a large general or university library. Special attention has been given to the number of books published on any subject, which are likely to be in an American library, and the notation is adjusted thereto.

J. C. ROWELL.

289 Law, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, General treatises.

- 289a Bibliography.
(Ref. to catalogs of law libraries A10)
- 289b Dictionaries.
- 289c Periodicals, Bar association reports.
- 289d History, Origin of law. [Hist. civil law 292d]
- 289f Law reforms. [Canon law 46]
- 289g Ethics. [Constitutional law 263]
- 289m Study, Education, Admission to bar. [Medical law 481]
- 289n Law Schools: publications, reports.
- 289w Wit, Maxims, Phrases.
- 289x Collected, Miscellaneous works, Essays.
- 289z Collective biography, Bench and bar.

290 Natural law. [See also 17]

- 291 International law, Admiralty, Maritime. [Treaties 84d]
- 291i International arbitration. [Lit. copyright A48]
- 291k Hague Tribunal.
- 291p Private international law, Conflict of laws, Aliens, Citizenship, Extradition, Naturalization. [Military law 624]

292 Roman, Civil law. General treatises; Analyses.

- Note.—Modern civil law goes under 293.
- 292d History of Roman law.
- 292e Ante-Justinian law, XII Tables, Texts, Commentaries.
- 292f Gaius. Texts, Commentaries.
- 292g Ulpianus. Texts, Commentaries.
- 292h Justinianus. Corpus Juris Civilis, and Commentaries.
- 292i Justinianus. Code. Texts, Commentaries.
- 292j Justinianus. Digest, Pandects, and Commentaries.
- 292k Justinianus. Institutes and Commentaries.
- 292l Justinianus. Novellæ, and Commentaries.
- 292n Post-Justinian law.
- 292p Rights of property; Possession.
- 292r Obligations, Contracts, Commercial law.
- 292t Rights of persons, Citizenship, Family, etc.
- 292v Criminal law.
- 292x Actions, Procedure.

293 National law. General; unclassified.

- Note.—National or state law on any subject, as Patents (294v), Taxation (295x) goes with the subject.
- 293d Ancient law (other than Roman). [Hebrew 21t]
- 293dg Greek.
- 293f Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman.
- 293g English.
- 293h French.
- 293i German; Salic.
- 293m Spanish; Spanish-American.
- 293n Swiss.
- 293u United States; Inter-state law.

294 Common law. General and elementary treatises.

294d Commercial, Mercantile law.

- 294e Agency, Attorney and client, Brokers and factors, Partnership.
- 294f Private corporations, Franchises.
- 294g Bailments and carriers, Railways, Innkeepers.
- 294h Banking.
- 294i Insurance, Average.
- 294j Negotiable instruments, Bills, Notes, Checks, Bonds, Stocks.
- 294k Bankruptcy, Assignment, Debtor and creditor.
- 294l Contracts, Sales (Personal property), Auctions, Obligations.
- 294m Guaranty and suretyship, Bonds (official), Pledges, Usury.
- 294n Combinations, Monopolies, Restraint of trade, Labor, Boycotts, Strikes. [Specific performance 295l] [Factory acts 295k]

294q Property law, Real and personal. Tenures.

- 294r Conveyancing, Deeds, Estates, Mortgages, Mortmain, Vendor and purchaser.
- 294rf Forms in conveyancing, Notaries public.
- 294s Lands, Boundaries, Easements, Eminent domain, Highways, Torrens system. [Farm law 507e]
- 294t Landlord and tenant, Fixtures, Dilapidations, Rent, Waste.
- 294u Mining law.
- 294v Patent law.
- 294w Waters, Irrigation, Riparian rights.
- 294x Wills, Inheritance, Annuities, Descent, Dower.

295 Law of Persons. [Probate law 296v]

- 295d Domestic relations, Family, Husband and wife, Parent and child, Guardian and ward.
- 295f Marriage and divorce.
- 295g Married women.
- 295h Master and servant, Apprentices, Employers' liability, Factory acts.

295k Torts. Damages, Damnum absque injuria, Deceit, Libel, Malice, Nuisances, Trespass. [Equity practice 296j]

295l Equity. Accidents, Charitable uses, Fraud and mistake, Negligence, Specific performance, Trusts and uses.

295n Administrative law: Public officers.

- [See also 256-]
- 295r Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners. [Diplomatic agents 291g]
- 295t Contested elections, and Cases. [President U. S. 281p]
- 295v Public service, Municipal corporations. [Official bonds 294m] [Sanitary law 485]
- 295x Revenue, Taxation.
- 295z Criminal law. Abduction, Arson, Assault, Forgery, Gaming, Homicide, Malpractice, etc. [Crime 304]

296 Procedure, Pleading and practice, Actions and defences, Limitations, Parties-at-law, Remedies.

[Criminal practice 296i

296e Antiquated customs, Benefit of clergy, Ordeal, Torture, Wager of battle, etc.

296f Forms, Entries, Clerks' assistants, Pleadings. [Conveyancing forms 294rf

296h Code practice, Rules.

296i Criminal practice, Rules.

296j Equity, Chancery Practice, Rules; Discovery, Injunction, Receivers.

296k English courts practice, Rules.

296m Federal courts practice, Rules.

296n State courts practice, Rules.

296p Evidence, Experts, Nisi prius, Oaths, Statute of frauds.

296q Jury system. [Grand Jury 296i

296r Judgment and execution, Attachment, Arbitration and award, Arrest and bail, Claim and delivery, Costs, Ejectments, Liens, Replevin.

296t Appeals, Extraordinary remedies; Special procedure, Assumpsit, Certiorari, Habeas corpus, Jurisdiction, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo warranto.

296v Probate law, Administrators and executors, Assets. [Wills 294x

297 Statute law, Codes.

297f California statutes.

Note.—In a general library, statutes relating to Education, Finance, etc., may be arranged with such subject, if preferred. See note under 293.

299 Reports, Digests.

299t Trials.

The BODLEIAN L. "Supplement to the staff-kalendar," somewhat extended in its 1906 issue, contains many interesting notes on rules and processes in force in that library in handling various classes of material. These include rules for stamping and foliating mss.; a scheme for calendaring charters, with miscellaneous rules for the calendarer; and a careful "Scheme for the new catalog of Laudian Greek mss.," followed by expository notes which bring out the importance of detailed record of style, illumination, line-endings, etc., in scientific cataloging, as "the surest road to sound induction and literary discovery." The "rules for the author catalogs of printed books and printed music," heretofore out of print, are also given in revised form. The "supplement" is well worth the careful attention of catalogers, despite its meticulous precision in registering non-essential details; it is proposed to revise and enlarge it yearly "until it becomes as far as possible a complete directory to the practice of the library"—a plan that might usefully be adopted by other large libraries.

BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY AND ITS CATALOGUE. (*In Edinburgh Review*, January, 1906, p. 117-136.)

An extremely interesting contribution to library literature. Reviews briefly but graphically the history of the building up of the museum collection, and the successive stages of its catalogs, printed and manuscript, from the two folio volumes of 1787 to the present series of 930 volumes, and then passes on to a critical consideration of the

catalog, its characteristics and defects. The chief points criticised are the pedantic precision in entry of well known writers (as Voltaire under Arouet, Montesquieu under Secondat, Fénelon under Salignac, etc.); the various forms of entry for different classes of anonymous works; continued anonymous record of anonymously published works after authorship is established; inconsistencies and difficulties entailed by the class divisions "Academies" and "Periodicals;" and insufficient record of contents or titles of volumes in composite sets (as Percy Society publications, which are entered only as "Percy Society. Early English poetry, ballads, and popular literature of the Middle Ages; edited from original manuscripts and scarce publications. 31 vols. Lond., 1842"). In conclusion, plea is made for the publication of a revised edition of the hand list of bibliographies, of which the last issue appeared 16 years ago; continuation of the subject-index of modern additions; and a revised enlarged catalog of the maps, plans and charts. The enumeration of the volumes of the catalog required for each letter of the alphabet will be of interest to those planning the allotment of space to numbers for the various letters of the alphabet, as these come into service of the library catalog. Incidentally reference is made to the hopeless condition of the binding work at the library. It is stated that the binding of most foreign current periodicals is at least six years behindhand, and some of them are said to be as much as 18 years behindhand. Another point referred to is that the trustees of the museum cannot reject any printed matter sent to the museum or dispose of any duplicates. As a result there is an accumulation of time-tables and all kinds of literature relating to pills and quack medicines, simply because the authorities are not permitted to use any discretion in the matter. The article evinces thorough technical knowledge, and sincere appreciation of the library's place and service in the world of scholarship.

CHICAGO P. L. Bulletin no. 73; Accessions from Dec. 1., 1905, to Feb. 1, 1906. 16 p. O.

— Special bulletin no. 6: selected list of books for boys. Chicago, January, 1906. 32 p. O.

A classed author list of books suitable for boys from 12 to 18 years of age.

CONNECTICUT P. L. COMMITTEE. Monthly book list, December, 1905. [Hartford, Ct., Feb. 17, 1906.] 22 p. O. (Book list ser. 12; library notes ser. 9.)

Besides the classed list of recommended books, contains annotated reading list on Japan and Russia.

HULME, E. Wyndham. The principles of cataloging. (*In Library Association Record*, February, p. 31-45.)

In three sections covering, 1, Indication of

"A natural and convenient frontier line between the author and subject catalog when these catalogs are published in separate sections;" 2, Classification of subject matter in subject catalogs; 3, Criticism of the Anglo-American code of cataloging rules. In section 1 Mr. Wyndham's contention is that works *about* an author, corporate body or institution should be indicated by reference or added entry under the main entry for such author, body or institution, in accord with the plan adopted by the British Museum and other catalogs for "Shakespeare," "Dante," etc., which is practically a combination of author entry with subordinated subject entry; this would result in having many sections of the classed catalog, simply referenced out to the author catalog. Section 2 touches briefly upon the difficulties of synonymous or partially synonymous class headings, and warns against acceptance of Cutter's subject rules as a sound basis for classification in the subject catalog. Section 3 reviews varying practice in author entry under pseudonym, family name, etc., and presents rules suggested as substitutes for those given in the provisional code of the international catalog rules committee (L. A. U. K. and A. L. A.)

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for January, besides its elaborate bibliography of Franklin, prints an interesting selection of "Letters of Benjamin Franklin on public affairs, 1773-1787," from the manuscripts in the library's collection.

NOTTINGHAM (*Eng.*) F. P. Ls., Central Lending L. Second supplementary author-list of fiction, poetry and the drama, 1900-1906. Nottingham [1906]. 32 p. O.

A title-a-line author list, two columns to a page; pseudonymous entries are in italics, and anonymous works appear in A under "Anonymous." There is brief indication of sequels and of date or subject of historical novels. There is a large representation of low-grade fiction—*Family Story-teller* series, Hume, Boothby, Corelli, Florence Warden, "John Strange Winter," "Rita," Col. Richard Henry Savage, etc.

PLAINFIELD (*N. J.*) P. L. Supplement to class list no. 1: English prose fiction added. November, 1900-December, 1905. [Plainfield] 1906. 24 p. nar. S.

The ST. JOSEPH (*Mo.*) F. P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains a short reading list on "Railroad rate legislation."

The SEATTLE (*Wash.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains a reference list on "Operas," covering besides the general subject Gounod and "Faust," Puccini and "La bohème," Verdi and "Rigoletto," and Wagner and "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser."

UNIVERSITY CLUB L. *New York City*. Selected list of books added, 1905. New York

City, 1906. 40 p. T. (Lib. bulletin, no. 9.) A classed list, annotated.

WORCESTER (*Mass.*) F. P. L. Finding list of music. Worcester, Mass., February, 1906. 92 p. O.

A fairly close classification, based on the Dewey system, "of all material in this library under any section of music." Critical works following the works themselves, thus mixing music and music-literature, is not, perhaps, the best arrangement in a public library finding list. The collection of music-literature, though not very modern, includes standard books, and is confined almost entirely to publications in English. It is strongest in biography, but unfortunately biographical analytics are made only for the "great masters." The library is weak on the music side, especially in instrumental, chamber, and orchestral music. Of the "classics" in all forms only the best known works appear. Under "scores" (presumably light operas) on p. 29, are entered "I pagliacci" and "Cavalleria rusticana!" There are about 1200 entries (including analytics), with no bibliographical details except dates of publication, shelf-numbers, and occasional contents-notes. Books in the 1904 "A. L. A. catalog" are indicated.

Bibliography

AMERICAN HISTORY. Wells, P. P. Books on American history published in 1904: annual supplement to Larned's "Literature of American history." (*In A. L. A. Booklist*, v. 2, no. 2. February, 1906. p. 40-59.)

Carefully selected and annotated; the supplements for 1902 and 1903 were issued in pamphlet form by A. L. A. Publishing Board as "Annotated titles of books on English and American history."

CANARY ISLANDS. Maffiote, L. Los periódicos de las islas Canarias; apuntes para un catálogo. I: 1758-1876. Madrid, Alonso, 1905. 170 p. 8°.

CHILD LABOR. Spargo, J. The bitter cry of the children, with an introduction by R. Hunter. N. Y., Macmillan, 1906. xxiii. 337 p. 20cm.
Notes and authorities: p. 307-323.

CHILD STUDY. Rowe, S. H. The physical nature of the child, and how to study it. N. Y., Macmillan, 1906. xvi, 211 p. 19½cm. Bibliography: p. 188-200.

ENTOMOLOGY. Literature of forest entomology. (*In* N. Y. State Museum. Memoir 8, p. 12-13. Albany, 1905.)

13 titles from 1857 to 1903, chiefly in N. Y. state and government publications.

FILARIA LOA. Annotated bibliography of *Filaria loa* (*In Journal of Infectious Diseases*, March 2, 1906. 3:77-90.)

Appendix to article by H. B. Ward: "Studies on human parasites in North America. I. *Filaria loa*."

FRANCE. *History*. Répertoire méthodique de l'histoire moderne et contemporaine de la France; rédigé sous la direction de G. Brière et P. Caron. 6. année: 1903. Paris, Cornély, 1906. xxxiv, 361 p. 8°.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin. List of works in the New York Public Library by or relating to Benjamin Franklin. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, January, 1906, p. 29-83.)

A notable contribution to Franklin bibliography, covering Bibliography, Manuscripts, Works by Franklin, Works about Franklin, Works printed by Franklin, Portraits, etc., of Franklin. The list of portraits is elaborate, recording 307 numbered entries and followed by a double-column index of painters or engravers.

FRENCH LITERATURE. Catalogue général de la librairie française. T. 16 (Table des matières des t. 14 et 15, 1891-1899.) 2. fasc.: Clubs-Kystes. Paris, Nilsson, 1905. p. 241-532. 8°.

FRENCH POETRY. Lachèvre, Frédéric. Bibliographie des recueils collectifs de poésies publiés de 1597 à 1700. t. 4, Supplément (Additions, corrections, tables générales). Paris, Leclerc, 1905. 8+335 p. 8°.

GEOGRAPHY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904] J: Geography, mathematical and physical. London, 1905. 8°.

GEOPHYSICS. Bibliography of geophysics, in preparation by F. B. Weeks, under grant of the Carnegie Institution, is reported upon in Carnegie Institution year book, 1905. "The work has been conducted by Mr. Weeks for a period of seven months, April 1 to Oct. 1. The references are being brought together under the following general heads, leaving the minor subject heads to be determined after all of the literature has been examined: General works and text books; bibliography; periodicals, cosmical physics, divided into earth-moon system, meteorites, origin, constitution; origin of earth, divided into nebular and other hypotheses; movement of earth in space; rotation of earth in space; terrestrial magnetism; electric earth currents; auroras; earth's interior, divided into magmas, rocks, igneous rocks, and vulcanism; lithosphere, divided into origin, etc., and diastrophism; metamorphic rocks; sedimentary rocks; ore deposits; earthquakes, atmos-

phere; hydrosphere; climatology; glaciology; geologic processes; physiography; ocean topography; and geologic history."

GREEK PAPYRI. Hohlwein, Nicolas. La papyrologie grecque; bibliographie raisonnée (ouvrages publiés avant le 1. janvier 1905). Louvain, Ch. Peeters, 1905. 178 p.

HAGUE. Marle, R. van. Bibliographie van 'sGravenhage. 'sGravenhage, W. P. van Stockum, 1905. viii, 50 p. 8°.

HEAT. Subject list of works on heat and heat-engines (excluding marine engineering), in the library of the Patent Office. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1905. 199, [1] p. 16cm., (Patent Office Library ser., no. 16; Bibliographical ser., no. 13.)

HEREDITY. Woods, F. A. Mental and moral heredity in royalty. N. Y., Holt, 1906. 8°. Bibliography: p. 308-312.

HOSPITALS. Girard, W. P. Bibliography of hospital sanitation and architecture. (*In American Architect and Building News*, January 6, 1906. 89:6-7.)

Arranged under: English and American books; German books; Reports, articles and pamphlets—German, English. Titles are arranged according to year of publication.

HURON RIVER VALLEY. Transeau, E. N. The bogs and bog flora of the Huron River Valley. (*In Botanical Gazette*, January, 1906. 41:17-42.)

Followed by a bibliography of 61 titles.

IMMIGRATION. Hall, P. F. Immigration and its effects upon the United States. N. Y., Holt, 1906. 8°.

Bibliography: p. 369-374.

INCOME TAX. Meyer, H. Die einkommensteuerprojekte in Frankreich bis 1887. Berlin, Heymann, 1905. xii, 190 p. 23cm. Contains bibliographical references.

MANUSCRIPTS. Madrasah College Library, Calcutta. Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the library of the Calcutta Madrasah; by Kamálu'd-dīn Ahmad and 'Abdu'l-Muqtadir; with introd. by E. D. Ross. Published by order of the government of Bengal. Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, 1905. 1 p. l., iv, 38, 115 p. 24cm.

MATHEMATICS. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904] A: Mathematics. London, 1905. 8°.

MEDICINE. New York State L. Bulletin 99,

Additions 6: Medical serials; with bibliography of cerebro-spinal meningitis; comp. by Ada Bunnell, medical librarian. Albany, 1905. p. 410-448. O.

In three sections: 1, Periodicals; 2, Society transactions and reports; 3, Public health reports and vital statistics.

MENINGITIS. Bunnell, Ada. Bibliography of cerebro-spinal meningitis. (*In* New York State L. Bulletin 99, Additions 6: Medical serials [etc.]. Albany, 1905.)

In two divisions: List of articles in the New York State Medical Library, January, 1895-September, 1905: List of articles not in the New York State Library, January, 1904-September, 1905.

MUSIC. Villanis, L. A. Piccola guida alla bibliografia musicale. Torino, fratelli Bocca, 1906. 63 p. 16°.

PHILOSOPHY. Rand, B. History of philosophy: a selection of standard works in the English language. (*In* Boston Public Library *Bulletin*, February, 1906. p. 55-65.)

An excellent compact and practical bibliography, in two divisions: Histories, and Philosophers. In the second part entries are alphabetic under philosophers' names, giving first original works and then biographical or other works about the philosopher or his system, alphabetically arranged by author. Publishers, dates and prices are given.

PRINTING. Boston Public Library. A list of books on the history and art of printing and some related subjects in the Public Library of the city of Boston and the libraries of Harvard College and the Boston Athenæum; published in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. Boston, Public Library, 1906. 2 p. l., 38 p., 1 l. 25½cm.

—Nijhoff, W. Bibliographie de la typographie néerlandaise des années 1500 à 1540. Livre 13-15. La Haye, Nijhoff, 1905.

—Watkins, George Thomas. Bibliography of printing in America; books, pamphlets and some articles in magazines relating to the history of printing in the new world; with notes. Boston, published by the compiler, 1906. 32 p. O. \$1. [300 copies.]

The compiler, in a short preface, says: "I trust that those who make use of this little book, the first of its kind, will pardon all omissions and commissions. The work was undertaken because of my love of the subject.

I am a printer on one of the Boston morning newspapers and what spare time I have had during the last several years has been spent in gathering the following titles. A good number of the books described are in my own collection, but the majority of the titles were taken from books on printing in the Boston Public Library." Works relating to Franklin have been left out, on account of their inclusion in the various Franklin bibliographies and catalogs. The bibliography is in one author-alphabet, with frequent annotations; it is creditable in material and appearance, though often untechnical and inconsistent in method.

RHETORIC AND COMPOSITION. Text-books in rhetoric and composition: report of standing committee on aids in teaching English of New England Association of Teachers of English. (*In* *School Review*, January, 1906. 14:1-33.)

More than one-third of this report is given up to two annotated lists of text-books; one for elementary schools of 23 titles, and the other for secondary schools with 27 titles. The annotations are very comprehensive.

TUBERCULOSIS. Ruck, Carl von. Immunization of tuberculosis, with special reference to the methods of Prof. Von Behring. (*In* *Medical Record*, January 20, 1906. 69: 85-91.)

Followed by a bibliography of 78 titles.

WOMEN. ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. List no. 6: Women and home: children, cooking, house decoration, house management, servants, sick room, sewing, women and girls. St. Joseph, Mo., February, 1906. 8 p. Tt.

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE. Delcourt, R. Les résultats de l'assurance contre les accidents du travail. Paris, Rousseaux, 1905. 8°.

Bibliographie: p. 375-384.

WRITING. Chamberlain, Edward F. Acquisition of written language by primitive peoples. (*In* *American Journal of Psychology*, January, 1906. 17:69-80.)

Treats of the psychology of language learning on the part of North American Indians, and is followed by an annotated bibliography of 21 titles.

ZOOLOGY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 3d annual issue [1903] N: Zoölogy. pt. 3: Subject catalogue: Vertebrata. London, 1905. 8°.

BALLADE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

Suppose in Roorbach you should look
For what you can't in Kelly find,
And then you do not tree the book,
Why pick up Lowndes and go it blind;
Throughout the Ref. Cat. you may wind,
Perhaps the Trade List cuts the knot;
Go home to dinner; when you've dined,
Try Petzholdt, Stein and Watt!

But if you've searched in every nook
And then if Lorenz proves unkind,
While e'en Brunet your cause forsook,
Till o'er Vicair you've loud repined,—
Cheer up! call Kayser to your mind,
Don't touch Georg, you'll curse your lot,
And if you tear the leaves you're fined,—
Try Petzholdt, Stein and Watt!

If Heinsius has by hook or crook
Your faith in Hinrichs undermined,
Your goose will Salvá surely cook;
A course through Hoepli then is lined,
Haym and Hidalgo are designed
To fool you then if Bruun does not,—
Antonio Vetus be maligne,—
Try Petzholdt, Stein and Watt!

Envoy

Halvorsen, you're not fit to bind!
Pinto de Mattos, you're all rot!
Get wise, the Nordisk Bog's declined—
Try Petzholdt, Stein and Watt!

E. L. P.

Notes and Queries

ELSON'S "UNITED STATES."—The text of "The new illustrated history of the United States," by Henry W. Elson, now being advertised by the Review of Reviews Co., appears to be the same as that of Elson's "History of the United States of America," Macmillan, 1904. The plates are different, but the pages sent are quite easily verified, the text being the same.

NELLIE J. COMPTON,

Acting librarian, University of Nebraska.

AMERICAN IMPRISONED SAILORS IN JAPAN.—Can any of the librarians in the United States give any instances of narratives in print of American sailors, or whalers, shipwrecked on the coasts of Japan, and kept as prisoners by the Japanese, before Commodore Perry's arrival in 1853, followed by the treaty of 1854?

It is believed that from 1815 to 1853 many scores of our countrymen saw the interior of Japan involuntarily. Whether in Hawaii or in the old United States territory, there must be, I imagine, manuscript or printed accounts of these waifs, and of some of their own obscure narratives, time, place, etc. I should be glad to know.

WM. ELLIOT GRIFFIS,

Author of "The Mikado's empire," "Japan: in history, folk-lore," etc., Ithaca, N. Y.

MATERIAL ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS WANTED.—

The undersigned is making a study of library architecture, with special reference to buildings of \$75,000 or under, and will be under many obligations to librarians of buildings coming within that figure, who will send plans and views of their buildings at an early date.

ALBERT REED,

Librarian, Public Library, El Paso, Tex.

LITERATURE ON ADVERTISING.—In the *National Advertiser* for Dec. 16, 1905, appeared an article entitled "A lack in libraries," calling attention to the fact that books on advertising are not sufficiently represented in public library collections. "There are now at least 50 good books on live subjects relating to the art and the science of advertising." This subject, it is pointed out, "is so large now, and there are so many people interested in learning something about every phase of the science, that it is surprising that more attention has not been paid to it by libraries." . . . "We can conceive of no library—even of those devoted to the literature concerning a particular business, such as insurance libraries—which would find it inconsistent with their policy to incorporate some works on this important and fascinating subject. There are a large number of reading-rooms in the country connected with clubs, chambers of commerce, young men's and young women's Christian associations and young men's Hebrew associations, etc., which are not complete until they have some standard work on advertising for easy reference."

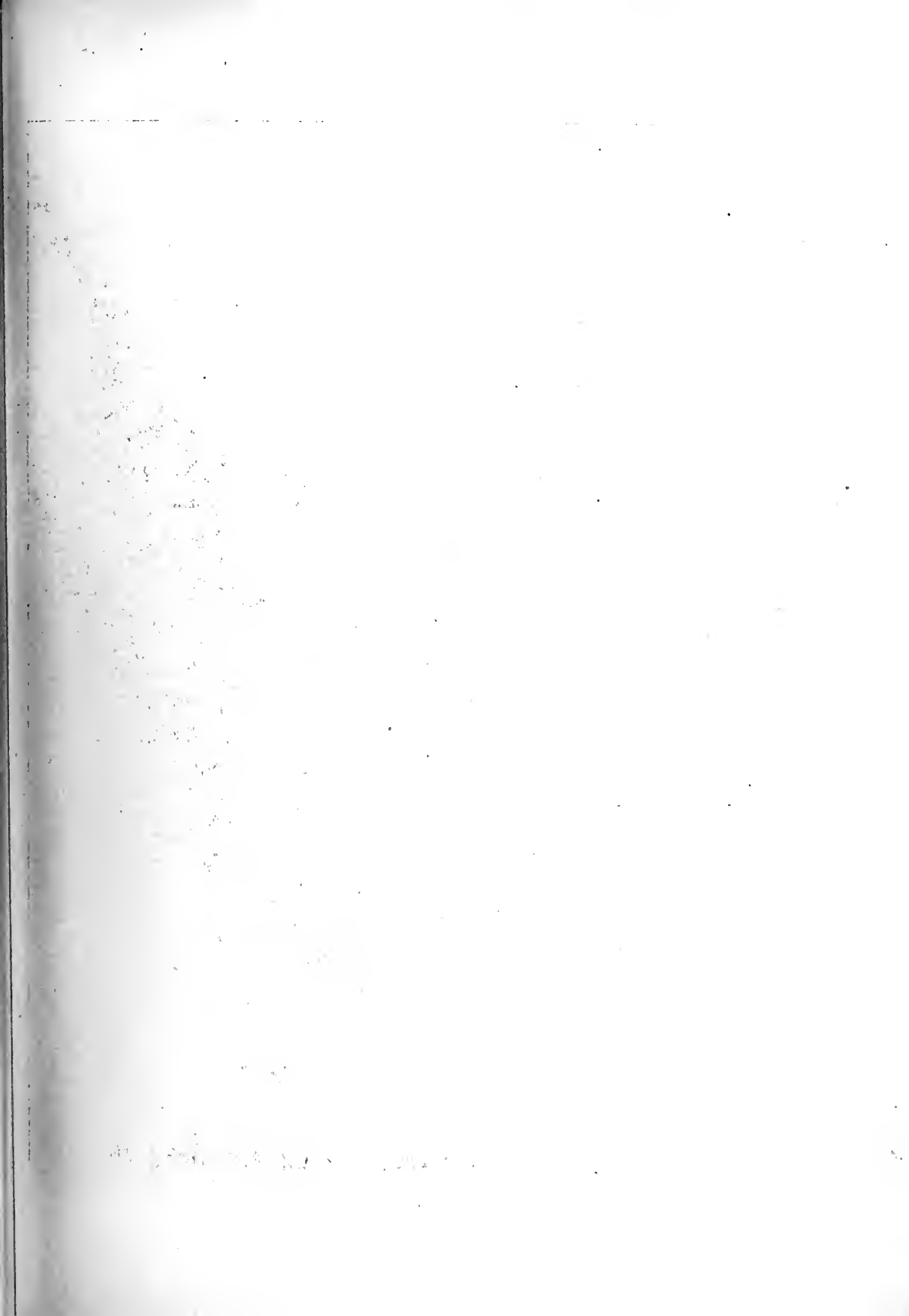
THE BEGINNING OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Mr. William Garrott Brown's recently published life of Oliver Ellsworth contains a paragraph which forms an interesting addition to the first chapter of Mr. Johnston's "History of the Library of Congress." It is on pages 97-98, and reads as follows:

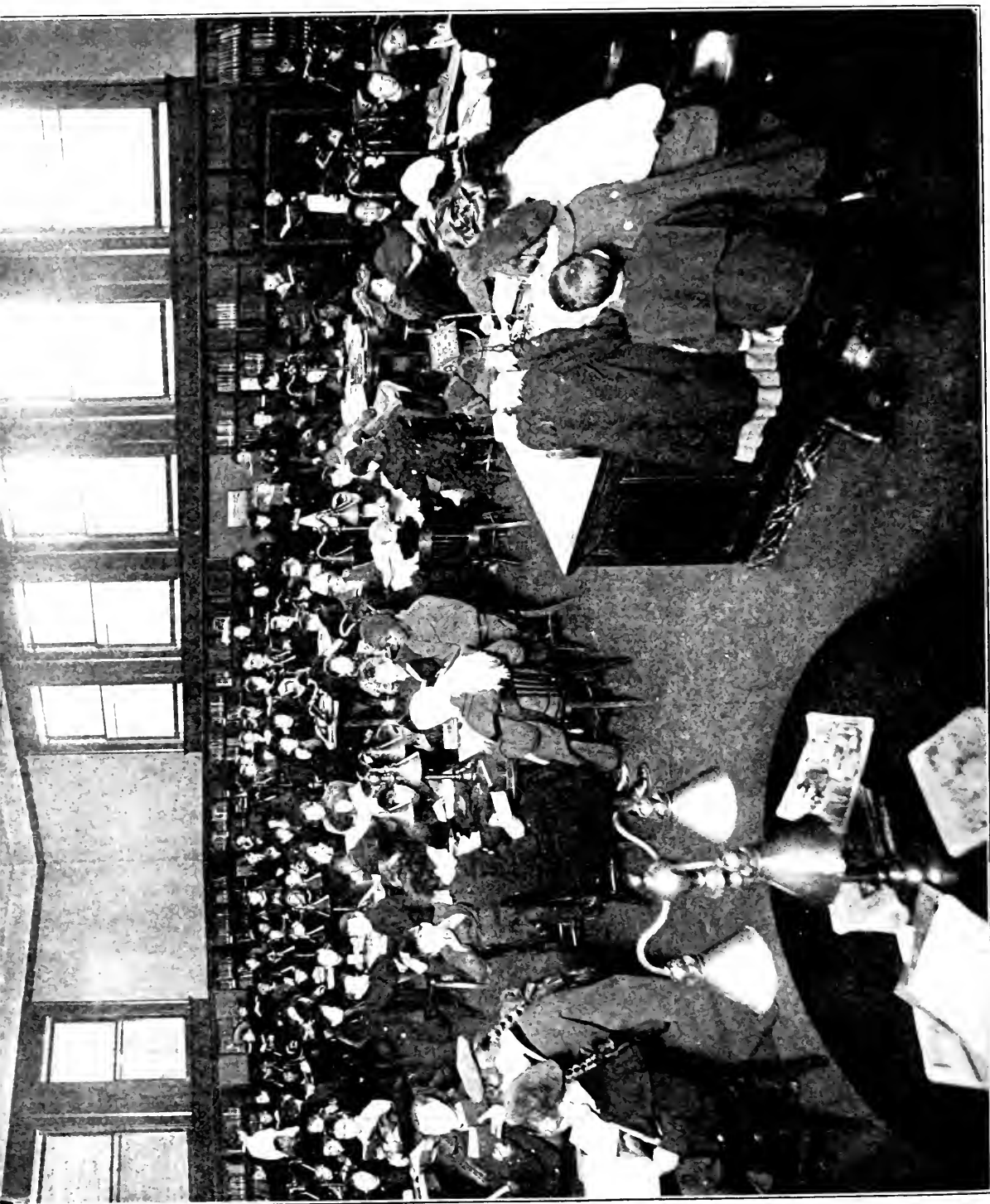
"A few days later [on 23 Jan., 1783], with Hamilton and Madison, he reported in favor of a treaty of amity and commerce with the Netherlands. In this report . . . there was enclosed the treaty itself and a series of forms and blanks for the various interchanges of officials and of courtesies which it called for. 'Both the committee and Congress,' Madison remarks, 'were exceedingly chagrined at the extreme incorrectness of these national acts.' The debate that followed led to a motion for the purchase of a few books of reference for use of Congress, and that motion was, no doubt, the beginning of the history of the libraries of Congress and the department of state. But it was not the actual beginning of those libraries. Not even 'a few hundred pounds' could be spared for such a purpose."

Madison's account of the debate on the question [Writings, ed. Hunt, 1: 318-19], to which Mr. Brown refers, is exceedingly interesting; but is too long to be reprinted here.

A. C. TILTON,

Wisconsin State Historical Society.





THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 31

APRIL, 1906

No. 4

THIS annual School Number of the JOURNAL is devoted, as usual, to the presentation of ways and means by which public libraries and public schools are working in common in the cause of good reading. Mr. Clark's brief statement of the three methods chiefly in vogue gives a fair idea of the machinery by which co-operation between libraries and schools is carried on in this country. There is a fourth method, which has been adopted in Great Britain to some extent, which seems to promise almost better results—the establishing of a joint "library-school" commission or board to control the school work of the libraries, and the providing for the maintenance of this work from a special "library-school" fund. It is evident that the relations of library and school on what may be called the mechanical side need to be more carefully worked out than has yet been done; but it is evident also that the uneven and inadequate methods now in vogue have resulted within a very few years in an enormously increased and improved use of books by children and teachers in the routine of school work. One of the most significant indications of the growing importance of the library in school work is seen in the various efforts made to instruct teachers and children in the use of books. Nothing probably would be more effective in improving public taste in reading than the regular instruction of teachers in the use of books, so that they in turn might give to their pupils something more than a mechanical ability to read and a perfunctory acquaintance with selections from school classics. The instruction recently begun at the Dayton Public Library and undertaken in varying degrees by other libraries, is a step in a direction that means a great deal to both the school and the library. It should not be long before systematic instruction in the first principles of library use, and particularly in the choice of books for children, is a part of training in normal schools. In simpler form such instruction would be of the utmost value in high schools and in grammar schools—not touching minute or technical details, but giving a clear working knowledge of how to use books, how to handle them, and where to look for the information that books can impart.

It is a pleasure to note the proposed organization of a national association of French librarians, and the issue of the first number of a French periodical devoted to library interests. These steps, if followed out as effectively as now seems likely, should mean organized library advance for almost the only leading country of the world that has not yet fallen in line with the modern library movement. In Great Britain formal organization of librarians followed closely upon the beginnings of the American Library Association in this country; Germany, Italy, Austria have followed suit in later years; even in Australia a brave, though unsuccessful, attempt toward such organization has been made; but France, so progressive in all educational thought and activity has so far remained untouched by this spirit of associated library effort. This is the more surprising, as France has long been a centre for bibliographical enterprises and her librarians are famous for their contributions to scholarship and to the materials of research. Public library development, however, in the more popular sense of the term—the building up of public libraries as institutions for the use of the whole people and not peculiarly for scholars—has been limited very largely to the work of the Société Franklin and similar societies or religious bodies, and it is to the awakening of public sentiment favorable to this development that the French librarians have particularly to address themselves. The circular announcement of the proposed library association outlines also various means by which the efficiency of French libraries may be strengthened. Particularly interesting is the suggestion that the proposed association should undertake to revive and continue the index to French periodicals, initiated by M. Jordell—a project that would be extremely useful not only to the libraries of France but to all users of bibliographical tools.

SINCE the library conference at Atlantic City the third series of sessions of the copyright conference has been held in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, with the result that the concessions desired

by the great body of librarians, as represented by the delegates of the American Library Association with the approval of the Executive Board, as well as by a divided vote in Council, have been fully adopted as a part of the proposed code. In fact, the latest form of the draft goes somewhat farther, and instead of confining importations to books from the country of origin, excludes only those of American authorship. Under this latest scheme, therefore, a book of English or German authorship can be imported by libraries from any country. In the case of books by American authors, these may be imported when out of print in this country, but not otherwise. Thus the only modifications from the law of 1891 with which libraries are concerned are the limiting of the privilege of importation to one copy instead of two copies at one time; the proviso that importations without the consent of the copyright proprietor must be by official or incorporated institutions; and the prohibition of the importation of foreign editions of American authors, unless home editions are out of print. Certainly, this leaves little to be excepted to, unless a librarian is prepared to go to the length of disregarding authors' rights altogether; and after the corporate action of the American Library Association the movement originated by Mr. W. P. Cutter in starting what should more accurately be called a Library Anti-Copyright League in protest against the proposed revision, seems particularly *mal apropos*. It would be unfortunate should any considerable number of librarians seem to be put in opposition to the progress of this country toward recognizing as fully as other countries the rights of authors. —

JOSEPH SABIN began in 1851 the collection of titles for his "Bibliotheca Americana," or "dictionary of books relating to America," of which the first part was issued in 1867 and the first volume completed in 1868. Its early crudities were mitigated in the later volumes by the co-operation of Mr. C. A. Cutter, and in later years, especially after Mr. Sabin's death, Mr. Wilberforce Eames struggled manfully to complete the unfinished *magnum opus*, carrying it through the Smiths so far as the redoubtable John, whose bibliographical perplexities seem to have given a quietus to the undertaking. It has long been matter of re-

gret that the work stopped here, and it is good news therefore that the Carnegie Institution of Washington has in plan the completion of the enterprise, which, complemented by Charles Evans' creditable though not comprehensive "chronological dictionary" of books printed in the United States — his "American bibliography" — will furnish material for later bibliographical scholars.

AMONG the many gems of humorous literature that from time to time have sparkled in the gloomy depths of the *Congressional Record*, there have been few that equal the recent debate, therein chronicled, upon the Library of Congress, its scope and its functions. The debate over the items of the library appropriation recommended for the next fiscal year gave opportunity for this instructive exposition of guiding principles in library administration. Architecturally, says the statesman from Iowa, the Library of Congress is all very well; he views it with approval and delight. But it is the administration, as developed by the present librarian, that grieves and outrages him. Why should this library contain, and particularly desire, old and musty tomes which have been reprinted over and over again, when it could much more cheaply provide fresh modern copies, clean and attractive to handle? Are there any so-called students so foolish that in pursuing Shakespearean studies they would actually prefer an old dog-eared volume of "one of the original books of Shakespeare" to "a clean one in modern print?" Perish the thought! Another legislator views with distrust the practice of distributing printed catalog cards to subscribing libraries through the country. He sees in this the first step toward the disintegration of the library's entire collection; for, he logically inquires, if you begin with distributing card indexes, does it not follow that you will go on to distribute the books themselves, and then what becomes of your library? It should be added that these remarkable arguments were met in a manner that relieves the body of their hearers from the imputation of like opinions, and that as a whole the debate shows how assured a place in public appreciation and respect the Library of Congress has made for itself during Mr. Putnam's administration.

METHODS OF SCHOOL CIRCULATION OF LIBRARY BOOKS *

BY GEORGE T. CLARK, *Librarian of San Francisco (Cal.) Public Library*

THUS far three methods have been developed for the circulation of library books through the medium of the schools. Library books used simply for reference purposes either in the classroom or at the library I do not regard as within the scope of this paper. The method having the merit of greatest simplicity is that by which the pupils are sent directly to the library. The teacher assigns a list of books, some or all of which it is desired that the pupils shall read within an allotted time. This method is well adapted to those places where the library is accessible to all children. It is used to a certain extent even in a city as large as San Francisco, where through the medium of branches the library covers, though inadequately, a large territory. Notwithstanding these agencies, however, there are many children too remote from all library facilities for this method to be effective. Another drawback is the unfortunate psychologic phenomenon of all wanting to read the same book at the same time, and it is rare that the book fund will permit, even if it were judicious so to do (where the demand is not likely to be lasting), the wholesale duplication necessary to provide copies enough to meet the demand for a given book at a given time. One of the strongest arguments in favor of this practice of sending the pupils directly to the library is the development of the so-called library habit, which, once acquired, will be of lasting benefit. In view of the large number of young people whose school training does not pass beyond the grammar grades, too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of educating them in the use of books, so that the power to avail themselves of library resources shall be at their command, and shall be utilized when they shall have passed forever from the sphere of the schoolroom. It may be urged that this method by which books pass directly from the library shelves to the pupils' hands does not lie within the province of school circulation, but inasmuch as the circulation is the

result of the teacher's direction, the method properly deserves consideration under this head.

The second method is that by which books are lent to classes on teachers' cards. In San Francisco it is the practice to issue to teachers who desire them library cards good for one year. The cards are kept on file at the library and show simply the names of those teachers having an account on which books may be drawn for classroom use. The library provides a blank form of requisition on which the teacher may send for any books desired. The books are looked up. Those available are checked off on the list and with it are returned to the teacher after having been charged to his or her account. They may be kept for two weeks and are subject to renewal. The practice of granting special privileges of this character to teachers is almost universal, few or many restrictions in matters of detail being imposed, according to the influences potent in shaping the administration of the respective libraries.

This method answers very well where a few books are wanted now and then for collateral reading in the study of particular topics. The resources of the library can readily be made equal to any such demands, even though, as has been our experience, different schools pursuing similar studies request the same books at the same time. As the demand is recurrent, the same books being desired year after year, the library has added sufficient copies to meet all requests. But the effort on the part of some of the grade teachers to use this same method to get enough library books to distribute among their pupils for home reading has not been so successful. The difficulties in the way are several. In the first place, the books desired are usually those suggested by the course of study for home reading for cultural purposes. They are usually books for which there is a very considerable demand at the library at all times. Therefore, unless a special collection is set apart for school use there is no certainty that any considerable number of those

*Read before the California Library Association, Dec. 28, 1905.

sent for by the teachers will be available when wanted.

Again the matter of transportation is something of a burden even to enthusiastic teachers, and the fact that the books must be returned to the library at the end of four weeks does not allow sufficient time for all of the members of the class to have read them. Furthermore, the frequent transfer of books between the library and the schoolroom, in places where the method is used to any great extent, entails endless bookkeeping to keep the accounts straight. The books must be charged when they leave the library and discharged when they come back, and when they are returned on the instalment plan the malady is even more aggravated.

To obviate these difficulties a third method has found favor in many places. It is that of classroom libraries. Under this system the library has what it terms a "school duplicate collection" made up of those books suitable for circulation in the grades. Copies of the same books may be in the general collection of the library for circulation on demand, but the school duplicates are set apart exclusively for circulation through the classroom. These books are made up into lots of from 40 to 50 each, adapted to the requirements of the different grades for which they are intended. In some places there is no distinction made in the grades which shall be supplied with books, all from the kindergarten to the high school being equally favored; but many libraries omit the third and lower grades.

This system of circulating library books through the public schools has been extensively used in a certain large eastern city, and frequently described. In conversation with the librarian of that city I inquired whether he had met with any reluctance on the part of some of the schools to undertake the care and circulation of these classroom libraries. He replied in the negative, explaining that when the library first undertook this method of circulation its funds permitted the purchase of books enough to supply only about one-seventh of the schools in the city. In consultation with the principals this fact was made clear to them, and in consequence competition to be included in the favored seventh was very keen.

The books are packed in boxes or cabinets which may be used to shelve the books while they remain at the school. At the beginning of each term they are distributed to the schools or classes desiring them. In the matter of transportation the practice varies. In some places the board of education permits the use of the department wagons for that purpose, while in others the expense is borne by the library. The rule seems to be for the library to stand the expense if it has to, but to get the service from the board of education if it can. Accompanying the books are blanks by means of which, with very little effort, a complete record of the use of the books may be kept. To prevent unnecessary loss of books it is necessary for the names of the pupils borrowing them to be recorded, together with the dates when taken and returned. This may be done by the teacher in person or some responsible member of the class. The record is desired on the part of the library also for statistical purposes for reasons analogous to those which impel schools to keep accurate attendance registers. Once a month a library assistant visits the school, foots up the circulation records, looks over the books, withdraws any that may need binding or repairs, and in general looks out for the welfare of the collection. At the end of the term the entire collection is returned to the library. In the circulation of a large number of books in this manner some are necessarily lost, in some instances through accident or mishap, and in others through the attractiveness of the books. It is customary to give the principals discretion in the matter of enforcing the payment for accidentally lost or damaged books. As to the unaccounted-for books—in some instances, as for example in the city of Boston, the school department assumes the responsibility, while in others the library stands the loss.

It will be observed that by this system the objections noted to the method of issuing books on the teachers' cards are largely overcome. By having a special collection for school use and apportioning the books at the beginning of each term, there is no liability to disappointment by failure to get desired books. The transportation problem is cared for. There is no worrying about getting the books back on time, for they do not have

to be gathered up every four weeks and returned to the library. The classroom is designed to be large enough to furnish a suitable book for every one in the class. Hence there is no difficulty in finding enough to go around. In cases where teachers desire more latitude in the selection of books they are usually permitted to exchange any which they do not wish to retain; or, simultaneously with the classroom libraries they may also have the privilege of the teachers' cards, which enables them to get books desired for special occasions or special topics.

In behalf of the classroom library system it should be urged that it brings the public library in touch with many who otherwise might never see its books. Furthermore, the books presumably have been carefully selected after consultation between teacher and librarian, and are therefore books which it is eminently desirable to place before the children. As one prominent educator has remarked, "the children are exposed to the books." On the other hand, the pupil does not come into

as intimate relation with the public library as in the method first described.

In brief outline these are the three methods most frequently employed for the school circulation of library books. By the first the pupil goes to the library; by the second books are taken to the schools on teachers' cards; while the third method is the distribution of classroom libraries for periods of three months or longer. The second method is adapted for special purposes, as when certain books are wanted from the library to enlarge the opportunities for the study of given topics. But as a means for bringing the children in touch with good books which shall quicken the desire to read and develop a taste for the best literature, we must resort to the other methods, either or both, according to circumstances. Either the pupils must go to the library, or a small section of the library must be taken to the schoolroom. There is a definite end to be accomplished, and its accomplishment requires the united activity and effort of the school and the library.

IS THERE A NEED FOR INSTRUCTION IN LIBRARY METHODS BY THE NORMAL SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES? *

BY FRANK B. COOPER, *City Superintendent of Schools, Seattle, Washington*

THE library has an educational function quite as clear, if not so definitely exercised, as any of the formal educational institutions, and it has relations to all of them very clear and very close. It is no longer considered merely a depository and treasury of books, but a great silent university whose departments are as numerous as the various knowledges which the world has so far learned. It is not a mere aggregation of volumes, but a well organized agency of civilization. It has developed relations and facilities which require more than a mere acquaintance with books on the part of the user to get the most out of it in the least time.

The library is dependent for its efficiency upon the devotion of its administrators upon the one hand and upon the library sense and dexterity of its patrons upon the other. To

increase the number and variety of its patrons is one aim, to make them wise and skilful in its use is another not less important. It is carried to the doors of the people by the delivery station and branch library. It is finding the people, and now the people must be taught to find it, by learning how to use it advantageously. For in order that the library may enter into fullest service of the people, whose servant it is, the people must know how to use it. Emerson years ago urged the appointment in every college library of a professor of books who should teach students how to make advantageous use of it, and today there are in every library those who are assistants of the people to library use, in order that the people may be helped to know what to read, how to find what to read and how to read it. But far more important than assistance to adults is the training of the coming men and women, the people of the next

* Read before the California Library Association, Dec. 28, 1905.

generation, while they are still in school, so that under competent direction they shall early learn of the library and to value it; learn to love books and to have the habit of quest among books, and what is not less important, be put in the way of knowing where to look, how to look, and how to get what they may require of books.

This feature of the preparation of the library field is most interesting and vital. It is interesting because the response of children is so hearty and because that responsiveness promises so much for an improved library patronage; it is vital because the future efficiency of the library depends upon how boys and girls are taught to regard and use it.

Teachers, accustomed to think of text-book instruction as the primary and sufficient instrument of education, may have esteemed too lightly the value of less formal and obtrusive agents of instruction, and so they have not generally appreciated the advantage to their work and to their pupils of the wise use of library facilities. They, however, generally recognize the value to pupils of an acquisition of a taste for good reading, and of the benefits arising from coming in contact with good books, and in many instances such recognition on the part of the teachers, joined to an active desire to have it realized, has been helpful in the establishment of many school libraries and in securing a working relation with the public libraries.

It has not, however, fully dawned upon either teachers or public that the library as now constituted is an important feature of a child's environment, particularly of the school-child's environment; that being a part of his surroundings, it is something for him to know and something for him to master, in so far as he is able to master it. It belongs to him, and he must enter into possession of it, else some one has blundered. Formerly, it was the library that blundered, for the doors swung hard, the shelves were railed off and high, and the librarian grew stern when children came about; but now the doors swing easily inward or stand invitingly open, the shelves are free and the librarian's face is wreathed in smiling welcomes for all children. The next step is for teachers to see in the library a source of nutrition in the process of education, to recognize that children need to know more about the library and its contents, and

that they should be educated as to its productive use.

It is an indispensable equipment of the teacher, if he is to induce a taste for literature in children, that he shall himself know and love literature. His normal school or university training will have been incomplete if he has not drawn from his course in them something of the power and charm of books and an intimate knowledge of some of the best. But it is scarcely sufficient for him, either as man or teacher, if he is to receive largely as one and give largely as the other merely to have acquaintance with books. He must be prepared to put books under tribute and make them respond readily to his needs. This power is needed by him not only as a student, but also as a teacher, so that he may be ready and economical in preparation of his material for teaching. But his function as a teacher is further greatly increased in its scope and operation if he so instructs his pupils that they also through his instruction are put in command of books and library use.

It is not argued that a teacher's efficiency will be correspondingly increased by having technical knowledge of library economy, such as the professional librarian requires, but it is contended that a knowledge of the broader features of modern library methods and some experience under the training of an expert librarian will make a decided contribution to his skill as a guide of youth in things really worth knowing and doing. The initial establishment of vital relations between children and the public library must be made before they leave the public school, hence the further necessity for teachers with the librarian spirit who have something of the training of a librarian.

To make a practical test of this question, I recently addressed a letter to the 22 teachers of English and history in the Seattle high school, asking the following question: "Do you think that familiarity with the aims, organization and methods of the library, and of the measures used to make it a vital educational instrument constitutes a desirable element in a teacher's equipment?" and requested them to give a reason for the answer made. Twenty of the 22 are college bred, two are normal trained. Seventeen of the 22 replied with an unqualified affirmative, five answering in qualified terms. The same letter

also drew a positive affirmative from the principal of the high school and the supervisor of the primary school. I give a few of the representative answers:

"Familiarity with the aims and measures used to make the library a vital educational instrument would certainly be helpful to teacher and pupil."

"There is a familiarity with books, indexes, cyclopædias, etc., that goes a long way to assist teachers and pupils to find material wanted with least loss of time. Familiarity with Poole's index is indispensable where periodical literature is to be used. This familiarity, it seems to me, can only be acquired by contact with books themselves. I do not know whether a library course would help or not. If so, I would answer your question—yes. I doubt the value of any study of organization, methods of classification or cataloging further than enough to enable one to use the library intelligently."

"While I recognize the need of a broad training for teachers, I am not ready to say that I consider all stated in your question a part of the necessary equipment. In fact, while a general knowledge of the 'aims' and methods of making a library a vital educational instrument is desirable, I feel that the time spent on 'methods' of classification and cataloging can be spent with more profit on the elementary principles of our language and on the inspirational work of the study of literature itself."

"There is no doubt that a knowledge of library methods of classification and cataloging is not only desirable in a teacher's equipment, but also almost necessary. Without it one wastes a lot of time in a strange library. One gradually acquires that knowledge from experience, but we would arrive at it more quickly if such a course was offered in college."

"Yes, the pupils do not know how to use a library, hence we have to teach them, and we need to know."

"I taught in one institution where every student had to take what was known as the library course during his first term, whether he entered as a freshman or a senior. The course of study consisted of practical lectures given by the librarian to the students in the library, and illustrated in detail as to the use of the library. At the end of the course each student was given a personal and practical examination in the use of the library to prove that he knew how to make use of it with promptness and accuracy. This system was a great help to every department and I believe saved a great deal of time."

"I should consider such knowledge very desirable. It would save much time for both student and teacher, enabling the teacher when referring to a book to tell the student exactly where it is to be found, and just what part of it is valuable for the work in hand."

Readiness in the use of library material needs to be learned by all students and by many teachers."

"Yes, the library is the English teacher's laboratory. If she is not familiar with its aims, organization and measures to make the library a vital educational instrument, she is as helpless as would be a science teacher of twenty years ago in a modern laboratory."

"I think so. I did some work, helping catalog the books of the Y. M. C. A. It gave me an added interest in the books; it gave me a power with the books I did not have before. All books are more or less 'padded,' i.e., made up of what other books contain. In classifying one learns to see correlations and know better how to guide a pupil in his search for what is essential only."

"I think it most desirable. It is valuable for the teacher to know merely the names of books and their authority. It gives a teacher a grasp of lines other than his own. It makes the teacher a more competent guide to the student's reading. This knowledge on the part of the teacher economizes the student's time and energy."

This from the supervisor of primary teachers:

"I believe there is need for instruction in library methods, not alone by normal schools and universities, but by the high schools. I do not mean by this a course in technical library economy (this should be reserved for those specializing in this line), but a course covering those phases of the work that will help in the use of a public library, and the organization of a private one. A teacher's interest in and knowledge of the library should be developed systematically before she enters a normal or university, because I believe that familiarity with the sources of knowledge is quite as important these days as the possession of knowledge itself. In addition to such general work necessary to the understanding of any library, student teachers should be made familiar with books adapted to children of the special age they expect to teach."

"I believe the teacher's course should include instruction in the comparative value of dictionaries, indexes, cyclopædias and handbooks; also instruction designed to give knowledge of book reviews and magazines."

This testimony on the part of actively engaged teachers as to the desirability of a knowledge of library methods on the part of teachers is an indication of a need, provision for which should be made by the authority which is interested alike in the library and the school and responsible for the efficient discharge of their functions. To prepare teachers, and to render them as highly serviceable as training can make them is the

business of the normal school and college. To make teachers masters of subjects is highly essential, but it is also essential, only in less degree, that they shall be prepared while in training to make effective use of books, the instruments of knowledge. This can be done by affording in connection with the college or normal school a course consisting of instruction in library methods and practice in the library. This course should involve instruction in: 1, The history and organization of libraries, including library diffusion movements; 2, Bibliography; 3, Classifying and cataloging; 4, The character of reference books and how to use them; 5, The source of book supply and how to get and select books; 6, How to care for books; 7, The public library in the service of the school.

This last division should include information as to the establishment of relations between the library and school, and should emphasize the importance of having pupils get into direct touch with the library, so that the library habit will be started early. The relative value of the school library and library branch

at the school should be considered, for it is important that the local facility afforded should not displace the privilege and opportunity of the parent or public library. It is important that children should go to the big libraries, find their place there, becoming familiar with its opportunities, and imbibe its cultivating influences.

Some such course covering the ground indicated, taking from three to six months for its completion, will give breadth and reach to the teacher's work, and satisfaction and confidence in her performance, which will more than offset the loss of an equal number of hours that might have been spent in some other way upon some other subject.

Finally, the maintenance of such brief courses in normal schools and universities will increase the value of the normal school and university library, and what is also highly important, will result in closer union between the public school and public library, and be productive of a better understanding and real sympathy in aims and action between librarians and teachers.

A LIBRARY COURSE GIVEN TO CITY NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

By LINDA M. CLATWORTHY, *Librarian Public Library and Museum, Dayton, Ohio*

THIS account of the way the Dayton Public Library is working out a library course in the local normal school of the city does not proclaim finished or satisfactory work, but is merely a record of experiments, adjustments and results. If it proves of some assistance to other librarians, public or normal school, who are contemplating such courses, it will serve its purpose.

Two years ago we were drawn very close to the students then at the normal school by means of visits exchanged and a round table meeting on children's books held at the library once a week during the summer vacation. The reading and discussion of children's books was much enjoyed by the students, and we received many fresh criticisms upon our books which were equally helpful to the library. The impulse of that summer's interests shared together has been felt ever since. Four of those young women are with us now as librarians in the small branches in

school buildings, but that is another phase of the matter under discussion, and comes properly under a history of our branch library development.

In 1905 the first regular library courses were given, this time at the library and as a part of the senior class work of the normal school.

Course in children's reference work

From January to the middle of March the class came to the library in groups of two or three each afternoon, ostensibly for practice in doing reference work for school children in the school library reference room. Actually, however, there was soon discovered such absolute ignorance of how to find books for themselves that this anticipated reference practice developed into a simple course of instruction. Although all of these 21 girls were recent graduates of the high school, their experience in that school had led them to look

upon the library merely as a place in which to ask questions or find books reserved for them, with little sense of the orderly arrangement of books and indexes, by which they could find information for themselves. Such teachers, without library training somewhere in their school course, were not on their way to very effective knowledge of the resources and use of the library, either for themselves or to impart to their pupils.

This course consequently included some simple first directions about the arrangement of the library, with special attention to the resources of the juvenile and school libraries for answering children's reference questions, and some notice of adult reference books adaptable to this use. Simple problems were given after the explanation of each step. At the end of the course a test was given covering the general classes of the Decimal Classification, shelf numbers for a few subjects of special school interest, the location in the library and description of certain reference books, the general arrangement of catalogs, and the selection of a few references to books showing where material might be found on a given school reference question. Each student gave to this course two hours at a time, two days a week for five weeks, 20 hours in all, and received individual attention.

Course in the use of the library

In April there followed what was to have been the first technical course in the general use of the library, such as would appeal to any student who had previously used the library for herself without making a study of it sufficiently to be independent or to explain it to others. The class came in a body for this course, which consisted of six lectures with problems, as follows:

Lecture 1—Books as tools.

“ 2—Arrangement of books in libraries.

“ 3—The making of the card catalog.

“ 4—Some reference books and how to answer questions with them.

“ 5—How to prepare a bibliography.

“ 6—Guidance of children's reading, illustrative material, etc.

A syllabus outlining the lecture for note-taking was given each student.

Lecture 1, on “Books as tools,” was designed to give (1) a clear conception of the

individuality of a book in quoting it as authority and of its construction in consulting it for reference, and (2) to suggest a basis for critical discrimination of the contents of books in selecting one among many for reference use. Under (1) was explained the literary makeup, as title pages (author, editor, date, edition, etc.), preface, contents, index, footnotes, bibliographies and appendices; and mechanical makeup, including type, paper, illustrations, maps, etc. Under (2) were considered the bases of critical judgment, as author, scope, treatment, point of view, literary style and appeal. The problem following this was to go to the shelves and look over several books found on a certain subject, briefly describe the difference in their contribution to the topic in hand and finally select the best book for the purpose desired.

Lecture 2, on “The arrangement of books in the library,” was planned as an explanation of the Dewey Classification, as the system used in the local library and also in most other public libraries with which the students would come in contact. Its scheme of arrangement and notation were briefly outlined, and the class was asked to memorize the numbers of certain subjects which would be constantly used by teachers. The call number on the books was explained as a symbol directing to their location. The way then naturally led to the catalog as being the index of the book collection, as the classification was merely its table of contents.

Lecture 3 was designed to explain the mechanism of the catalog for student use. The author card, as the unit of the catalog, was described upon the blackboard and its contents explained as expressing the facts about the literary and mechanical makeup of the book noticed in Lecture 1. A book was cataloged before the class, showing the way in which the subject material is sifted out once for all and put in shape for future reference in the catalog. This lecture was accompanied by an outline on “How to use the catalog,” showing what kind of entries may be expected for a book, how to select the right subject entry, the value and use of cross references, the extent of analytical material, alphabetizing, subject subdivisions, special cards, etc.

Lecture 4, upon “Reference books,” de-

scribed the scope and arrangement of typical works in the adult collection, with problems in answering given questions.

Lecture 5 was upon the preparation and form of a bibliography, and the problem was to prepare brief reading lists for children on certain school topics assigned, using reference books, catalogs and magazine indexes, and referring to adult and children's books. Some of the subjects were Bees, Trees, Russia, Battleships, King Arthur and his knights, etc. The material was to be examined personally and the list was briefly annotated.

The course closed with an exposition of the methods used by libraries to call attention of the children to good books, such as reading aloud and story telling; an exhibit of picture bulletins and book lists, and a visit to the museum, where the custodian showed curios and specimens which could be used to illustrate class work.

Thus, from January to May of their senior year these normal school students were brought to the public library at intervals for instruction and practice in its use, both for their own and their pupils' needs. They also learned of their library privileges, both as special students and as teachers, including the school room libraries. No time was given for direct acquaintance with children's books, the emphasis this year being upon the reference use of the library. During the summer, however, and far into the next year, several offered their services as substitutes at the library and for giving talks to the children during the period of the vacation reading room. The school library books, forming the vacation reading room, were open to their free use, and they were cordially invited to read and enjoy. This they did to a considerable extent.

Looking back upon the experiments of the past two years with our normal school, we feel that at one time or another these teachers have touched all the points of library contact needed under the local conditions here. Administrative problems, for those in charge of rural school libraries, are beyond the responsibility of a city library. The best distribution of the course in the school system, however, is still to be effected, as well as the improvement of details of the course. The general technical course on the use of the library should eventually be pushed back into

the first years of the high school, where pupils begin to use outside authorities in their lessons. Until this can be accomplished, we are to put the technical course into the first instead of the second normal school year, thus introducing the students to the library at the beginning of their normal school study. This course should be followed throughout the year by at least weekly visits to the library in preparation of lessons. Thus would be brought about some of the "living in the library atmosphere," which is so desirable, making the public library a real laboratory for the normal school. No matter how good a library the city normal school may have, the public library, with its larger resources and children's books, should be constantly used. A teacher's reference collection could be gathered to attract the teachers, containing not simply books on pedagogy and text books, but some of the best illustrative material for story telling and lesson presentation, along with good editions of some of the best representative children's books.

During the senior year when the class is largely out in practice work in the schools, the practice at the library should tend toward reference work with the children as they come from the schools, together with a survey of the resources of the library for children's reference. This will not only tend to lead them to send their own pupils to the library later for information, but will enable them to direct the children more intelligently to books and to plan their reference work more in harmony with the library.

The culmination of the normal school library course should be the acquaintance with children's books. The school use of books for information and reference having now been made clear, books as tools should be forgotten and a course of pure delight and inspiration should be offered in the literature of childhood. The course we are offering this year includes talks upon the various classes of children's books followed by reading at home and discussion in class of type books as follows: 1, Books for the very youngest children, including picture books and Mother Goose; 2, Classic myths and legends; 3, Fables and folk-lore fairy tales; 4, Modern fairy tales, wonder tales and nonsense; 5, Poetry for children; 6, Adaptations of literary classics; 7 and 8, Fiction; 9, History, hero

tales, travel stories, biography; 10, Nature books, science, industries. The books are taken home by the students for reading, if possible to children, and evaluation. The discussion in class includes reports and comments on this reading. In this way each teacher will become acquainted with about 160 of the most fascinating children's books.

The possible influence of the teacher in inculcating the reading habit and starting the child along the right lines of reading is very great. Yet without some knowledge and taste in children's books the teacher has sometimes been a hindrance rather than a help in the ideals the library strives for. Such poverty of suggestion has led many teachers to send children to the library for adult stories or poor children's books, such as "Graustark" or the "Elsie" books; and when "teacher says it's good to read" it is very difficult to persuade a child to take something else from the library shelves.

Our course, we hope and have reason to believe from recent experience, will assist the teachers to become efficient helpers of the library in recommending the best books to the children as well as in selecting books for their class room libraries. A few of the teachers so instructed are already coming into the city schools and some fill positions in the country schools around us. Many have expressed their appreciation of the library's efforts.

I hope to see the day when our schools will all include something in their curricula on the use of books and libraries. We have begun by introducing a course into the normal school, the vital point of contact with the grade schools and the children, but eventually the course should be distributed throughout the school system and most of the instruction should be given by the schools rather than by the library. A library thoroughly classified and cataloged and with shelves all open to the public, offers the advantages of a private library to every person who knows of its privileges. Study will not be so apt to stop with graduation from school if one is graduated into such a library with the ability to use it. And since, unfortunately, out of the children who enter our first grades only one in ten keeps on through high school, the lower down in the school system this connection with the library is made the better.

THE PRINCETON PRECEPTORIAL SYSTEM AND THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY*

THE wide publicity given in the press during the past winter to what it called the Princeton "preceptorial system" seems to indicate that the experiment being made at that university is one of the most interesting in the history of American education. For a detailed explanation of the system I would refer to articles that have appeared in the magazines,** and for present purposes shall only indicate its aims and method sufficiently to make intelligible what I have to say about the relation of the system to the library.

"The preceptorial system," says President Wilson, "is meant to import into the great university the methods and personal contact between teacher and pupil which are characteristic of the small college, and so gain the advantage of both. . . . It is meant also to change the methods of the student's own work; to make a reading man of him instead of a mere pupil receiving instruction. The method . . . is to give a man subjects to read up, and to supply him with advice and assistance in his reading—advisors who will be practically accessible at all times, and who will be guides to the best reading and to the best method of reading."†

You will at once perceive that the two foundation stones supporting this system are the quality of the preceptors, and the nature of the reading as supplied by the resources of the university library. Out of the happy-go-lucky undergraduate the preceptor is to make a reading man, and the library presumably is to supply the reading matter.

Before the beginning of first term last September we therefore laid our simple plans to meet the extra burden which we realized the library would have to bear. Requests were sent to each member of the faculty, preceptors included, for lists of required and collateral reading for the first term courses, and blank forms were issued with the requests on which the lists were to be written. Returns were obtained from 23 courses and were filed at the delivery desk, the books thus listed, some 800-900 in number, being immediately withdrawn from circulation and reserved. They are allowed out of the building for over-night borrowing only; and for their use in the reading room during the day, as also for their over-

* Read at Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 9, 1906.

** *Bookman*, June, '05; *Harper's Weekly*, June 24, '05; *Independent*, Aug. 3, '05; *Outlook*, June 24, '05; *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, Sept. 30, Oct. 7, '05; Jan. 13, Feb. 3, Feb. 24, Mar. 24, '06; *Public Opinion*, Aug. 5, '05; *School Review*, October, '05; *Yale Alumni Weekly*, Jan. 3, '06; *Brown Alumni Weekly*, March, '06; *Michigan Alumnus*, March, '06; *Dorchester Bi-Monthly*, March, '06.

† Committee of Fifty Circular. See also Report of the President of Princeton University for 1904-05.

night use, charge slips differing in color from our regular white slips have to be signed by the borrower. These colored slips are preserved at the desk, and those signed during first term form the basis of some statistics which I shall give you later.

Of the 1279 undergraduates at Princeton this year 1053 came under preceptors, students taking the civil engineering course not being included in the system. Of these 1053, 710 belonged to the purely academic department, being candidates for the B.A. degree, and the remaining 343 to the semi-academic department, if I may so call it, being candidates for the B.S. or Litt.B. degrees.

It was apparent that the library would not have sufficient copies of certain required and collateral books to meet the demands of some of the larger classes, and the question of duplicates was thus immediately forced to an issue, resulting in a special appropriation for the purchase of duplicates for preceptorial work. By careful adjustment and by centralizing the duplicates already in the library we have contrived to get through the first term with a remarkably small accession of fresh duplicates. The largest number purchased was only eight, the average only two. The total number of volumes purchased on this account was 179. The number of purchases for second term will be much larger. The average cost of these 176 volumes was \$2.67. These purchases, however, did not constitute the sole additional expense. I have taken no account of extra desk assistants taken on in the shape of three student helpers, two for four hours each daily, and one for two hours four days of the week. The situation at the desk has moreover practically monopolized my own time and attention, especially since in the midst of our busy season a neighboring library very inconsiderately relieved us of our most valuable regular desk assistant.

The high average cost of the 179 duplicates is an indication that the class of books used by the preceptors was rather different from that of the ordinary text-book. A large majority of the books might be classed as literature—books you would not be surprised to find in the library of a cultured man or woman of reading habit.

Some of these books are rather solid mental pabulum, several are decidedly popular in tone, but most of them are good reading in themselves; scarcely any could be classed merely as text-books. And on the whole they have been pretty well read by our undergraduates during first term; quizzes have been passed and reports have been written on such volumes or selections as preceptors assigned. The circulation of the 800-900 reserved books amounted to roughly 7000 (6812) during the four months of first term. Or, in other words, every book was called for nine times, or each of the 1053 "preceptees" read more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ volumes each

month. I should remind you here that this circulation is entirely distinct from the general circulation, the parallel record of which I shall refer to presently. It is also entirely distinct from the consultatory use of the 25,000 volumes on open shelves in our reference or reading room, and finally it is distinct from the use of the 25,000 volumes and 24,000 dissertations in our nine seminar and five departmental libraries. The reserved book circulation of 7000 in four months was made up in the following percentages: English, 29; History, politics and economics, 17; French and German, 14.2; Jurisprudence, Roman and international law, 9.3; Classics, 9.1; Philosophy, psychology and ethics, 7.3; Art, 5.6; Geology, 4.6; Bible, 3.8. The prominence of English is not to be wondered at, but is rather a cause for satisfaction, and that historical and economic reading should hold second place is also to be expected. History and politics ran even and quite some distance ahead of economics. I was unable to differentiate between these three departments exactly, because they frequently used the same books, which was also true of the reading in international law and jurisprudence. German ran a shade ahead of French, but Latin and Greek showed a difference of 8 to 1 in favor of the former, due to the small number of men taking or electing Greek as compared with those taking or electing Latin. The 3.8 for Bible is noteworthy as showing that the serious study of biblical history and literature still occupies a respectable position in the Princeton curriculum.

In spite of the drain on the leisure of the undergraduate, and one might say in spite of the surfeit of compulsory reading, the general circulation during this period has been only five per cent. less than that of last year for the same period; while the circulation of overnight books—chiefly books of reference—is over three per cent. larger, the most significant increase being in the historical sections where the circulation jumped to three times last year's figures. Comparing the combined general and overnight circulation for the same period in the two years I find them almost identical, 12,049 to 12,053 in this year's favor. Fiction showed some curious fluctuations. During October it held its own, but in November and December it fell decidedly below its normal. We attributed this to the probability that the preceptorial system allowed no time for light reading. But during January, when men were either cramming for examinations, or resting from them, fiction not only recovered its popularity, but actually surpassed its figures of last year by two per cent. Here I think you have an excellent example of the recreative value of novel reading, or perhaps only a retaliatory reaction against the strenuous reading of the preceptorial system.

Such in brief from the point of view of the

library's experience have been the practical workings of the preceptorial system during its first trial. In undergraduate disguise the horse has been led to water and made to drink. Whether he will be made a drinking horse is another question. A reading man is not made in a term, and the system itself is perhaps not quite in good running order, but the effect on the campus can, I think, be noticed. Already complaints have arisen at some of the upper class clubs that too much "shop" is being talked at table. I overheard a couple of freshmen discussing on the street the merits of Francis Bacon's style—a subject in which freshmen are not ordinarily supposed to display keen interest. The library has become one of the most frequented resorts on the campus, and it is a common thing to hear men declare in language more picturesque than elegant that they are too busy to do this, that, or the other thing. The effect of being compelled to read by a certain date a certain number of pages or volumes and to discuss the reading with specially trained and sympathetic preceptors is bound to tell in the long run, bound to widen the reader's horizon, bound to give him new points of view, bound to kindle some latent spark of interest or even enthusiasm. I suspect that four years hence the present freshmen will be far better read, and really better educated—certainly better informed—seniors than the present graduating class; and after all, as the *Daily Princetonian* conceded recently in an editorial, "one goes to college for an education."

VARNUM LANSING COLLINS,
Princeton University Library.

SCHOOL WORK OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

EVEN if co-operation on the part of libraries with schools were not the order of the day, the librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia would be led to such a course by the act of Congress creating this library, which says that it shall be "a supplement of the public educational system of said district." As agents in that co-operation I found here a flourishing children's room in operation and the 10-book privilege for teachers already in the rules. However, the 10-book privilege was almost entirely unused. The children's room was rarely visited by teachers in the search of advice on the reading of their children and little use was made of the library by teachers for reference in professional subjects. In the latter particular it would at first seem that there is little need for the library to offer such facilities, inasmuch as the Board of Education has a pedagogical library for teachers, who also have access to the library of the United States Bureau of

Education; but as both of those libraries are closed at 4.30 p.m. there is still work for the Public Library.

As in many other cases of co-operation on the part of libraries with schools, this library has done most of the co-operating. Measures taken to that end have been the establishment of a teachers' reference library, open daily, including Sundays, until 10 p.m., the publication of a monthly educational bulletin, the giving of talks by the librarian and the children's librarian to schools and classes, and the constant urging of greater use of the 10-book privilege. The library is looking forward to a general plan for the circulation of books through the schools, but lack of funds has as yet prevented doing more than the sending of small groups of books in bulk to the various high schools.

On the second floor of our building we have fitted up a study room as a teachers' reference library. First we bought books contained in a list prepared by a committee of the teachers, including encyclopedias, dictionaries, books on psychology, pedagogy, etc. Then we sent out circular letters to various publishers having educational lists. In response we received as gifts more than a thousand volumes of textbooks and some general publications. These are all kept for reference. It is thought that the displaying of them here will be of value to publishers as well as to teachers by suggesting desirable text-books to teachers. In this room are also kept bound sets of educational periodicals and about 20 current pedagogical magazines. More recently we have also shelved in the room the circulating books in the class education (IK). As this room is not under the supervision of a library attendant we require that teachers shall secure a 10-book privilege card and show it to gain access to the room. In addition to its use for study purposes, this room is offered as a meeting place for teachers' clubs and committees and is often so occupied.

The monthly educational bulletin is printed by the mimeograph process on ordinary 8 x 10 paper in an edition of 225, one copy for each public and private school, and copies for directors of special work. These bulletins are mailed to the private schools, but are distributed to the public schools through the supervisors. They are designed for posting on the bulletin boards of each school. They consist mainly of current pedagogical accessions, educational articles in current periodicals (other than professional journals), together with notes and announcements. The character of these announcements is sufficiently indicated by the following extracts:

"Teachers are invited to send their pupils to the reference or children's room of the Public Library to look up material for compositions, debates, etc., and library assistants will give all possible help in finding such material. In order to enable the library best to

help the pupils, teachers should give the librarian a few days' notice in writing of assigned subjects or books, the probable number of pupils who will use the library, and the length of time the topics will be subjects of study. Material will then be looked up and books will be reserved for use only at the library. Without such notice and reservation the first few pupils will draw out for home use practically all the library's resources on a given topic, thus causing disappointment to those who come later. Your co-operation is earnestly requested."

"Attention is again called to Article 17 of the library rules, which permits teachers to draw 10 books at one time on educational topics. This rule is interpreted so as to permit teachers to take out books for class room use or for lending to pupils. The library has recently bought nearly \$1000 worth of children's books in anticipation of greater use by teachers of their 10-book privilege. These books have been chosen from the enclosed list, 'A children's library.' The library has a limited number of these catalogs to distribute among teachers on application from principals."

The children's library catalog referred to is the one prepared by Misses Prentice and Power, of Cleveland. The library secured 2000 copies of this and has adopted it, temporarily at least, for school work.

In the present school year 373 teachers have secured 10-book cards. This is about one-fifth of the public and private schools teachers of the district. With a system of branches this proportion could of course be greatly increased.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

SYSTEMATIC INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

ONE of the most interesting phases of library development in Grand Rapids is the work done with the schools, both public and private.

About a year and a half ago it was deemed wise to bring the children, by classes, to the library for systematic instruction in its use. Not a few were found unfamiliar with the location of the building, and many of those who came failed to use the catalog intelligently, and were equally deficient as to the classification and arrangement of the books on the shelves.

The children are brought, by their teachers, to the library in the morning, coming directly to the children's room. Here their attention is called to the bulletin board and its use. Magazines, picture-books, and dictionaries found on the tables are mentioned; also the location and names of the different reference books. Next come the books that circulate.

By this time the sharp eyes have noted the guide cards or "helpers," as the children like to call them, and their use is explained. The story books occupy the three lower shelves, and, as the classification is somewhat simpler than that of the non-fiction books, those are taken first. The pupils learn the name and meaning of the number at the left of the point (class number), also the name and meaning of the number at the right of the point (shelf number). Very soon they are ready to tell that the story books are arranged on the shelf according to class and shelf number, and alphabetically according to the first letter of the author's last name. The non-fiction books are placed on the top shelf, it being well to have those meet the eye first. Now the pupils are ready to tell that the class number is different and that the books are arranged according to subject. This, and something of the contents of a few books—enough to create a desire for further reading—being explained, we go to the catalog. Title cards for the stories are shown, then come the author and subject cards. At this point different subjects are given to look up, teaching just enough of the imprint to enable the pupils to read a catalog card intelligently. Now the pupils are sent to the shelves to locate books on various subjects. This being finished, they are ready for a tour of the building.

The trip calls for almost as much attention on the part of the pupils as the work done in the children's room. The different styles of architecture, and the beautifully colored marbles are noted, and the uses of the different rooms explained. The stack room fills many of them with a feeling of awe. "So many books in one place!" is often heard. The glass floors in the stacks are a source of wonder and amazement. One class in particular were so afraid the glass would break that they went about on tiptoe. The electric motor which runs the book elevator so pleases the boys that I am always sure of a large circulation of books on electricity after one of these visits. When we reach the floor where the public documents are kept nearly all of the boys and a few of the girls want to stop and look at the Patent Office reports. They have never seen books quite so "fat," as one of the boys said. If any pupil happens to know a person who has obtained a patent we stop and look it up. Almost always they want to come back and look "just once more."

The beautiful reference room, having a style of architecture all its own, claims the attention of the class as soon as they enter. The magnificent fire-place recalls to the younger pupils that season of the year when stockings are hung and little ones are put to bed early in the evening. Many of the older boys and girls are able to name the kind of wood used in the furniture and to recognize the Renaissance style in the ceiling. Here the classes are taught the location of indexes, diction-

aries, encyclopædias, art books, books on architecture, design, and furniture. The beautiful collection of different woods is also shown. It often happens that the teacher has given them special subjects to look up, and they do so now. This finishes the actual instruction given to all the grades from the fourth to the eighth, inclusive, and takes about two hours' time every other day during the week. This year 2693 pupils have been taught at the library building and 4486 have been instructed in the use of library books at the schools, both public and private, making a total of 7279 instructed from the grade schools.

The same instruction, not quite so elementary, has been given to all the students in the high schools by the different departmental heads.

As to the results of these visits—I notice a better spirit among the children. The fear of coming has been removed. A low tone of voice is soon acquired, and the younger children no longer feel impelled to run on the stairs and slide on the marble floors. The catalog is no longer a "sealed book," and every table, chair, and book shelf has a meaning, and the saying is verified, that knowing how to *find* things is next best to *knowing* things.

MAY G. QUIGLEY,
Children's librarian.

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL WORK IN NEWARK, N. J.

THE Newark schools are constantly urged to use the Public Library. The responses have been very encouraging, and so have made possible the work which the library does in co-operation with them.

That the schools may not forget the readiness of the library to serve them, constant reminders are issued and an effort made to keep up a never-ceasing communication with them. Lists are sent, visits made to the schools, exhibitions held which fall in line with the school work and notices of these exhibits put in the hands of the principals and teachers. The daily paper in its school column includes "library and school" news.

Fortunately for the Newark library it has happened that several school supervisors, while waiting for quarters in the city hall, have had offices in the library. This means that many teachers are daily coming into the library building. The children's room which, though a separate department of the library, works closely with the school-libraries department, is conveniently located in the front of the building, and it is a very easy matter for the teachers as they pass back and forth to step into this room.

Each month two brief bulletins, including not more than 8 or 10 items, are mimeographed for the schools; one including new

books and magazine articles of general interest; the other, more specifically pedagogical, including new books on education and articles selected from educational magazines with which the library reading room is well supplied. These bulletins are mailed to the principal and vice-principal of each school, and are posted by them in school bulletin boards. Copies are also mailed to certain teachers.

For the high school branch of the library a special educational bulletin is made bearing more closely on methods in upper and college preparatory grades. Special pains are taken to include in this bulletin references to the best articles which appear in the magazines for which that branch of the library has subscriptions.

These lists and bulletins are primarily, of course, for the use of the teachers in their work.

The plan which has succeeded better than any other in interesting the children in books and in encouraging the reading habit outside of school hours has been the placing of libraries in the school rooms. Over 200 of these libraries are now in school rooms, scattered all over the city. Many more school rooms would have the libraries had the supply of books not fallen short of the demand.

Requests for these libraries come voluntarily from the teachers themselves without any influence being brought to bear on the part of the school authorities. Printed lists of "Books for boys and girls" are given to the teachers; in one of these a teacher checks her choice of books, and a library of from 25 to 50 volumes is made up for her use accordingly. A teacher may indicate the class of books which she wishes or she may leave the selection entirely to the person in charge of the work at the library, giving simply the grade of her class. In any case the teacher has the choice of books in her own hands, and she may follow her own taste. Books which in this way appeal to her own interest are surely more readily adapted by her to the peculiar needs of the children in her charge.

The selection of books varies greatly with the individual tastes of the teachers. Some teachers prefer to use the libraries to supplement text-books with good reading in travel, history, biography, natural science and so on, following closely the course of study laid out. Others say, "We have enough of routine reading in our class work. Let us have in our library a majority of good story books, some poetry, some historical tales, a little of other subjects, that we may have real recreation when lessons are over." The usual library has stories, history, science in reasonable proportion.

Some of the teachers in parts of the city more remote from the library, its branches and deposit stations, asked to have books for the parents in their school rooms. With such libraries are sent lists of the books included

in each case, and these lists the children take home and from them the parents make their selection. The children then become messengers for their parents, carrying the books back and forth. So large a proportion of the parents in Newark are of foreign birth that in some localities the children's books are more acceptable than the adult books, and here regular school room libraries serve a double purpose. Doubtless many people who would not otherwise use the library do so in this way.

In two school buildings, instead of several school room libraries, regular deposit stations have been placed. In one case the principal is in charge and has the books in his office. This is a school which has evening sessions, so that the library is open for the use of the school and neighborhood during both day and evening.

An assistant from the library who has the school work in charge makes constant visits to the schools having libraries, answers inquiries, changes the books if necessary, talks to the children, keeping constantly before them the fact that the library in the school represents only a small part of the public library of the city. The use of the main library is also encouraged at the school by keeping the teachers and principals supplied with application blanks, which, with the signature of teacher or principal, entitle children to library cards.

Classes are invited to come to the library, where they are shown how the books are arranged on the shelves, and how the catalog may help them to find special books or subjects in which they may be interested.

Pictures are lent as freely as books. These are for the most part clippings from books and magazines and cover a great variety of subjects. If a teacher wishes to exhibit in her school room pictures on special subjects these are mounted and prepared for her. Each teacher has in her hands a list of the subjects which the pictures cover. Frequently when several classes are studying the same subject a special exhibit of pictures is made at the main library, where books on the same subject are also reserved.

Besides the books and pictures, teachers borrow from the library sets of mimeographed poems to be used in the class rooms. This plan was started about two years ago, when 200 copies of each of six poems were printed for the library on heavy manila paper, placed in manila envelopes and lent. Suggestions for other poems began to come in, and the list of poems has been enlarged until it now includes 60 titles. Several hundred copies of each poem are mimeographed and lent, usually in sets of 50. Teachers are asked to suggest new titles which they would use.

Some schools have asked the library for current periodicals, and for these schools

magazine interchanges have been started, a separate group of magazines for each school. A suggested list of magazines is submitted and the teachers make the selection themselves. The largest school has about 10 magazines on its list, four pedagogical, some dealing with current events and world news, some of a general nature. The magazines are sent directly to the schools from the subscription agent. As soon as a magazine comes, the person in charge tips on the front cover a list of the teachers who have said they wished to read the magazine regularly. The magazine is then dated, started on its way, and each teacher, when the time limit is up, dates and passes on the magazine to the next on the list.

So generous has been the response of the teachers to these attempts on the part of the library to meet their needs that the school libraries department is hoping for even better equipment than it now has to do justice to the growing demands upon it.

MARJARY L. GILSON,

Chief of School Libraries Department.

SUGGESTIONS ON FORMING A PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY FOR TEACHERS

From remarks by Dr. Colin A. Scott, before Massachusetts Library Club

A PROFESSIONAL library for teachers ought, in the first place, to include a good reference library. For this purpose it must be well equipped with the best books of the strictly professional order, those that deal with the management of the schoolroom, the conduct of recitations, promotions, examinations, timetable and program making, the grades, the theory of punishment and rewards, and other discipline. Here the principal care should be that of selection. The number of books on these subjects is endless, and for the most part they are all alike and represent an intolerable deal of sack. Books on the organization of schools and their supervision are rarer. School superintendency is a recent development, and we have very little relating directly to it. School reports issued by superintendents are often burdened with financial details which seem to bury the few ideas they sometimes contain. A mere collection of such reports would hardly serve as ballast, but they would be of value if a card catalog could be made from them that would show where the ideas were to be found.

Neither the books on the internal management of schoolrooms or their superintendency can serve really scholarly purposes if they are confined to American or even English origin. Means of comparison with actual conditions in other civilized countries is absolutely necessary. These foreign books and reports should not be kept by themselves, even

though they may be consulted less frequently, but should mingle on terms of equality. At present there is not sufficient protection against either the optimist or the pessimist who has been abroad and comes back to tell us just how it is done in Germany or France.

Besides strictly professional material, a reference library should be richly supplied with books on child study, psychology and sociology. While it is impossible to expect even the best equipped teacher, as such, to be either a complete psychologist or sociologist, yet, since the teacher is constantly dealing with individual minds and in a social environment, these subjects are as important to him as are physiology and biology to the practical physician. Child study, psychology and sociology give facts and pictures showing what psychic life has actually accomplished. To know these facts is a necessary condition for any free work. Without them, or without a special genius, a teacher is very likely to be a mere repeater, mechanically carrying out commands which he does not understand.

Enough of biology and enough of the history of civilization, philosophy and ethics to give a matrix for the sciences already mentioned might safely be admitted without going outside of the field of a professional pedagogical library. It is quite plain that not all the various arts and sciences which are taught have a place here. To admit them would yield a universal library. It is not the mere learning which is to be transmitted, but the tools which are necessary to the art of teaching which should be the proper care of such a social library. Even philosophy, perhaps most of all philosophy, should be made to keep a judicious distance.

Besides the higher class books, a good reference library ought to be supplied with practically all the new text-books for usual school purposes that appear in this country. At present grade teachers who are looking for new supplementary readers, new arithmetics, grammars, etc., are accustomed to depend on the book publishing firms for their information. These firms sometimes provide sitting rooms or little libraries where teachers can look over samples of their stock. How much better it would be if the teacher, instead of going from one firm to another until he is tired or hooked, could go to a library where, for example, on one shelf he could see together all the readers, supplementary and otherwise, for a single grade, published during the course of the year. The shelves below might contain a similar collection for the previous half dozen years. If this were done for every grade and subject, it would not only be of immediate assistance to the teacher, but the results of such a direct comparison ought to have a beneficial effect on the character of the text-books published. Here again comparison with foreign text-books of the same

order ought to be facilitated by placing typical English, French and German text-books on the same shelves as those of American origin. A mere glance at the character of, say the American geographical text in comparison with that of Germany, supplies food for thought which (despite the magnificent illustrations) is not wholly in favor of the American article.

Such a collection of text-books partakes slightly of the museum character, and the present tendency in this direction could well be pushed much further in the case of a special pedagogical library. Such a library ought to be a medium of exchange for teachers' ideas. It ought to be provided with photographs, specimens of work done by children, with written and printed descriptions of both typical and experimental pedagogical work which is being carried on throughout the country, and particularly in the immediate locality of the library. If these exhibits were selected by a group of expert teachers and a judicious librarian, they could easily be developed to a high grade, corresponding to the exhibits of painting and sculpture, which interest not only professionals, but also to a lesser degree the larger public. If there is anything that the teaching profession needs, it is some such outlet as this. At present pedagogical efforts of a high degree of artistic excellence are buried, and sometimes hermetically sealed by the indifference and the jealousies of fellow teachers. Much visiting of the school by parents or other members of the community interested in education is liable to defeat its own ends, just as in watching a painter at work one is not very likely to learn much of his secret, or even to see what he is really doing. An intelligible account of what the teacher is trying to do, backed up by actual evidence of results, is more satisfactory in itself, and would make any future visit to the school much more instructive to the observer.

Besides its functions as a reference library and place of exhibition, such an institution as we are discussing cannot get on without a circulating department. Even the best purely reference library is liable to become rather dead. Few people are found at work within its walls. Books are like red blood cells. They need to be taken to the organ which is using them. Circulation, too, helps to advertise the institution in the most natural way. The actual consumption of goods is carried on at all points of the community, instead of being confined to one building. The advantages of these uses are consequently seen and imitated by others, who had not previously been interested. For a state library, a circulating department which loaned out sets of 25 or 50 books in different localities, or an extensive and less costly parcel post system, would meet the difficulties of distance.

HOW MAY A TEACHER LEAD CHILDREN TO READ GOOD BOOKS?

P. W. Kauffman, Superintendent of Schools, Pomona, Cal. at California Library Association.

ASSUMING that good books are available—an assumption which often does violence to the facts—the question is, “How can the teacher get the pupils to read them?”

(a) She may read some of the books to the school. If she be a good reader, she may at least imitate the poor hunter who aims at a whole flock of birds hoping to bring some of them down. If she be a poor reader, which, pity 'tis, is too often true, then she may hope to have as great results as when the mountain groaned and a mouse came forth.

(b) She may make a list of good books and recommend her pupils to read them. In this way she may minister to the needs of those who have already formed a taste for books. But she will not make a great success of inducing children who have been brought up on the deadening effect of “school reading” to form this taste for good books. The children reason, and reason rightly, that if the books which she recommends do not fit into their lives any better than those which she compels them to read at school, then they will have as little to do with them as possible.

(c) She may, with all the helps she can get, make a list of sane and wholesome books and say to her children, “We will read some of these books and others equally as good for our school reading. You are permitted to select from this long list any book which interests you, or bring any book outside of this list for my approval, and then you may read the book at school and at home until you have finished it, when you may select another.” This is the plan which we have been trying in a modest way for the last eight or ten years to work out in our schools. The results as a whole have been more than satisfactory. We use the plan for a part of the time in the fourth grade (a part of the time being necessary to complete the state fourth reader). We use the plan during the whole of the time of the fifth year; that is, the pupils have no regular reading book during the fifth year. We use the plan for a part of the time in the sixth year, and we are now planning to use the plan once a week in the English of the seventh and eighth years. The results are that the teacher has almost entire control of the reading of her pupils; that the pupils take great interest in their reading; that they read from 10 to 40 books—good literature—a year; that they are held responsible for every book they read, a part of it being read orally to the teacher and most of the remainder being reproduced in the language of the pupil; that their oral language is greatly improved and their other studies supported by their extensive reading; that many pupils who never dreamed that there was anything they wanted in books be-

come the most interested in the reading; that many who have an absolute poverty of books at home have the way opened to the riches of a library; that the pupils become far more intelligent; that their reading influences their moral conduct; that they get better companions in their books than they do in their associates; that it keeps some of them at home nights who would otherwise be on the streets; that in addition to books which the pupils buy or get in exchange with other pupils and from the school library, our pupils read about one book per month from the public library for every child of school age in the city; and that the character of the books read has been improved in a very marked degree.

A CHILDREN'S ROOM OF THE PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE LIBRARY

THE East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was opened Oct. 10, 1905 (L. J., November, 1905, p. 891). The children's room, as shown in the illustration elsewhere, is the largest children's room in the system of six branch libraries. It measures 40 x 50 feet floor space and is fitted up with polished dark oak shelving and furniture, including low round tables, a window seat, a recessed wash bowl, bulletin boards, magazine and picture-book racks. The floor is covered with rubber tiling, practically noiseless, which together with the round tables has reduced the difficulty of discipline to a minimum. The walls are tinted a soft buff, making a harmonious whole, pleasing to the eye.

This room is open after school hours until nine o'clock in the evening, and is filled daily with all classes and conditions of children. The illustration represents the appearance of the room on an average weekday afternoon, though in the evenings it is often crowded to the fullest extent of its capacity. The branch stands between a tenement district crowded with foreigners and one of the better residence districts of the city, and the children who use it represent every gradation of both classes. Three trained children's librarians are in charge of the room, and the juvenile attendance since Oct. 10, 1905, to March 30, 1906 (less than six months), was 57,930, and the juvenile circulation 60,179 volumes. The total attendance, both adult and juvenile, at the branch for the same length of time was 143,904, and the total circulation, both adult and juvenile, was 113,931 volumes. The work at this branch is representative of the steadily increasing volume and importance of the library work for children being done in Pittsburgh. Story hours are held in almost all the branches, frequently in the assembly room connected with each building, and these are always designed to center upon the use of books, and to familiarize the children with the literature of mythology, legend, romance, or some special person or subject.

IMPORTATION CLAUSES IN PROPOSED COPYRIGHT BILL

THE following are the clauses regarding importation of books, so far as concerns the interests of libraries, substantially as agreed upon in the latest copyright conference:

"SEC. 40. That, subject to the provisions of Section 41 herein, the importation, without the written consent of the proprietor of the American copyright, of foreign reprints, although authorized, of books by American authors first published and copyrighted in the United States shall be prohibited, unless agreement permitting importation is entered into between the American copyright proprietor and his foreign assignee or licensee, and the copies imported bear upon the cover or title-page, or the reverse of the title-page, a notice that their importation into the United States is authorized.

"SEC. 41. That during the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any foreign edition or editions thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor) not printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made therefrom, or any plates of the same not made from type set within the limits of the United States, or any editions thereof produced by lithographic process not wholly performed within the limits of the United States, except where the objects represented are located in a foreign country, shall be and is hereby prohibited: *Provided, however,* That such prohibition shall not apply—

(a) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages, of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To books in a foreign language or languages, published without the limits of the United States, but deposited and registered for an *ad interim* copyright under the provisions of this Act, in which case the importation of copies of an authorized foreign edition shall be permitted during the *ad interim* term of two years, or until such time within this period as an edition shall have been produced from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or by a lithographic process performed therein as above provided;

"(e) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copy-

right proprietor when imported under the circumstances stated in one of the four subdivisions following, that is to say:

"(1) When imported, not more than one copy at one time, for use and not for sale, under permission given by the proprietor of the American copyright;

"(2) When imported, not more than one copy at one time, by the authority or for the use of the United States;

"(3) When specially imported, for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state, school, college, university or free public library in the United States; but such privilege of importation without the consent of the American copyright proprietor shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States unless copies of the American edition cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor;

"(4) When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased *en bloc* for the use of societies, institutions or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph; or form parts of libraries or of the personal baggage belonging to persons arriving from foreign countries, and are not intended for sale."

Sessions of the copyright conference were resumed in Washington March 13 and continued for several days. There was an attendance of about 60 persons, representing the varied interests concerned in the measure. The general aims and results are described in a statement given by Mr. Putnam, which emphasizes the great importance of this effort to unify and systematize copyright legislation, quotes from the President's message on the subject, and refers to former meetings and to the work of this conference. As yet no bill has been formulated to be presented to Congress; but such a bill is to be prepared and submitted to the various organizations which participated in the conference, and when approved by them will be introduced in Congress. It is pointed out that the conferees could not themselves frame a bill. "This had not been expected of them. The most that had been hoped of them was:

"(1) That they should establish some general principles;

"(2) That they should bring forward into proper recognition particular hardships suffered under the existing law and appropriate measures of relief, and

"(3) That by frank expression in a body so disposed to be conciliatory they should furnish

a practicable working basis between interests naturally diverse.

"Now they have accomplished all these things, and accomplished them in a degree quite extraordinary and never predicted. They have, for instance, established, as the judgment of these groups represented, certain general principles. For instance, that the protection of copyright should initiate from publication. This seems simple as stated, but the establishment of it affects in diverse ways the determination of innumerable provisions, and clears away innumerable perplexities.

"Example: That the copyright in a work should cover all the copyrightable matter therein. Equally simple, as stated, but whose enunciation cleared away many embarrassments.

"That the omission of mere formalities should not of itself invalidate the copyright, even though it should prevent recourse against innocent infringements. Under the present law the deposit of copies is not merely a requirement, but a requirement the omission of which will invalidate the copyright; and the copies must be deposited on or before the date of publication. If they are not, your copyright is lost, and you can never make it good.

"The substitution of penalties for invalidation of copyright in any formality not indispensable to the protection of the public.

"The public is much interested in these principles, as it will be in the particular provisions of any bill that may be introduced, but they are not in a condition yet to be promulgated, and, as mere statements of principles, were not intended to be promulgated. They were simply for the guidance of those who are to draft the bill. There was before this last conference a memorandum in the form of a bill which was gone through, provision by provision, section by section, and the framers of the bill will have for their guidance particular provisions and even particular phraseology proposed."

LIBRARY COPYRIGHT LEAGUE

BELIEVING that there may be necessity for active work in protecting the privileges of American libraries from undesirable legislation in the proposed copyright bill, and realizing that the American Library Association is not so organized as to do such work to the best advantage, I call upon all interested to join me in organizing a Library Copyright League, for the purpose above indicated.

Will every librarian who is interested write me *at once*, and present the matter to the governing board of his library, with an appeal for financial support? *Do not delay.*

An organization will be perfected at the earliest moment after sufficient replies are received.

W. P. CUTTER,

Forbes Librarian, Northampton, Mass.

BI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY, MARCH 9-10

THE annual spring meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club was held as usual at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., on March 9 and 10. There was an unusually large and representative attendance, due in part to the meetings of the Council of the American Library Association and the American Library Institute held at the same time. The Publishing Board and two or three of the standing committees of the Association also took advantage of this occasion to hold meetings. The Atlantic City meeting in the spring and the Lake Placid meeting in the fall are fast becoming opportunities for the transaction of important business of a general nature, while the papers offered at these gatherings have tended to the consideration of topics of more than local interest. At the opening session, on the evening of March 9, there were nearly 250 in attendance, and at the last session this number was somewhat increased. Librarians from Wisconsin and Illinois were present, and Ohio and New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, and the District of Columbia sent goodly numbers in addition to the members of the associations of the two states under whose auspices the meeting is held.

The first session was in charge of the Pennsylvania Library Club, whose president, Dr. John W. Jordan, presided. Mr. John J. MacFarlane contributed a paper on "A commercial library," in which he brought out somewhat in detail the work of the library of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and contrasted with that work the resources and experiences of the various larger libraries of the country along the line of supplying commercial information to business men. Mr. MacFarlane dwelt especially on the need of up-to-date information in commercial affairs, and illustrated the possibilities of our government documents in answering questions on statistics and commerce. It may be said that Mr. MacFarlane's strictures on the lack of the most recent works on commercial matters in most of our libraries seemed a trifle exaggerated. It is certain, however, that the replies to his inquiries indicated a strange lack of fulness with regard to some most important documents.

Miss Sarah Comly Norris Bogle gave, in some detail, an account of the reorganization of the library of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., of which she is librarian. This collection is particularly rich in early Pennsylvania German imprints, many of which were mentioned and described. The session ended with a review of library progress in Pennsylvania, particularly in the last year, by Mr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, state librarian. Mr. Montgomery was able to report many items of interest, chief among which were a largely increased appropriation for the state library

commission and the erection of several Carnegie libraries.

The second session was held in the lecture room of the new Public Library of Atlantic City, on Saturday morning, March 10. At the close of this meeting an informal and very delightful reception was tendered the librarians by the trustees and their wives. Mr. John Cotton Dana, president of the New Jersey Library Association, presided. The first paper was by Miss Frances L. Rathbone, librarian of the Free Public Library of East Orange, N. J., who spoke at some length on the various devices for guiding a reader to the contents of a library. Her title, "Library guides," she held to mean anything, or anybody, which aids the prospective reader to his book. In particular she discussed leaflets, information for borrowers, signs, guides in the catalog, etc. Miss Rathbone had prepared a summary of her paper which was printed in advance, and had also mounted and displayed a large number of examples of what she considered good and bad guides. Her paper brought out a lively discussion, which was chiefly directed towards the need of explaining the card catalog to new readers, and to objections to signs which were not very simple and direct. Miss Lord, of Pratt Institute, pointed out the fact that the nearer the sign approached to the standard of good printing the better it was, and instanced in a very practical manner the new sign which had been recently placed on the outside wall of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

Miss Louise Connolly, general supervisor of public schools, Summit, N. J., followed with a talk which, for wit and brilliancy, combined with hard sense and keen penetration, was easily the feature of the meeting. Her subject was "The art of using a library," but it might have been called a critical and kindly survey of our modern libraries as they impress one who is trying to use them. It is to be hoped that it may later appear in print.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, presided at the last session, at the Hotel Chelsea, on Saturday evening. The first paper was by Mr. Varnum Lansing Collins, of Princeton University, on the "Preceptorial system," in use at Princeton. It is given elsewhere in this issue.

Miss Adelaide Hasse, of the New York Public Library, told the history of the collection of public documents in that institution under her charge, and touched upon its development, as now in process and in contemplation. Prof. Woodward, director of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, spoke entertainingly of the difficulties of his post. He was of the opinion that he had more gratuitous advice showered upon him than any one else in the country, not excepting the President. He also told why it was that so many public libraries found themselves cut off from the free list of the Carnegie Institution, which is limited to about 300 institutions

all over the world. His position was that their publications should be sold at cost. Although it was not announced by Professor Woodward at the time, it became known during the meeting that the Carnegie Institution has decided to complete Sabin's monumental work on American bibliography. This cannot but give satisfaction to all librarians.

Brief announcements concerning the A. L. A. Conference at Narragansett Pier closed the formal program. Most of those in attendance remained in Atlantic City until Monday, so that opportunity was given for meeting friends and for much "shop-talk" on the Sunday.

WM. WARNER BISHOP,
Secretary pro tem.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH LIBRARIANS.

PLANS have been announced for the formation of an Association of French Librarians, which it is hoped may be formally organized in Paris at Easter time. A circular sent out to all French librarians under date of Feb. 1, and signed by 28 leading librarians of Paris, makes a strong appeal for such an organization and presents an outline draft of the constitution. The circular points out the absence of close relations between French librarians and the difficult conditions that are the result of this isolation. A few librarians have felt impelled to take the initiative toward forming an association, "in the thought of overcoming this isolation and ameliorating the situation of libraries and librarians." They have prepared a sketch of the purpose of such an association and a draft of a constitution, and send these out for advice, suggestions and criticisms. The circular continues: "We think that if this proposed association is realized it will be strong only as it responds to the observed and expressed needs of the greatest possible number of French libraries and persons interested in the prosperity of French libraries. The brief outlines given have no pretensions other than to express broadly the thought indicated at several preliminary meetings. If the results of the present referendum are favorable, it is proposed to organize in the coming Easter season the first general meeting."

The sketch of the purpose of the association is in substance as follows: "Our fundamental idea is to endeavor by study and action to make our libraries a vital part of the machinery of modern life, useful auxiliaries to all scientific and practical life. We believe it therefore necessary to formulate and disseminate correct ideas regarding libraries and librarians, on the character of the profession, its relative autonomy, the diverse needs to which it should respond, and its precise and practical adaptation to those needs. We believe that more authority and security must be given to those who devote themselves to

this profession, and that it is eminently useful for librarians and the friends of libraries to make common cause of their studies and their efforts for the improvement of French libraries. It is, therefore, a practical aim that we propose and not the creation of a simply scientific society to share the field with many others. We believe also that it is necessary to begin with some practical work, and we ask suggestions for undertakings among which our association, once organized, may choose its first essay. To aid in suggestions, we note the following matters which deserve consideration:

"1. Meetings, articles, correspondence, conferences, communications contributed to a special bulletin or to one of the existing bibliographical reviews;

"2. Information service, to aid in the establishment and improvement of libraries;

"3. Publication of bibliographies, as for instance, the resumption of M. Jordell's 'Répertoire des articles de périodiques';

"4. Establishment of meetings on questions of interest to libraries." Signatures to the circular include, among others, MM. Adenis, Artois, Bernard, Bouchot, Bouteron, Capet, Cottin, Deniker, Gautier, Grand, Hildenfinger, Ledos, Lelong, Maire, Marchal, Mortet, Poete, Rastoul, Ruelle, Stein, Sustrac, Vicair, and Viollet.

The draft of constitution opens with the announcement of the name of the organization as Association des Bibliothécaires Français; its aim is to "deal with all questions concerning the interests of libraries and librarians;" membership is open to all persons belonging to the profession of librarian or interested in libraries; annual dues are five francs, and persons may become foundation members on payment of not less than 20 francs. The affairs of the association are to be administered by a committee of 20 members, elected by majority vote at the general meeting, and including correspondence votes. One-quarter of the committee members must be elected annually, and retiring members are eligible for re-election. This committee is to appoint each year from its membership a "bureau," composed of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a secretary-assistant, and a treasurer; the retiring president is ineligible for re-election. All decisions of the committee shall be decided by majority vote; six members make a quorum. The committee, in addition to its regular sessions, as designated by itself, shall meet on call of the president, as the interests of the association may demand. The president has full power to act on behalf of the association. The general meeting ("Assemblée générale") is the sovereign authority; it shall be held once a year at a place and date fixed by the committee, shall conduct elections, and financial and administrative matters shall be submitted for its approbation; it may hold extraordinary sessions on call of the president. Besides

the annual general meeting there shall be quarterly meetings devoted especially to the study and discussion of technical and professional questions. The dissolution of the association may be pronounced only at a general meeting specially called for that purpose, by a vote representing a majority of half the members present or represented.

American Library Association

President: Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board was held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., on March 10, 1906, at 9.30 a.m. The following members were present: Mr. Frank P. Hill, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., Miss Helen E. Haines. The minutes of the meeting of January 11 were approved without reading. The names of seven persons not actively engaged in library work, presented by the treasurer, were voted into membership.

Invitation from Asheville for 1907. A letter from Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, of Charlotte, N. C., urging the selection of Asheville, N. C., as the place of meeting for 1907, was read. The matter not being ripe for discussion or consideration, the letter was placed on file.

Committee on publicity. Mr. Purd B. Wright, of St. Joseph, Mo., was appointed a member of the committee on publicity, *vice* J. G. Moulton, resigned. A communication was read from Mr. J. C. Dana, chairman of the committee on publicity relative to arrangements for reprints of papers from conference proceedings, and was referred to Miss Haines to arrange with the committee. The treasurer was instructed to pay the bills of the committee on publicity to the extent of \$50 until the adoption of the next annual budget following the Narragansett meeting.

A. L. A. admission fees and dues. The treasurer, in pursuance of the action of the Executive Board on January 11, submitted a report on A. L. A. admission fees and dues, as follows:

"In submitting this report on an admission fee I venture other suggestions regarding the finances of the A. L. A., which I hope may not be taken amiss at the present time when we are making special efforts to increase our receipts.

"I advocate an admission fee because it gives an easy method of holding members to continuous membership. The really interested and the conscientious members pay regularly each year, but a large percentage pay only

when it is convenient, generally when expecting to attend the year's conference. By careful planning one can pay every other year and yet keep his name in the Handbook and, to all appearances, be a regular member in full standing. This is wrong and unjust to the faithful members who consider it a duty to pay dues regularly and promptly.

"We also need more income and, for that reason, I recommend an annual fee of \$3, instead of \$2. We are now giving the Proceedings, costing, including delivery, about \$1, the Handbook, over 8 cents, and the *A. L. A. Booklist*. This leaves less than 80 cents to pay the running expenses of the Association.

"I do not believe that either an admission fee or increased dues would lessen the number of members to any great extent. I am sure it would increase our receipts, and members who do not value the advantages of the *A. L. A.* at more than \$2 a year are of little profit of strength to the Association. In England, where salaries are much smaller than in this country, the annual dues are a guinea a year, and members are only admitted after formal proposal, announcement on call of the meeting, and election by the association.

"Under our present by-laws a delinquent holds his membership for about 14 months after the expiration of the year for which he has paid. Our last Handbook contains the names of 217 persons who are not in good standing, having been dropped on March 1 under our present by-law no. 1. The last, and in many cases the only, year for which they have paid is 1904, and yet their names have appeared in two handbooks. We ought to purge the lists soon after each conference, so that the annual Handbook shall contain only the names of members in good standing, who have paid for the current year. If a member is dropped, he should be able to rejoin only by paying all back dues, or the admission fee required of new members. If it is more difficult to get in and to maintain membership, it will be more prized. . . .

"Whatever action may be taken regarding the admission fee and annual dues, there is no doubt our life membership is too low. \$25 yields but \$1, or less, at present rates on interest.

"Any new by-law adopted should not take effect until after the coming conference, but this would be in time to allow the dropping of delinquents, and the compilation of the new Handbook according to its provisions. An amendment to the constitution could not take effect until after the 1907 conference.

"Respectfully submitted,
GARDNER M. JONES, *Treasurer.*"

Accompanying the report were several forms for amendment of constitution and by-laws, to accomplish the change recommended. After discussion it was deemed inadvisable to increase the annual dues of either individuals or institutions or the sum necessary to secure life membership, and it was *Voted*,

That the Executive Board recommend to the Council the amendment of the by-laws (Section 1), by inserting after the word "January" the words "save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be \$3. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or the dues required from new members."

Committee on A. L. A. exhibit at Jamestown, Va. The president's *ad interim* appointment of a committee on A. L. A. exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition was confirmed as follows: Mr. H. J. Carr, chairman; Mr. Melvil Dewey, Miss Isabel E. Lord.

Permanent headquarters. Mr. E. C. Hovey, assistant secretary, and Mr. C. C. Soule, for the Publishing Board, appeared before the Board, the former with a statement as to the progress made in collecting the fund to be used in opening permanent headquarters of the Association in New York City, showing \$1800 paid into the treasury and \$1500 additional in satisfactory pledges. Mr. Hovey expressed his belief that with present prospects the sum of \$5000 net will be raised by August 1.

Mr. Soule stated that the Publishing Board would move into permanent New York headquarters at any time, but that September 1 would best accommodate its work; that it will pay, if necessary, one-half the rent of the new headquarters; that if the Executive Board will pay all the rent, the services of two library experts in the pay of the Publishing Board will be made available for the general correspondence and duties pertaining to headquarters, so far as their connection with the Publishing Board shall permit. Mr. Soule further stated that the Publishing Board will be unable to pay any part of the salary of assistant secretary after April 1, 1906. Mr. Hovey and Mr. Soule were then excused, and after consideration of statements from the treasurer of the Publishing Board and of the A. L. A., showing the sums received from Mr. Hovey and paid to him for expenses incurred in raising the headquarters fund, the Executive Board

Voted, That the services of Mr. Hovey be continued at the rate of \$125 per month until August 1, and that this sum be apportioned \$25 per month to the general treasury of the Association and \$100 per month to the permanent headquarters fund. It was further

Voted, That permanent headquarters be established in New York on September 1, 1906, if sufficient funds be in hand to insure the experiment for one year.

The following resolution from the Publishing Board was read and placed on file: "At the regular meeting of the Publishing Board it was *Voted*, that the Publishing Board feels that its office and administration expenses should be borne by the A. L. A. headquarters, thus leaving its entire income to be used for preparation and publication."

The treasurer, Mr. Jones, submitted a statement, showing that Mr. Hovey had paid in to

him the sum of \$1800 for the purpose of establishing permanent headquarters. From this sum have been paid the following items:

Mr. Hovey, Travel	\$560.15
Mr. Hovey, Salary as assistant secretary	177.03
	<u>\$737.18</u>

A statement was also submitted by Mr. Soule showing that the trustees of the Endowment Fund have paid to Mr. Hovey since April 1, 1905, the following sums:

On account of salary	\$631.31
For travelling expenses (Portland and San Francisco)	358.63
	<u>\$989.94</u>

In addition to the above the Publishing Board has paid to Mr. Hovey for services rendered since April 1, 1905, \$441.66.

J. I. WYER, Jr., *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF A. L. A. COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the American Library Association was held at Atlantic City, N. J., on March 10, 1906. There were present the following: Frank P. Hill, E. C. Richardson, Melvil Dewey, John Thomson, W. T. Peoples, R. G. Thwaites, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Miss Helen E. Haines, H. C. Wellman, F. M. Crunden, A. H. Hopkins, Miss M. E. Ahern, W. C. Kimball, A. E. Bostwick; and by invitation C. C. Soule, Herbert Putnam, J. C. Dana, H. J. Carr, W. P. Cutter, W. C. Lane. On motion of Mr. Wellman, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Revision of copyright law. The first order of business was the proposed revision of the copyright law. The secretary submitted the following report from the Executive Board:

"The report of your Executive Board is based on the following instruction given to it by the Council at Portland, where it was voted 'That the Executive Board be requested to take measures for the representation of the Association at future conferences on the revision of the copyright laws, and in behalf of the Association to protest against the inclusion in the copyright law of the provision prohibiting importation of copyrighted works into the United States without written consent of the author or copyright proprietor, or to secure some modification of the same.'

"Acting on this instruction, the Board has continued Mr. F. P. Hill and Mr. A. E. Bostwick as official representatives of the A. L. A. at such copyright conferences as have been held since the Portland meeting; has held extensive correspondence with authors' and publishers' associations; has communicated to each member of the Council the successive modifications and concessions secured; and has held one important conference with the representatives of the American Publishers' Copyright League. As a result of these actions, the Executive Board has secured an important modification of the proposed im-

portation act as originally drafted by the various associations representing the different copyright interests, and this compromise measure has had the unanimous approval and concurrence of your Executive Board, and will on its behalf be presented to the Council this afternoon by Mr. Bostwick."

Mr. Bostwick then presented the latest draft of this section of the importation clause relating to libraries:*

"The importation shall also be permitted as follows of copies of any copyright book printed abroad with the authorization of the author or proprietor, except authorized reprints of books by United States authors published under the provisions and stipulations of section twenty-nine of this act:

"1. In the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon, *under the permission given in writing by the author or proprietor of the American copyright of such work*, not more than one copy of such book at any one time;

"2. One copy of such book when imported in any one invoice by the authority of the United States or for the use of the United States;

"3. When specially imported, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state, school, college, university or free public library in the United States, and not for sale, *provided that the edition of the book so imported shall come from the country of origin.*

"4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased 'en bloc' for the use of societies, institutions or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph; or form parts of libraries belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries, and are not intended for sale;

"5. All books and pamphlets in raised characters for the use of the blind."

At the close of this report, Dr. Richardson complimented the Board on the progress made and the substantial results accomplished. Messrs. Wellman, Crunden and Hopkins also expressed gratification at what had been done, but were inclined to insist that the representatives of the A. L. A. should stand for the law in its present form. This subject was discussed by nearly all the members of the Council present at great length, and a number of motions were introduced looking toward specific instruction to the two delegates to the copyright conference, but no definite action resulted upon any of them.

A. L. A. admission fee. The Executive

* Later modifications, in accord with the representations of the A. L. A. delegates, were made in this draft. In its latest form it is given elsewhere in this issue (see p. 171).

Board further recommended to the Council the following amendment to the by-laws, Section 1: Insert after the word "January" the words "save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be \$3. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members." This recommendation was adopted by vote of 8 to 4. The chair ruled that inasmuch as it required a three-quarters vote to suspend a by-law, it would also require a three-quarters vote to amend. Dr. Richardson appealed from the decision of the chair and asked for a vote as to whether a majority of the Council was not competent to amend a by-law. The decision of the chair was not sustained and, more than a majority of the Council voting for the amendment, it was agreed to as recommended.

Application of Endowment Fund income to Publishing Board. On request of the Publishing Board, the Council voted to appropriate the accumulated income of the Endowment Fund and the income of that fund for the current year to the use of the Publishing Board. The Council then adjourned.

J. I. WYER, Jr., *Secretary.*

REPRINTS FROM PORTLAND PROCEEDINGS

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has issued for the committee on publicity reprints of the following papers included in the volume of Proceedings of the Portland Conference, 1905:

Address of the president: the national library problem to-day; by Ernest C. Richardson.

Library conditions in the northwest; by Charles Wesley Smith.

What state and local library associations can do for local library interests; by J. C. Dana.

The Library of Congress as a national library; by Herbert Putnam.

State library commissions, by Henry E. Legler; and The work of an eastern library commission, by Caroline M. Hewins.

Travelling libraries as a first step in developing libraries; by Gratia A. Countryman.

Library administration on an income of from \$1000 to \$5000 a year: essentials and non-essentials, by S. H. Ranck; and Economies in plans and methods, by Marilla W. Freeman.

The question of library training; by Lutie E. Stearns.

Rational library work with children and the preparation for it; by Frances J. Olcott.

Copies of these may be had at 5 cents each, or at the rate of \$3 per 100, if ordered in lots of 25 or more, by addressing A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

State Library Associations

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Alabama Library Association issues the "Proceedings of the first meeting, Nov. 21, 1904" (70 p. S.), as a carefully prepared and interesting pamphlet—a creditable production for one of the youngest state library associations. There is a frontispiece illustration of the Carnegie Library of Montgomery, a brief list of the public and school libraries of the state, and an index, besides constitution, lists of members and full record of papers and proceedings.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: James L. Gillis, state librarian, Sacramento.

Secretary: Miss Mary L. Sutcliffe, State Library, Sacramento.

Treasurer: David M. Belfrage, Cooper Medical Library San Francisco.

The annual dinner and meeting of the association was held at the California Hotel, San Francisco, on the evening of Feb. 27. After the dinner the first order of business was the reading of reports, election of officers for 1906, and notice of proposed amendments to the constitution. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, James L. Gillis, state librarian; vice-president, Melvin G. Dodge, Leland Stanford University Library; secretary, Mary L. Sutcliffe, State Library; treasurer, David M. Belfrage, Cooper Medical Library, San Francisco.

"Recent events of importance to Western scholarship" was the general subject of the program, presented by Professors Charles Mills Gayley and H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California.

Dr. Gayley spoke on the proposed bureau for the reproduction of manuscripts, as outlined last year at the international congress at Liege. In opening, he called attention to original authorities, to good scholarship, and to the fact that in America we lack much in respect to available sources of this character. The libraries of Europe teem with treasures that we need in our work and are inaccessible to most of us. The necessity of the duplication of these, is not merely one of convenience. They are too precious for us to permit only one copy to be in existence. The danger from fire is an ever threatening one. Scholars lament the irreparable loss of the Turin library. Dr. Gayley had this matter brought forcibly to his attention in 1897, when he was at Oxford. He noticed the collotyping process by which facsimiles were then being made, that it was expensive, that 20 copies cost \$100, but that 100 copies could be made for \$2.50 each. The idea came to him that this might be still further cheapened by co-operation; lists could be made out annually, and these could be sent out to libraries and their

subscription asked for. A central library should form an essential feature of the scheme. Here one copy at least of each ms. should be placed. Such a steadily growing collection would in a hundred years represent the cream of the collections of European libraries. Future great scholars will, for instance, want facsimiles of the treasures of the Bancroft library. Such, in detail, is the inception of Dr. Gayley's idea. He is enthusiastic, and has faith that at least a start in this great work will be made in our own day. The proposed bureau is now crystallizing as a practical proposition, and in March the idea will be discussed at the meeting of American university presidents at Berkeley.

Dr. H. Morse Stephens' subject was the Bancroft Library, purchased last year by the University of California. He said, in substance: The credit for the acquisition of the Bancroft Library belongs to the regents of the University of California, and to President Benjamin I. Wheeler. They were all appreciative of the ideas that were advanced regarding the worth of the library. They saw at once the great opportunity, and found a way to accomplish it. Mr. Bancroft also deserves great credit for placing the library at their disposal on the liberal terms that he did. He has really given the university a present of \$100,000, because his library would bring in the open market \$500,000 at least.

Langlois, the eminent historian, wrote an article a few years ago, entitled "H. H. Bancroft & Co." As everything that he writes is read with avidity by historical students, this article was read from Constantinople to St. Petersburg, and did more than anything else to establish Mr. Bancroft's fame in the old world as a book collector. Mr. Bancroft was able to get into the market at a time when the original documents of California were still in existence. The mass of material which he gathered together for the Pacific Coast is absolutely unique. His chief characteristic as a collector was his imagination. He swept in with his drag-net every kind of printed material—business directories, diaries, handbills, account books, and even ships' logs. He sent a man to Alaska for records of the early fur companies and, as a result, we have more of these than can be found at St. Petersburg. Mr. Bancroft was a book collector by the grace of God. He captured everything in sight. It will take fifty students fifty years to get the collection into working order. One knows not where to begin the enumeration of its riches; there is a magnificent pile of briefs in Spanish land cases; an extraordinary collection of records of the old missions; the entire records of the Presidio of San Francisco; large masses of correspondence of old Spanish families; the actual minutes of the Vigilance Committees, which are under lock and key, and are not to be opened until all the participants have passed

away; there are 5000 newspapers from all parts of the state, many of which exist only in this collection. As to the importance of the acquisition, original material is absolutely necessary for the training of students in history. The business of the professor of history is to teach men how to collect and digest material. The Bancroft Library is the best collection of original resources of any specific part of the United States. The time is not far distant when students will come from all over the Pacific Coast to consult this unrivalled collection of original sources.

At the close of the addresses a resolution was passed endorsing the plans outlined by Professor Gayley for the organization of a central bureau for facsimile reproduction of important documents.

A meeting of the association was held in the San Francisco Public Library on the evening of March 24, President Gillis presiding. The amended constitution was discussed and unanimously adopted. It fixes the annual dues of the association at \$1, and its special feature is the division of the state into four districts, each district having a president appointed by the president of the association. The object of this districting is to make it possible for the small outlying libraries to receive the benefit of library meetings. Each district will have its own meetings, and there will be an annual meeting of the whole association. The first district, in which Sacramento is situated, comprises the interior northern counties; the second district includes the counties around San Francisco and along the north coast; the third district includes the counties south of Tehachapi. L. W. Ripley, librarian of the Sacramento Public Library, was appointed president of the first district and J. D. Layman, of the state university library, was appointed president of the second district. Appointments for the third and fourth districts were deferred.

Announcement was made of the summer school for librarians to be conducted at the state university in charge of Miss Mary L. Jones, formerly of the Los Angeles Public Library; and a resolution was passed, offering to co-operate with the N. E. A. in arranging for the meeting of the library section at its convention next July.

The meeting closed with a paper by William R. Watson, telling of the work being done by the California State Library.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Henry S. Parsons, Office of Documents.

The 92d regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the

children's room of the Public Library, March 14, 1906, at 8.15 p.m. The following were appointed members of the committee in charge of compilation of a handbook of the libraries of the District of Columbia: Miss Josephine A. Clark, librarian of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. F. B. Weeks, librarian of the Geological Survey; Mr. Charles H. Hastings, and Mr. Earl G. Swem, of the Library of Congress. The president announced that the remaining two members would be appointed later. By vote of the association, at the February meeting, the president, *ex officio*, is to serve as the seventh member of the committee.

Mr. Claude B. Guittard, librarian of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was prevented by illness from reading his paper describing the library of the survey. Miss Anne S. Ames, librarian of Mount Vernon Seminary, presented a paper on "The work of a librarian in a private school." In planning courses, the librarian should remember that the pupils are already overworked, and should beware of adding library studies that are not distinctively helpful to the classroom instruction of the various teachers. The librarian's work should manifest itself in the better results obtained by all the teachers. Miss Ames referred to the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the standard reference books. In Mount Vernon Seminary a course of instruction is given in the use of reference books. As a useful adjunct in instruction, a printed list of standard reference books has been compiled, with sufficient blank space after each title for notes. Miss Ames closed with a description of the Christmas book exhibit. This exhibit was established that the seminary students might have the opportunity of examining at their leisure the best 100 or 150 books suitable for gifts at the Christmas season. The books for the exhibit are lent annually by local booksellers.

Mr. Charles H. Hastings, of the Library of Congress, reported upon the recent meeting at Baltimore of the Bibliographical Society of America. Mr. Hastings spoke of the general character of the meeting and the publications which the society now has on hand. Most of the papers read were reviewed briefly, as they are expected to appear soon in the "Papers and proceedings" of the society. Special mention was made of the "List of incunabula in American libraries" which the society has undertaken to compile; also of the project advanced by Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, of Chicago, for the establishment of a bibliographical institute with an endowment of \$1,000,000 for the systematic collection of bibliographical information on a large scale, to supply the needs of investigators and commercial and industrial firms.

The association was fortunate in having present Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, a delegate of the A. L.

A. to the copyright conference, and Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, representing the American Authors' Copyright League at the copyright conference. Mr. Bostwick explained the purpose of the copyright conference, stating that those in attendance represented the producers, with the exception of the representatives of the A. L. A., to whom were entrusted the interests of the consumers. The American Educational Association was not represented. The vexed question as to the importation of copyright books, he stated, would probably be settled by a compromise to the effect that foreign editions of foreign authors, copyrighted in America, might be imported, but not copyrighted books of American authors published abroad. Mr. Bowker spoke of the value of the local library association in maintaining an active interest in libraries in a community. Mr. Carnegie's foresight in establishing libraries upon the stipulation that the community in each case should support its own library was highly commended. Mr. Bowker referred to the object of the American Authors' Copyright League, and presented the authors' views of copyright. In closing, he maintained that the compromise of which Mr. Bostwick had spoken was about as satisfactory a solution of the importation question as possible, in view of the many conflicting interests of the various constituencies interested in copyright law.

EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The association has issued its "Handbook," as an illustrated pamphlet of 28 pages, devoted to the activities of the association and to the libraries of the state. It contains a brief sketch of the organization and purpose of the association, list of officers and members, state library laws and directions for availing of them, a summary of libraries in Missouri, recorded alphabetically by towns, an argument for a library commission, and a draft of the proposed commission bill supported by the association. The handbook is a useful and creditable publication.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A library institute was held under the auspices of the Texas Library Association at Fort Worth, on Thursday and Friday, March 22 and 23. There were two sessions each day, which were held in the assembly room of the Carnegie Public Library, and in connection with these there was a binding exhibit and an exhibit of picture bulletins from the New York State Library School. The program included the following topics: The library institute: its work; The local library situation; Things that help to make a library successful; Children's work and children's books; Essentials in library administration; The public library, its relation to the community; The question of maintenance; Public library and public

school; Value of a trained librarian. Technical questions, such as cataloging, classification, book selection, binding and mending, hours of opening, etc., were also dealt with in papers and round table discussion. This was the first of a series of institutes planned by the state library association to cover the whole state and to bring in touch the librarians of the small libraries who are prevented by distance from attending the meetings of the association. The beginning was very satisfactory, 15 libraries being represented, including one from Indian Territory.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: John P. Kennedy, state librarian, Richmond.

Secretary: Edward S. Evans, assistant state librarian, Richmond.

Treasurer: Miss Mary G. Lacy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

A meeting of the Virginia Library Association was held in the state library building, at Richmond, on March 14. Delegates from every part of the state were present, including Mr. W. H. Sargeant, librarian of the Norfolk Public Library; Mr. J. S. Patten, librarian of the University of Virginia; Miss Mary G. Lacy, librarian of Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Miss Virginia C. Castleman, of Herndon, Va., and Mrs. William E. Strother, librarian of Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Va., besides many others, including the leading librarians in Richmond. Mr. Kennedy, of the Virginia State Library, presided, and resolutions of importance were read and acted upon by the delegates.

A resolution was offered approving the library movement in Richmond, and advising that the city accept the offer of \$200,000 made by Mr. Carnegie on the 13th inst.

But the most important resolution offered during the meeting was the one inviting the A. L. A. to hold its annual convention in Richmond in 1907. It was demonstrated that Richmond was the most practical point for the convention of 1907, at which time the Jamestown Exposition would be in full blast. Statements were made showing that Richmond could offer the most open hospitality to the delegates at that time, and that arrangements could be made for free trains and free boats from Richmond to Jamestown during the convention. The following is the resolution as presented to the meeting:

"Knowing that it is the policy of the American Library Association to aid in the stimulation of library interests in every section of our country, and, that with this purpose in view, it has held its annual convention at different places in the north and west, from Boston to Portland,

"Be it resolved, That the Virginia Library Association, as the representative of the library interests in Virginia, do send through its delegates a most cordial invitation to the National Association to meet in Richmond in 1907, during the time of the Jamestown Exposition; and that we further invite all educational and other associations in the state to join us in extending this invitation; and,

"Be it further resolved, That a committee be appointed to consist of five members to be known as the 'arrangement committee' who shall immediately take active measures to co-operate with the above organizations in pressing the claims of the south, before the A. L. A., and who shall further co-operate with these organizations in making all necessary arrangements for the accommodation and suitable reception of the delegates."

Mr. W. H. Sargeant, J. S. Patten and Edward S. Evans were appointed delegates to represent the Virginia Library Association at the A. L. A. meeting at Narragansett Pier, where they are to press the invitation for the following convention.

EDWARD STEPTOE EVANS, *Secretary*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: H. C. Buell, Janesville.

Secretary: Miss Julia A. Hopkins, Free Library, Madison.

Treasurer: Miss Katharine D. Cramer, Public Library, Oconto.

The 16th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held in Madison, February 21-23, and proved the most successful in its history. Those in attendance, about 150 in number, represented 63 different libraries of the state, and the presence of librarians from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota lent additional interest to the meeting. The sessions were held in the club room of the new Madison library building, affording visiting librarians an opportunity to inspect the excellent appointments of this library, and the well-equipped quarters of the Wisconsin library school. The practical topics assigned to various speakers elicited much discussion, in which most of those present participated, resulting in the recital of experiences and bringing out suggestions that proved helpful and inspiring.

The feature of the opening session was a scholarly address on "Books and life," by Dean Edward A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin. Hon. Harlan P. Bird, of Wausau-kee, submitted a paper detailing the work of his "Library experiment for men," a building where the "lumber jacks" of his region may enjoy in the same building the privileges of a library, restaurant, and bowling alley. "A library club room for men" was the subject of a paper by Miss Mollie Catlin, descriptive of the billiard room auxiliary maintained by the Stevens Point Library. Miss Helen L. Price, of the Merrill library, spoke of the "Special library work with foreigners" which she has undertaken, with special reference to the groups of Slav and Greek colonists in her community. Judge J. M. Pereles, chairman of the Wisconsin commission, closed the evening's program with a practical paper on "What a trustee can do to help the librarian," incidentally mentioning an array of "don'ts" which the properly disposed trustee ought to keep in mind in order that the effectiveness of the librarian might remain unhampered by officious offensiveness and pernicious officiousness.

The Thursday program was devoted to a series of forenoon papers on *Restrictions in libraries, wise and otherwise*, and afternoon papers on *Everyday problems*. These papers and talks were limited to five minutes each, and proved interesting, inspirational and profitable. The fact that nearly everyone present took part in the discussion and comment demonstrated that the topics evoked interest born of personal experience. The topics were as follows:

"Loaning but one book, or at most two books at a time."—Miss Mary A. Smith, librarian Public Library, La Crosse.

"Requiring guarantors from adults."—Miss Katharine D. Cramer, librarian Public Library, Oconto.

"Never loaning outside city limits."—Miss Lucy Lee Pleasants, librarian Public Library, Menasha.

"Permitting but one renewal."—Miss Julia A. Hopkins, librarian Free Library, Madison.

"Restricting Sunday readers to material found in the reading room."—Miss Charlotte Templeton, librarian Public Library, Oshkosh.

"Retention of borrower's card for an unpaid fine."—Miss Henriette von Briesen, librarian Public Library, Columbus.

"The seven-day book: why not transfer it?"—Mr. J. V. Cargill, chief of circulating department, Milwaukee Public Library.

"Making no exceptions in the loaning of reference books."—Miss Agnes L. Dwight, librarian Public Library, Appleton.

"Closing children's room at eight o'clock."—Miss Mary J. Calkins, librarian Public Library, Racine.

"Fines."—Dr. George W. Peckham, librarian Public Library, Milwaukee.

"Fiction on the shelves: some practical hints."—Miss Julia E. Elliott, head instructor Wisconsin Library School.

"Simplicity in cataloging."—Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, head cataloger Milwaukee Public Library.

"School duplicate collections: a suggestion."—Miss Katherine I. MacDonald, assistant secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

On Friday morning Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, chief of the Wisconsin commission's instructional department, conducted a question box. A resolution, suggested by Hon. H. L. Ekern, was adopted, presenting strongly the need of low postal rates for the transmission of library books in remote communities, and adding:

"The Wisconsin Library Association, in annual session, hereby asks the members of Congress from this state to advocate the enactment of such laws as will bring about the purposes indicated above.

"It asks that Congress make provision permitting books to be sent to individual borrowers, through the mails and by mail carriers, at a rate not exceeding one cent a pound,

or fraction thereof, the return rate of postage being likewise not in excess of this amount, including a request for a new-book loan; provided that the transportation of books coming under this act shall be limited to those which are secured from the Library of Congress, or any state, county, city, village, town, or travelling library supported in whole or in part by taxation or appropriation from public funds.

"Resolved, That the secretary of this association transmit a copy of the above memorial to each member of Congress representing the state of Wisconsin or any district thereof, and also to the president of each state library association in the United States, with a request that similar action be taken by such organization."

Formal tenders of hospitality for the next annual meeting were received from Janesville and Milwaukee, and were referred to the newly-elected board of officers. The officers are: president, H. C. Buell, Janesville; vice-president, L. D. Hinkley, Waupun; secretary, Julia A. Hopkins, Madison; treasurer, Katharine D. Cramer, Oconto.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 156 Wabash avenue.

Secretary: Miss Evva L. Moore, Oak Park Public Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library.

The March meeting of the club was held on the evening of the 8th at the Public Library with more than 60 in attendance. The president, Miss Ahern, being out of the city, by her request Mr. Clement Andrews of the John Crerar Library, occupied the chair. Miss Sophie Hyde, of the John Crerar Library, was elected to membership.

Miss Warren, of the School of Education, read a letter addressed to the president from the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, giving information concerning the plans for the erection of a memorial library building in honor of the late President Harper, and planned to cost a million and a half, to be provided by popular subscription. The plan involves a general library building erected in the middle of the main quadrangle to serve the double purpose of a general university library and an administrative center and headquarters for all the libraries of the university, including the departmental libraries upon the main campus, and the libraries of the School of Education, the Yerkes Observatory, and all other schools of the university wherever located. The lower portion will be devoted to stack room and at the top of the building will be a great reading room, or group of reading rooms. The plans afford

space for a million and a half books and provide for 1000 desks for readers. Adjoining the library building on different sides will be other buildings devoted to special subjects and containing departmental libraries. These buildings will be connected overhead by bridges with the main building on the same level with the main reading room. The readers in any one of these reading rooms may thus pass freely to any one of the rest, or may have brought to them a book from any or all of the rest. By this means all the libraries are practically consolidated into one, but each departmental building contains its own departmental library in close association with its lecture room, offices, etc. A blue print of this plan was on exhibition, and the subject was referred to the president to appoint a committee of two to look into the matter and report at the next meeting.

The chair then introduced Mr. Edwin L. Shurman, literary editor of the *Record-Herald*, who delivered a most interesting address on "What the American public is reading, and some principles of book reviewing." After discussing the paper in a manner which showed the interest it aroused the meeting adjourned. Mr. Shurman said in part that many of the older critics and the censors of public morals are pessimistic in regard to the present day taste in literature. Because of the great amount of reading of light and trashy books, they maintain that the quality of literature is deteriorating, and that the literary taste of the reading public is not what it should be.

Mr. Shurman said that fiction may be roughly divided into five classes: the historical romance, as "The crisis," 400,000 copies of which have been sold; the religious historical novel, as "Ben Hur" and "Quo Vadis," of which respectively 500,000 and 750,000 copies have been sold; fiction which deals humorously with American life and characteristics, such as "David Harum" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the cabbage patch;" the imaginary romances, usually not of a high literary order, but harmless; and the realistic novel, such as "The house of mirth." While it is true that public taste is often unable to distinguish between good and bad literary art, still this is a defect of youth, not of deterioration.

It is the duty of the critic and the librarian to encourage the reading of the best books each mind is capable of enjoying. Every book is entitled to a fair criticism. It must be remembered that the chief function of the critic is not to denounce, but to point out the beautiful and good. The process of improving the public taste will be slow. The newspapers must keep in touch with the public. Librarians should be readers, and when opportunity offers give a word of critical advice. In time there will be a stepping from the flimsy and light to the more serious and thoughtful. EVVA L. MOORE, *Secretary*.

HUDSON RIVER LIBRARY CLUB

President: George G. Champlin, New York State Library.

Secretary: Miss Celia M. Houghton, Public School Library, Albany.

Treasurer: Miss Jane Brower, Albany Free Library.

A meeting of the Hudson River Library Club was held in the New York State Library, Wednesday, March 14. After a few words of welcome, Mr. George G. Champlin, the president, introduced Mr. James I. Wyer, reference librarian of the state library, who gave a talk on "Reference books for a small library."

Miss May Child Nerney, of the state library, then spoke upon "Genealogical books for a small library." Mr. Anderson, state librarian, spoke informally upon "The attitude of the state library to the smaller libraries of the district," and also stirred up a spirited discussion of the ways in which the club might be most useful.

At the close of the meeting the members of the club examined with much interest a selection of the best books of 1905 which were on exhibition.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: Henry W. Kent, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Secretary: Miss Alice Wilde, New York Public Library, Washington Heights Branch.

Treasurer: Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library, Lenox Building.

The fourth of this season's meetings of the New York Library Club was held on the afternoon of March 8, in the Millbank Chapel, at Teachers College, Columbia University. The minutes of the previous meeting as published in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* were approved, and a detailed report for the year from the treasurer read and accepted.

The subject of the meeting was "Book-binding," the first speaker being Mr. John Cotton Dana, who considered chiefly rebinding for libraries. In his talk he would speak of four things: the exhibit to be seen later in the Educational Museum, a few practical points, the literary side, and the anatomy of the joint between cover and book. The exhibit was the result of 15 years' study of the subject and of the changes made in the New-ark library and their results. It was originally prepared for that library, has since been travelling around the eastern states, and will later journey west. The practical question to be asked is, What is the economical binding for a library? One great difficulty at present is that we are almost without standards; the librarians and assistants are often ignorant on the subject and no statistics have been gathered about the value of bindings or their economy—whether a 30 cent binding pays.

In one large library of good standards the much-used books are bound in brown duck, and as this rough surface catches dust and dirt so well most are not fit to touch. In another art vellum with gold lettering is used; here the gold lettering rubs off, leaving the books with a very shabby appearance. In another reference books which will stand on the shelves 10 to 50 years are bound in leather which decays in from five to eighteen years, and here are long sets the early volumes of which are already decayed and the recent volumes of which are still being bound in leather. These are examples of unwisdom, but to discover the materials that are wise is a task of the most prodigious difficulty. In the first place, it must be remembered that bookbinding is a craft in the best sense of the word, that to bind a book well calls for the most painstaking care, and that the spirit of the binder must go into it. The essentials in good binding are ease in opening, strength and flexibility of joint and that the whole binding be adapted to the paper. The following materials have been found good in the Newark library: for much-used books half red cow with imitation leather sides, which can be washed; for less used books English imperial morocco cloth, or for a cheaper binding dark blue art canvas with gold lettering; for reference books not much used half best morocco; for newspapers half duck with cloth sides. Newspapers seldom called for it is sometimes better not to bind at all, or old books not much used, it being often preferable to leave the old binding on the latter, merely wrapping them in paper and marking. The literary side of binding covers many questions only to be answered by one having a wide knowledge of books and editions. For fiction, which accounts for more than half the bills, some such questions as these might be asked: If not the only copy, are the others good enough and could this be spared? Would it be economy to discard? Is it a book which it is the library's policy to encourage? If not, has it served its purpose? If the only copy, is it worth keeping? If only useful for the history of literature, cover and reclassify in literature. Is it the best edition? Would it be better to discard this and replace with a good edition? Mr. Dana then showed a diagram of the anatomy of the joint between cover and book used in the Newark bindery, saying that if the work were well done throughout it would last as long as the book, and concluded with this result of his experience that it is worth while to take an interest in the work, to pay well when it is well done, and if possible to pay better when it is better done.

Miss Collar, of the Pratt Institute Library School, then gave an interesting talk on the historical side of binding, and Miss Rathbone, of the same school, described the very simple and practical method of preparing

books for the binder used in the Newark library and recently tried at Pratt.

The new constitution submitted by the committee on revision and sent to all members the week previous was then read, and it was moved by Mr. Paltsits that it be considered article by article. This motion was amended by Dr. Canfield to read that the constitution as recommended by the executive committee be adopted as printed, the vote in favor of the amendment being 19 to 17.

The chairman of the dinner committee made a brief report, announcing the date as April 17, the new members were elected, and the meeting adjourned to enjoy the exhibits. These were arranged in the Educational Museum of the college, and were two, the Newark exhibit on binding and that on modern typography and illustration loaned by the Society of Printers, of Boston.

Alice Wilde, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

March has been the eventful month of the present school year. Special arrangements were made early in the year with the Western Reserve Library School for the second year students to attend special courses of lectures at the Western Reserve Library School, the subjects of the courses to be "History of the printed book," "History of libraries," "Library organization," and "Book selection." The students spent six weeks in Cleveland taking these courses and doing practical work in the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library. They returned to Pittsburgh on the 27th of March. It is impossible to estimate the value of this experience in broadening the outlook of the students.

Among the special lecturers of the month was Miss Caroline Burnite, supervisor of work with children, Cleveland Public Library, who lectured on "The growth of literature for children." Gilbert D. Emerson, bookbinder, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 6 and 7 lectured on "Bookbinding." On the 15th Miss Emily Greene Balch, associate professor of economics at Wellesley College, gave a lecture before the training school in the auditorium of the East Liberty branch on "The Slav immigrants— who, whence and why." On March 19 Mr. Graham Romeyn Taylor, of the Chicago Commons, talked on "Municipal neighborhood centers: the social extension of a park system," illustrated by lantern slides. A particularly pleasant feature of the month's lecture course was the visit from the representatives of the two library periodicals of the country. Miss Ahern, on her return home

from her eastern trip, stopped in Pittsburgh and delivered two lectures before the school on March 19, her subjects being: "Business methods" and "The personal element in library work." On March 27 and 28 Miss Haines gave three lectures on "Discrimination in fiction," "The development of library associations," and "Library periodicals."

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The students of the library school attended the bi-state meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey State Library Association at Atlantic City, March 9-10. A re-union of students, graduates and instructors was held at dinner on Saturday night, March 10, when about 35 were present. This spring outing is always enjoyed by the students, who thus gain a chance to see and hear many of the prominent workers in the profession.

The annual out-of-town visit to libraries will this year include Princeton and Trenton, and the libraries of New York and vicinity. The visit will be made early in May.

Miss Rosalie V. Halsey, class of '03, talked to the students on March 1, about "Early American children's books," of which she has made a special study.

Miss Mary P. Farr, class of '95, gave an informal talk to the class, March 22, on "The work of an organizer," a very practical and helpful subject by one who has had much experience in the work.

Miss Plummer and the students of the Pratt Institute Library School visited our school on March 27, when the usual interchange of experience on the part of the students of both schools made an agreeable variation in the day's work.

Miss Daisy B. Sabin, class of '04, has been elected librarian of the Public Library of Burlington, Iowa.

Miss Florence Thompson, class of '05, has been appointed to a position in the Library of the Department of Agriculture.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The third session of the summer school of library economy conducted by McGill University, Montreal, Canada, will open on May 30, to close June 27. The course will be similar to those of previous years. While keeping specially in view the needs of librarians or assistants in smaller libraries, it presupposes no knowledge of the subjects of instruction. At the same time the teaching will prove valuable to any one who may desire assistance in special directions, or may wish to obtain a general view of the whole field of library effort. Besides the specific subjects of classification, accessioning, cataloging, shelving, charging, order work, reference, etc., there will be lectures and demonstrations

on other topics and practical work in the university library. The fee will be \$5 for the course. Further information may be had on application to C. H. Gould, librarian of McGill University.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first session of the summer school for library training to be conducted by the New Jersey Public Library Commission will be held at Asbury Park, N. J., from May 21 to June 22, 1906. The course will deal with first principles of library economy, classification, cataloging, book selection, etc., and is intended especially for the improvement of small libraries, for promotion of acquaintance among librarians, and to induce such students as can do so to secure more advanced training. There will be no entrance examination, and the course will be free to any one holding a position or under appointment to a position in a New Jersey public library. Any teacher or member of a library board, or other persons in New Jersey, desiring to take the course will be admitted for a fee of \$5 and cost of necessary supplies. The course will be in charge of Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer for the commission, and there will be numerous lectures by outside librarians.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual visit to New England libraries, which has always been made in April, will this year be postponed until June 18-29, to enable the students to attend the A. L. A. meeting at Narragansett Pier. Some 20 or more of the school have indicated their intention to combine the visit with the conference, and it has seemed well worth while to defer the visit and secure a large representation from the school at Narragansett Pier.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature appropriating three and a half millions for a building for the state education department. It is planned to include ample quarters for the state library and library school.

The following changes in curriculum have been authorized by the faculty: Library buildings, which has heretofore been a senior subject, will in the future be divided between the two years, 6 lectures in the junior year and 12 in the senior year. The instruction will still be in the hands of Mr. W. R. Eastman.

The course in printing will this year be given by Miss Elva L. Bascom, of the state library staff, who has done editorial work in connection with publications of the library and educational department for several years and has been, during part of that time, directly in charge of the library printing.

A course of 12 lectures on public documents will be offered during the years 1906 and 1907 by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., as a senior subject.

This course will be an extension of that on U. S. government documents, which have been given by Mr. Wyer for the last two years, and will include additional practice work and consideration of state and municipal documents.

It is hoped to have during the next year some regular instruction in children's work and in library organizing for small libraries. The faculty is unanimous in the desire to arrange for these courses as eminently practicable and likely to be in immediate request when our students leave school.

Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, lectured before the school on March 16-17. Her subjects were "Being a librarian" and "Business aspects of librarianship."

SIMMONS COLLEGE SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

The corporation of Simmons College, Boston, will open to women a summer class for the study of general methods of library work, to be held during the six weeks, July 10 to Aug. 18, 1906. Exercises will be conducted in the college building on The Fenway, from nine o'clock till three, five days in the week.

The program includes lessons in cataloging, classification—either Decimal or Expansive—reference, and library economy. Instruction will be given largely by lectures, to be followed by practice. The aim will be to make the entire course as practical and suggestive as possible. It is planned to be especially helpful to those in the smaller libraries, who are unable to take the longer courses of study. The books and equipment used in the regular Simmons College Library School will be drawn upon so far as needed. In Boston and the nearby towns are to be found an unusual number of notable libraries of varying types. Visits to some of these will form part of the course. The class will be conducted by Miss Mary E. Robbins, director, with Miss Beatrice Winsor, of the Newark Free Public Library, as instructor, and Miss Abby L. Sargent, of the Medford (Mass.) Public Library, as lecturer on the Expansive classification.

The class will be open only to women now holding library positions, or under appointment for positions. High school training or equivalent preparation will be expected. The tuition will be \$20 for the six weeks. For further information and application forms address Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of the library school of Pratt Institute Free Library, gave a course of lectures on "The history of libraries," with lantern slides, on March 20-22, to the students of the Southern Library School.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL, SUMMER SESSION

Correction should be made of the statement in March L. J. (p. 134) that the library school to be opened by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission on Sept. 26, 1906, would take the place of the summer school, previously held. A regular summer session (the 12th) of the school will be held from June 16 to Aug. 24, 1906, and in its new quarters, and with improved facilities it should have even more success than heretofore. This summer session is designed, as usual, for the librarians of small public and school libraries, and for library assistants, who cannot leave their work for a year's course, but who can obtain leave of absence for this short period. There will be two courses of study, elementary and supplementary. The former, from July 16 to Aug. 24, with forty hours of study a week, includes the usual technical instruction in cataloging, classification, reference work, bibliography, book selection and buying, etc., in the form of lectures with practice work. Only students will be admitted who are already engaged in library work or under definite appointment to positions; no entrance examinations are required, but a high school course or its equivalent is considered necessary to admission.

The supplementary course offers three series of lectures—on Printing, Binding, and Elements of prose fiction—covering the four weeks from July 30 to Aug. 24. The course on printing, from July 30 to Aug. 4, will be conducted by Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and will deal with the subject from the historical as well as the practical side. The binding course, from Aug. 6 to 11, will be conducted by Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, treating of library binding for use, care of books, book labels, book plates, etc., and illustrated by a special exhibit. The course in prose fiction, from Aug. 13 to 24, will be conducted by Henry Burrowes Lathrop, associate professor of English literature in the University of Wisconsin. The supplementary course is open to all who have completed a summer library course of good standing, and also to other properly equipped students. Tuition for the entire supplementary course is \$15. The courses in printing and binding are \$5 each, or \$10 for the two. The course in Elements of prose fiction is \$10. For the supplementary course there is no charge for students who are holding positions in Wisconsin libraries or have definite appointments thereto; for others the tuition fee is \$20 for the course. Application for admission to either course should be made by June 10, and application blanks and further information may be had by addressing Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor, Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.

Reviews

BALDWIN, J. M., *ed.* Dictionary of philosophy and psychology. In 3 v. v. 3, in 2 pts.: Bibliography of philosophy, psychology and cognate subjects; [by Benjamin Rand.] N. Y., Macmillan, 1906. 25+542, 543-1192 p. 8°.

The third volume, in two parts, of the "Dictionary of philosophy and psychology" has made its appearance, both as recorded above and as an independent volume issued under Dr. Rand's name. Volumes 1 and 2 were published in 1901 and 1902, respectively, and have accordingly become serviceably familiar to librarians; volume 3 completes the work by giving us the most adequate bibliography of the literature of these subjects in any language. The two parts of volume 3 conform in size, approximately, to the earlier volumes, and, since they may be purchased separately, will become a bibliographical tool in many quarters; while the "Dictionary" proper appeals to a somewhat narrower constituency. The compiler, Dr. Rand, of Harvard University, clearly states the ideal principle of all bibliographical work in his preface, when he says that its real value depends upon the extent in which it serves to reveal valuable sources, and as a vantage ground from which to carry forward independent philosophical research.

If bibliography details what has been done, only to lead the student to re-state, re-trace the old, then better less bibliography and more life. A bibliography ought to stimulate. It need not be exhaustive; it must be inclusive. Not finality but suggestibility should characterize the true bibliography. The point I would contend for is that bibliographies should not be mere lists, tabulated sheets like election returns of the output of any given subject, but reasoned, digested, classified materials, grouped about problems, opening fields of endeavor and research in such wise that they "allure to brighter prospects" and new endeavors. There may easily be too much knowledge of what has been done, purchased at the expense of training out of the student every drop of initiative and originality, and librarians, least of all, want to minister to this sort of thing by the dead level enumeration that poses for bibliography in these days.

The present bibliography has been ten years in the making, by an expert student and teacher in the subject, with all the sources and helps which the Harvard University Library and the combined authorities of this and other countries could afford. The older works of Ersch and Gruber, "Encyclopädie der wissenschaften;" Ersch and Giessler, "Bibliographischen handbuch der philosophischen litteratur;" Gumposch's "Die

philosophische und theologische litteratur der Deutschen," were used. Special bibliographies, like Schwab's "Bibliographia Aristotelica;" Adicke's "German Kantian bibliography;" Laban's "Das Schopenhauer-lexicon;" periodicals; annals of societies; library catalogs; annual bibliographies published during the last ten years by the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*, *L'Année Psychologique*, *Psychological Index*, etc., were consulted. A grateful acknowledgment is made to Poole for the availability of articles of philosophical import in purely literary journals; while for verification of imprint, edition, etc., (on which much labor was expended) the national and trade bibliographies with which librarians are familiar, were utilized.

The arrangement of subjects follows the order adopted by the annual bibliographies previously mentioned. Thus we have a system of classification for these subjects, and any considerable collection of works would wisely be cataloged with reference to this fact. There are seven main divisions: History of philosophy, Systems of philosophy, Logic, Aesthetics, Philosophy of religion, Ethics, and Psychology. Under each of these main headings are two subdivisions: General (bibliographies, dictionaries, periodicals, histories, systems) and Special (subordinate topics with entries alphabetically arranged). Thus under History of philosophy we have general works (bibliographies, dictionaries, etc.) covering about 40 pages, followed by specific authors (an honor roll of philosophical writers) from Thales to Spencer, 600 names; their works, collective and separate, translations, criticisms, embracing nearly 500 pages. In all cases the first and also the latest editions are noted, while for the more classical and important writers all editions are given. Part 2 treats the remaining topics in like manner. Psychology may be taken as indicative of the method of classification, there being 11 subdivisions under "general" and 26 under "special subjects."

These volumes constitute a truly international bibliography, no preference being apparently shown for English, except in the use of group names and subject headings. The *Psychological Index*, published annually since 1894, becomes for 1902 and following years an annual supplement to this comprehensive work. For psychology, these sources are well-nigh exhaustive; for the other topics a fairly adequate supplement is furnished. The non-expert user of these volumes will find some difficulty until familiar with the classification. It is not one bibliography, but seven bibliographies; it is not an index, but a classified index, so that one must in a sense know what he is looking for. Altogether it is a work which does honor to American scholarship, and puts the student of psychological science, as well as the librarian, under the keenest obligations. ERWIN W. RUNKLE.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

BULLETIN DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES POPULAIRES: publié sous les auspices de la Bibliothèque de l'enseignement public et de l'inspection générale des bibliothèques, Secrétaire de la redaction, M. M. Pellison. Ann. 1, 1906. no. 1-2, Jan.-Feb. Paris, E. Cornély, 1906. 3 fr.

BELL, Hamilton. The modern public library. (*In Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine*, April, 1906. p. 515-526. il.)

An agreeably written review of the evolution of library buildings, from the "reservoir libraries" of an older day—the Bodleian, British Museum, Bibliothèque Nationale—to the "modern or fountain type of library," as represented by the Library of Congress, Chicago, Boston and New York public libraries. There are numerous illustrations, including floor plans of the three last-named buildings.

The *Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries* for March contains a careful and suggestive article on "Genealogy in the library," by Otis G. Hammond.

Ceska Osvěta for March contains articles on "Reading for the young," by H. Promyk; "Reading room furniture," with illustrations, by J. Dont; and continues J. Zima's "Librarian's notes" and Zivny's exposition of "Cataloging rules." The notes touch upon university extension, news of Bohemian libraries, and the 1905 conferences of the A. L. A. and L. A. U. K.; and there is the usual annotated list of current publications.

CUNNINGHAM, Arthur. Training of teachers in library work. (*In Normal Advance* [Terre Haute, Ind.], January, 1906. p. 108-110.)

Presents the need of training teachers in essentials of library economy, and briefly describes the "department of public school library science" recently established in the Indiana State Normal School, of which Mr. Cunningham is librarian.

HARWOOD, W. H. Free libraries and fiction. (*In Westminster Review*, February, 1906. 165: 207-215.)

Largely a criticism of the circulation statistics of British libraries, the author claiming that a large percentage of fiction issued from public libraries is not read, and for several reasons, one of them being that so many of the books that come from public libraries are so filthy that persons of discriminating taste will not handle them; another being that many of them are utter trash. Nevertheless, the issue of these books helps to swell the

libraries' circulation figures. It need only be remarked that most of these criticisms do not apply to libraries where there is in a considerable measure free access to the shelves. Most of the shortcomings of the public library are due to the starvation salaries paid in English libraries, though the writer says that "we must nevertheless admit that, as a rule, they give us more for our money than any other rate-supported department."

LEIGH, J. G. Free libraries and their possibilities. (*In Economic Review*, Jan. 15, 1906. 16: 32-42.)

"It is the object of this paper, not so much to criticise the libraries, or to attack the social movement of which they are an evidence, as to indicate in what way something could be done to enlarge their influence, and thus undermine most of the objections which are generally urged against them." Strong plea is made that libraries should train the reader how to use books. The prevailing thought that all that is necessary is to place books in the reach of the masses is characterized as "the utmost nonsense." The question is not so much what people read as what they understand, and the efforts of libraries have been heretofore mostly directed in an effort to popularize reading rather than to popularize understanding. The article contains practical suggestions and is especially interesting as coming from a person who is not a librarian or connected with libraries.

The *Library Assistant* for March is devoted to report of the addresses and debate at a special meeting of the Library Assistants' Association on Feb. 7, to consider the proposal to affiliate with the Library Association of the United Kingdom, made in April, 1905. Arguments for and against affiliation were presented by W. C. Berwick Sayers and George E. Roebuck respectively, and the discussion showed strongly opposed opinions. A vote taken at the close of the debate showed 9 favoring affiliation and 25 opposed. The matter will be finally decided by a ballot submitted to the entire membership of the association.

Low, Florence B. The reading of the modern girl. (*In Nineteenth Century and After*, February, 1906. p. 278-287.)

Based on the answers received to a series of questions sent to 200 girls, and the conclusion reached is that first and foremost, schools must cease to regard literature as an examination subject. In other words, the teaching of literature in schools is largely responsible for the deterioration in literary qualities of the books read by girls.

PEET, Harriet E. Co-operation between libraries and schools: the need in Chicago. (*In*

Elementary School Teacher, February, 1906.
6: 310-317.)

A review of what is being done in the way of co-operation in many of the cities, with a plea for greater co-operation of the same sort in the city of Chicago.

Public Libraries for March is devoted almost wholly to the subject of library training, opened with a strong plea for "Scholarship for the trained librarian," by W. E. Henry, and giving reports of the work and aims of ten library schools, four summer training courses and three library apprentice training classes; there are also several suggestive "Letters from librarians who have been in the schools," expressive both of criticism and appreciation.

ROSSITER, W. S. What shall we do with public documents? (*In Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1906. p. 560-565.)

Reviews the extravagances and paradoxes of present methods of public document distribution and recommends the division of such documents into two classes, 1, manuals and handbooks on agricultural, mechanical and labor subjects and inexpensive reference books; and 2, scientific and statistical publications, expensive and useful to a limited number of persons. The first class should be issued in large numbers for free distribution; the second should be available only in a small edition, sent free to libraries and specified publications, and the remainder distributed for sale to authorized "congressional book-sellers" in specified cities on simple and businesslike terms.

LOCAL

Atlanta, Ga. *Carnegie L.* (7th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 4355; total 31,572. Issued, home use 106,644 (fict. 47,425; juv. 24,666); visitors to reading room 56,800. New registration 2824; total cards in use 13,075. Receipts \$19,787.39 (\$12,000 city appropriation, \$6517.82 balance building fund); expenses \$19,761.99 (salaries \$5551.75, books \$2898.92, periodicals \$294.09, binding \$311.95, light \$793.10, heat \$603.75, building \$7263).

The children's department has a registration of 3859 and the circulation is 25 per cent. of the whole issue. A story-hour is held every Friday afternoon, and Miss Wallace says: "A marked difference has been shown in the quality of the books read since the story hour and the picture bulletin have been employed to illustrate literature."

In the catalog department "work has progressed in the alphabetizing of the depository cards of the Library of Congress. The cards have also been transferred from temporary to permanent quarters. The housing of the depository cards in a small library is a matter of much consideration in both expenditure and storage. After investigation we adopted the

L. B. card index vertical unit as our unit for future additions. Each of these units which measures $15\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 51$ inches, has a storage capacity of 40,000 cards, or a working capacity of 30,000 cards to a unit. In other words, each unit has 10 drawers 24 inches long which holds a double row of L. C. cards. Each drawer has a storage capacity of 4000 cards or a working capacity of 3000 cards. Each unit therefore has 10 drawers with a working capacity of 30,000 cards. We have bought six units and have ordered two more for the growth of the coming year. Having adopted the L. C. card for our catalog and shelflist we are modifying our original catalog, bringing it as nearly as possible within the rules now used on the L. C. cards. Our library is a good example of what the printed card has done for the average library in reducing the work in the catalog department to such an extent that the catalog force is enabled to work in other departments and to give to the public the benefit of its special knowledge."

Included are reports of the Southern Library School, conducted by the library, and the December, 1905, meeting of the Georgia Library Association.

Baltimore, Md. *Enoch Pratt F. L.* (20th rpt., 1905.) Added, 12,686; total 285,502. Issued, home use, 620,049 (fict. 74 per cent.); ref. use 108,707; circulation of periodicals 248,600. Borrowers' cards in use 37,501.

A full and interesting report, emphasizing the constantly increasing need of an increased income if the library is to enter into the larger fields opening before it. There are now seven branches and five stations in operation, and the brief reports from each of these give some interesting details of the library's work and influence. The collection of books for the blind has been considerably increased, and collections in Yiddish and in Spanish were notable accessions of the year. The annual stocktaking showed the risk of loss as one to every 14,289 of circulation; since the library's opening in 1886 the total recorded loss of books has been 444 v. In the catalog department the most conspicuous change was the increased use of the Library of Congress cards, and the almost complete use of printed or typewritten cards. A public card catalog has been begun. The library has 196 institutions or agencies reached for outside distribution of books through travelling libraries and like collections, among them being 29 Sunday-schools and church missions. "During the summer five of the Sunday-schools kept their libraries in operation, and five playgrounds used our books. Several of the newspapers of the city registered during the year, and though they have not taken boxes, they have found it very convenient to send to the library for a few books which they might need in connection with their work. No trouble has been experienced in collecting fines; at times even more money

is sent in than is due. The number of books lost is remarkably small."

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (Rpt., 1905.) Added 4946; total 43,385. Issued, home use, 309,258 (fict. 54.66 per cent.).

A new series of readers' cards was begun at the beginning of the year, so that no record is given of the new registration or of the total number of registered readers. "Work with the schools continues to expand;" there are now over 6000 books in use in about 150 schoolrooms and it is estimated that every book is read twice a month or oftener. "For the most part these books go to the primary grades, starting with books adapted to children who have been in school a year or less, and continuing to about fourth or fifth grade. Books for sixth grade are supplied to a few outlying districts, but generally speaking advanced pupils come to the library for books." There are three branches and two stations in operation, the latter being open only in the evening.

California State L. At its March meeting the board of trustees adopted a scheme of rules for library service, classifying and grading the various positions on the staff and defining principles of appointment. The rules are issued in leaflet form. They are based closely upon the civil service rules of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, although this entire scheme was too extended for adoption in full. The board also passed resolutions regarding representation of libraries, through their librarians, at the annual meetings of the American Library Association and National Association of State Librarians. These resolutions recited the advantages accruing to libraries through such representation in giving knowledge of newer methods and stimulating the individual librarian to better effort, and then proceeded to call the attention of governing boards of state libraries and allied institutions to the importance of the work of the National Association of State Libraries, and the value of membership in it and attendance at its meetings, and to urge such governing boards to send their librarian or other representative to the annual meeting of the association at Narragansett Pier, and to provide for payment of the expenses involved out of library funds. The resolutions further authorize the attendance of the state librarian of California at the Narragansett Conference at the expense of the library.

Correction should be made of the statement in February L. J. (p. 92) that Miss Bertha Kumli had been appointed assistant in the organizing work of the state library. Miss Kumli and Miss Mabel Prentiss are both engaged as organizers, on an equal footing, carrying on the same kind of work throughout the state, in giving advice regarding library administration and aiding in the establishment and development of small public libraries.

Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L. (11th rpt., 1905.) Added 20,223, of which 2497 were gifts; total 142,971. No. visitors 67,386, or a daily average of 216. The estimated total use of the library is given as nearly 250,000 v. and periodicals. "The time required to fill calls has been calculated on the call slips for the third week in December. The average time was 1.71 minutes, and 83 per cent. were filled within three minutes. These figures show a marked improvement over those for 1904, which were 2.37 and 80 respectively." The use of the library's printed catalog cards by other libraries continues; in all 90,321 cards have been sold or sent in exchange and 1824 given away. The inventory completed during the year shows a loss of but 35 books in four years. There were many changes in the staff, which have necessarily involved some loss of efficiency in service.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. A bill authorizing the library board to issue bonds for \$700,000 for the erection of a central building was passed by the legislature on March 31. The matter must be submitted to a public vote at a special election for final ratification.

The Miles Park Carnegie library branch building was opened on the evening of March 24. This is simple in its general lines and effect, but most attractive and admirably arranged. On the main floor is the central delivery room, giving a rotunda effect with its surrounding circle of columns, and opening from this are the reference room and the children's room. In the basement is an auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 400 persons.

Dover (N. H.) P. L. (23d rpt., 1905.) Added 957; total 32,548. Issued, home use 51,048. New registration 468. Reading room attendance 19,660; Sunday attendance 1991. Receipts \$4272.32; expenses \$4268.52 (salaries \$2345.56, books \$526.64, magazines \$353.65, binding \$493.94, printing \$132, lighting \$278.60).

The event of the year was the removal to the attractive new Carnegie building, which was opened to the public on July 20, 1905. "The opening of the children's room was the realization of a long cherished hope;" during the five months of its use it had 5902 visitors and a circulation of 5414 v. The historical room devoted to the library's collections in genealogy, local and New Hampshire history, has given new facilities for arrangement and growth, and its use is steadily increasing. A beginning has been made toward the adequate equipment of the science room with collections illustrating natural science, which is already attractive to children and many grown people. The trustees' report is a vigorous exposition of the place the library ought to hold in the community, and an invitation to all to avail themselves of its contents.

Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. L. (3d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added

2471; total 26,536. Issued, home use 96,958. New registration 612; total registration 8417. Receipts \$8786.18; expenses \$7968.18 (salaries \$3295.79, books \$1296.64, binding \$909.77 printing \$101.75, stationery \$137.01, periodicals \$264.93, heat \$711.15, light \$625.15).

A simple, clear report of effective work. The most important incident of the year was the installation of a new steel stack costing \$11,500, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, which has fully relieved overcrowding and made ample provision for future growth. In buying, the "A. L. A. catalog" has been checked and titles not in the library are being added. "The printed cards bought from the Library of Congress facilitate the general work of cataloging so materially that it is now possible for the assistant in charge to give the much-needed time to analytical work." The medical collection has been classified and cataloged. Reference use has steadily increased, although the circulation shows a decrease, as a result of the closing of the library during alterations. The children's room is now closed on all but one evening in the week, a change that seems desirable, despite the decrease in circulation involved. Considerable work has been done with the schools, four school libraries of 291 v. being now in operation. "In each case new books have been purchased for these school libraries, duplicating those owned by the main library. The care which the pupils have taken of their books is evidence of the attention the teachers have given the subject. Even in so brief a time children are showing also improvement in their choice of reading."

East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L. Recent changes in the library rules includes the extension of time limit on all adult books, except "seven-day" books, to four weeks instead of two, with the privilege of renewal if not in demand; and the use of the assembly room of the library free during library hours for all meetings of educational, literary and philanthropic organizations of the city; on the evenings when the library is closed the hall may be rented for such purposes.

Furman University, Greenville, S. C. The *American Architect and Building News* of Feb. 3 gives two pages of the plans and elevation of the library building of the university. This plan provides for a lecture room in the basement and for the control of the whole first floor by a single person.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. On the evening of March 19 the library opened its Washington Square branch in a room in a business block, formerly occupied by the Men's Club. The room, which faces the park, is on the ground floor, large, airy and easy of access, and is attractively decorated and equipped. The woodwork, wall bookcases and furniture

is in light ash, and the room is lighted on three sides by 14 large windows. There are accommodations for about 40 readers, with room for considerable increase. Many interesting pictures and prints are hung on the walls, and provision for temporary art exhibitions is made by a screen 13 feet long by 6, covered with denim and fitted with 48 feet of brass rods for hanging pictures. The branch has a well chosen general collection for circulation, reference and general reading, and for children and adults. It is open on week days from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., with an hour and a half closing at noon, and two daily deliveries are made from the main library.

Indiana State Normal School, Terra Haute. The school has recently established a department of public school library science, conducted by Arthur Cunningham, the librarian. This department offers three courses of instruction, constituting a year's work as one of four branches or subjects of study usually pursued at one time, to which all students are eligible. Credits for satisfactory work done will be given on the regular curriculum of the school. The first course only has been offered for the winter term of the current school year. Course 1 is on the use of the library in public school work, the object being to prepare the teacher for intelligent, systematic and scholarly use of collections of books. Instruction is given in the use of catalogs, indexes, classification and shelf-arrangement of books, scope, special value and methods of using general reference material, children's books and pictures, selection of books for schools and teachers' libraries, and relation of the library to the public school. Five recitations per week are required, with the usual time for preparation. Courses 2 and 3 are on the organization and management of school libraries. They are designed to teach the more technical work of the school librarian, and will be made as practical as possible. Instruction and practice will be given in ordering, accessioning, classification, cataloging, preparation of books for shelves, binding and repair work, care of pictures, charging systems, etc., including the making of bibliographies on assigned subjects. The usual time in class and work will be required. Successful completion entitles the student to one regular credit for each course pursued. The election of course 1 does not necessitate the subsequent taking of further work in the department. Courses 1 and 2 may both be taken at one time, if the student desires.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The discussion in Congress on March 22 on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, making appropriations for the library for the next fiscal year, was enlivened by a characteristic attack on the administration of the library and on the librarian by

Representative W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa. Mr. Hepburn objected vigorously to "the total cost of this institution that we call the Congressional Library," which he figured as over a million dollars a year by including interest on the entire cost of the site, building and equipment. He expressed approval of the architecture and decoration of the library, but felt that none of the credit for those features was due to "this man who is now charged with these vast expenditures and who is known as the librarian," and he held up to scorn the practice of "this gentleman" in "ransacking the second-hand book stores of the world by communication and by his messengers to find books, books. What kind? What do the American people care for the curiosities in the bookbinder's art or for these old and musty tomes probably reprinted over and over again? What do we or the American people care for being the owners and custodians of this class of literary curiosity?"

Mr. Burton, of Ohio, came to the rescue of the library and Mr. Putnam, pointing out that such criticisms disregarded the essential nature of the library. "It is not a circulating library at all. It is a reference library. It is like the British Museum, which costs for annual maintenance \$636,000 a year, where wages are much cheaper than here, or the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and we should provide for it all the valuable books which may be useful. In the more than million books there you will find a copy of the original folio edition of Shakespeare's works and numerous books from Thomas Jefferson's library, which not only have his bookmark, but thumbmarks as well, and his notes written in the margin." Mr. Hepburn, however, said that he did not accept as any valid reason for wasteful expenditure the fact that "one of the original books of Shakespeare has been added to the library." He added: "I do not know whether the gentleman, in pursuing his Shakespearean studies, would prefer to get hold of that old and musty and dog-eared volume or to have a clean one in modern print. I think that, perhaps, would be valuable in a collection of curiosities in our National Museum, perhaps, if it did not cost too much. And why should the gentleman especially desire that volume of Thomas Jefferson's that has the thumbmarks of Thomas Jefferson on the margin? Does he take any pleasure in ascertaining the fact that Thomas Jefferson was not as cleanly in his habits as he ought to have been? Does that improve the public mind? Does that give value to this great institution?" Further criticisms made by Mr. Hepburn included objection to "an army of unnecessary employees" and to having "an entire regiment of the friends and protégées of this man Putnam foisted upon the public rolls at salaries more or less extravagant."

There was some objection also to the dis-

tribution of the printed catalog cards by the library, for the sapient reason, advanced by Representative Prince, that if the library authorities "have a right to get a force to distribute card indexes" it would logically follow "that they have a right to get a force to distribute the books themselves throughout the country. The moment you begin to distribute a portion of it, will gentlemen be kind enough to tell me where it will stop? You permit them to distribute card indexes and the next time they will say 'we are distributing books and sending them to New York, sending them to Atlanta, Ga., and to Galesburg, Ill.,' and claim that this distribution of the books to the people throughout the country is a part of the business of the library."

Strong speeches in behalf of the library were made by a number of Congressmen, with specific answer to the criticisms noted. Mr. Littauer referred to the very detailed investigation that had been made by the appropriations committee of the entire administration and cost of the library, and pointed out that "the force connected with the institution is appointed without reference to civil service rules. We made a thorough examination into how that force was appointed, and how promotions took place in the force, and the general condition of the administration. We found that out of some 236 appointments made by the present librarian, more than three-quarters of them, 167 in number, were appointed without even a letter of recommendation from either a senator or a representative." James Breck Perkins, of Rochester, spoke warmly of the usefulness and admirable management of the library, saying: "It has been my fortune to see some of the great foreign libraries, and to some extent to carry on, with others, studies in the great libraries of the world. My friend from Iowa, I presume, will say that those studies were of small importance, and certainly no one values their importance less than myself; but still in that way I have had the opportunity of comparing the great libraries of Paris and London with the great library of the United States, and I have risen here to-day to say that in the opportunities which our library furnishes to scholars, however little value my friend from Iowa may attach to their labors, in the promptness with which they can be attended to, in the facilities which are furnished to them for the careful investigation of any branch of any history or science, there is no library in the world that, in my judgment, furnishes such facilities, such promptness and such convenience as the Congressional Library of the United States."

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. On Feb. 27 the library directors voted to remove the library to new quarters in a business building at Hill and Third streets. Two floors were leased for the purpose and it was decided to begin

removal at the earliest possible moment. This decision is due to the overcrowded and unsanitary condition of the present quarters in the city hall and the constant danger there of loss by fire. The new quarters are regarded as temporary, but as the best makeshift available until the long desired central building can be obtained. The Laughlin annex, in which the library is to be installed, is a three-story structure, just completed, fire proof and with concrete floors. There are 20,000 square feet of floor space on the two floors. Added to this is 5000 feet of space in the basement and 20,000 feet of roof garden space. The lighting of the building is regarded as excellent. The work of removal was begun on March 15.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. On Jan. 23 the city council voted to accept Mr. Carnegie's second gift of \$200,000 for eight branch library buildings. This offer was made a year previously, and though at once accepted by the library trustee confirmatory action by the city authorities was deferred. It is planned to begin work on several of the branches as soon as plans can be prepared.

During January additional room was provided for the children's department, by equipping a small room adjoining. (formerly a chess room) for the use of the younger children. This has relieved the congestion in the main room not only by giving additional space, but by requiring entrance at the large room and exit at the small one. In the three months this department has been open it has circulated 18,661 v. A collection of over 2000 pictures is in constant circulation among the children and by teachers, for use in school work.

Lowell (Mass.) City L. (61st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1381; total 69,698. Issued, home use 126,904 (fict. 73 per cent.); ref. use 10,917. New registration 1659; total registration 29,791. Receipts \$15,381.14; expenses \$15,379.14 (salaries \$9304.30, books \$2396.35, periodicals \$140.27, binding \$937.45, lighting \$1971.29).

The appropriation for the year was \$3000 less than previously, and the trustees make an urgent plea for more adequate support; comparative tables for other Massachusetts libraries are given, to show that the expenditure is commensurate with the library's growth and "much less than that of any library of its size in the state." The generous bequest of the late John Davis produced an income of \$3657.05 for 1905, but this the trustees feel required to devote to improvement of the library's collections and extension of its work, and not to the running expenses. From this source they have so far purchased a large collection of engravings, fitted up the children's room, and spent \$3200 on technical, reference, and other valuable books; they intend to install open shelving in the exhibition

rooms, giving free access to several thousand volumes of the best books, and to open the library on Sundays. They, however, strongly oppose the recommendation of the city council that the Davis funds be applied to running expenses, and make a clear statement of the reasons that should induce the city to adequately support its own library. The librarian makes no independent report.

Mansfield, O. A petition was recently prepared among persons opposed to the Carnegie library building, now in course of erection, asking that the building be made into a city hospital and that the money which Mr. Carnegie has advanced, amounting to \$10,000 on his \$35,000 gift, be returned to him unless he will allow the building to be a hospital. The petition, which is said to have had over 2000 signatures, is largely supported by the local trade unions.

Maquoketa (Ia.) F. P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905; in local press.) Added 740; total 6068, of which 3871 are in the circulating department and 2197 in the Boardman reference department. Issued, home use, 24,366 (fict. 87 per cent.); children's books formed 36 per cent. of the entire circulation.

Massillon, O. McClymonds L. (7th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905; in local press.) Added 744; total 13,887. Issued, home use, 40,942, of which 25,747 were drawn by adults. New registration 592; total registration 3023. Receipts \$5600.49; expenses \$3758.30 (salaries \$1604.45, books \$612.81, magazines \$188.53, binding \$227.03.)

Work is much hampered by the overcrowding incident to inadequate quarters; "the children's room especially might well be twice its present size, as there are times under existing circumstances when it is crowded almost to suffocation."

Minnesota, Libraries in. The annual reports of our libraries have shown a steady growth in the work throughout the state. The number of tax-supported libraries has increased from 57 as given in the last biennial report, to 61 at the present time. The record of progress in 1905 shows that gifts for buildings have been received by Virginia, Grand Rapids and Madison and new buildings have been completed in 8 towns—Brainerd, Little Falls, Redwood Falls, Alexandria, Morris, Madison, Fergus Falls and Grand Rapids. Nearly all reports show an increase in circulation, and a broadening of the work of the library in many directions.

There is still much work to be done in Minnesota. Of the 59 cities and villages having a population of over 2000, there are 18 still without tax-supported libraries, although 3 of this number have free association libraries, and 3 subscription libraries. There are but 3 cities of over 5000 people which have no public library. Of the 76 cities and villages

having a population of between 1000 and 2000, there are 43 without public libraries of any kind.

—*Minnesota P. L. Commission Bulletin, Feb., 1906.*

Montgomery, Ala. On the morning of March 7 the residence of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, was destroyed by fire, and his extended and valuable collection of historical and genealogical material was totally lost. In this collection were included the manuscripts of several unpublished county histories, important genealogical documents relating to Alabama families, a valuable collection of papers and publications of the University of Alabama, which had been prepared for shipment to Tuscaloosa for exhibition at the university's 75th anniversary celebration, records of the societies of Sons of the Revolution and United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Confederate war papers. The fire originated and burned most fiercely in the library, and it was impossible to save any of the contents.

New York P. L. A Carnegie building, serving the double purpose of a home for the St. Agnes branch and for the library for the blind, was opened at 444 Amsterdam avenue, on Monday, March 26. The St. Agnes branch, which has been located at Broadway on the corner of 82d street for the past six years, was opened in June, 1894, in the parish house of St. Agnes Chapel, under the auspices of that organization, whence its name. It subsequently became an independent library, and it was the first of the small free circulating libraries to follow the example of the New York Free Circulating Library in consolidating with the New York Public Library. It has now on its shelves about 17,000 volumes and circulates 115,000 annually.

The front part of the main floor of the new building will be devoted to the library for the blind, which has now one of the largest collections of books for the blind in the United States. It has been located since its establishment in 1896 in the basement of the parish house in West 91st street, and has been operated by the New York Public Library for the past three years. The building occupied by these two branches is the 18th of those erected from the Carnegie fund. It is from designs by Babb, Cook & Willard. It has three stories and basement, measures 50 feet front by 80 feet in depth, and has a massive front of Indiana limestone. The basement is occupied by a large receiving and packing room and space for book storage, by a boiler room and by toilet rooms. On the main floor, besides the library for the blind, there is the main adult circulating room. On the second floor are the children's circulating and reading rooms, and on the third floor a large periodical and newspaper reading room. The janitor's quarters are in a partial fourth story. Be-

sides these there are work rooms and quarters for the use of the staff. The trim of the entire building is in oak and the walls are painted in a creamy tint. The building is heated throughout with hot water, on a combination of the direct and indirect systems, and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity. The building, with its equipment, cost about \$80,000, exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city.

New York City, General Theological Seminary L. (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1905; in *Proceedings of board of trustees, 1905, p. 343-352.*) Added 1291; total 37,847. Circulation 2397 v. For reference and reading the recorded use was 5687 v., of which 1509 v. represent evening use, and the average number of readers per month has been 583 during the day and 207 during the evening hours. The number of borrowers correspond almost exactly to the total of students and officers of the seminary; the privileges of borrowing are granted to outsiders only in special cases for "reasons of unusual weight."

A reserved book collection for specific study purposes and collateral reading has been formed, divided for circulating purposes in two classes—1, those of primary importance for consultation by all, and therefore, only loaned over night; and 2, those of less importance for reading by all but of value as illustrative and related material. The latter, which form much the larger class, are loaned in the usual way, but with the understanding that if in great demand they may be recalled. "By this selection, exhibition and loan restriction, the attempt is made, first, to enable more than one student to use the important books within a short period of time, in distinction from lessening the number of users by loaning the books indefinitely or indiscriminately, and second, to place before the student in one location all the books assigned for study in one course, together with an authoritative collection of illustrative and related material."

Some re-arrangements were made in the reading room during the year, and an adjacent room has been fitted up for study or committee meetings. The work of transferring entries from the old author catalog to the new dictionary catalog has been nearly completed. No extensive reclassification has been attempted, though this seems inevitable within a few years. "But the carrying out of such reclassification must not be begun until careful and lengthy plans have been settled upon, so that the results will be harmonious and lasting." New methods of recording and verifying books and recording continuations have been adopted, and some progress has been made in sorting the large uncataloged and unarranged collec-

tion of pamphlets. "The building up of the collection in two or three special lines is to be hoped for, and is planned—such as comparative religion, sociology, biography, etc., bearing in mind, of course, that never before has there been such great need of care in purchase to guard against the ephemeral, as now in the days of endless book production." During the year covered, on Aug. 30, 1904, Mr. Edward H. Virgin, formerly assistant in Harvard University Library, was appointed librarian.

New York State L., Albany. Resolutions calling attention to the needs of the state department of education and endorsing the proposition that the state erect a separate building for that department and the state library were adopted on March 1 by the conference of colleges and university presidents then in session with the heads of the state education department. Some weeks previously Senator Raines introduced into the state legislature a resolution directing the senate finance committee to investigate and report a bill for the acquirement of such a building, and calling attention to the crowded condition of the capitol and the need of an adequate library building.

Northwestern University L., Evanston, Ill. "Northwestern University: a history," edited by Arthur Herbert Wilde and published some months since by the University Publishing Society, New York, contains a chapter on the university library by Miss Lodilla Ambrose, assistant librarian. This opens with a statement of the place a library should hold in the work and life of a college, and touches briefly on the development of American college libraries, before tracing the history of the Northwestern University library from its inception in June, 1856, to the present time. In 1857 a room was set apart in the university building for the library, which then contained 1977 v. and 37 pamphlets. The first catalog, printed in 1868, recorded about 3000 v. The first important accession was the library of Dr. Johann Schulze, of Berlin, containing 11,246 v. and 9000 pamphlets, rich in Greek and Latin classics, bought in 1869 through the generosity of Luther Leland Greenleaf, of Evanston; "no second gift of so great value has yet been bestowed on the library, but lesser gifts of later years are significant factors in its working power." The library building, erected in 1894 largely through the gift of real estate and a fund of \$50,000 from Orrington Lunt, is described in considerable detail, and the extent, character and use of the collection at the present time are fully set forth.

Ohio Historical and Philosophical Soc. L. Cincinnati. (Rpt., 1905.) Added 436 v., 1019 pm.; total 18,481 v., 67,019 pm.

In February, 1905, Mrs. Catherine W. Lord, the former librarian, resigned and was suc-

ceeded by Miss L. Belle Hamlin. Miss Hamlin says:

"A large amount of time and labor has been expended in the library this year in an endeavor to re-arrange the volumes with a system which would make them more accessible and, consequently, more useful to readers. The old catalog lost its usefulness when our collection was moved to its present quarters, and the society arranged to have a new card catalog made in the catalog department of the library of the University of Cincinnati. Several thousand books were cataloged, but the work was practically discontinued throughout this year, owing to insufficient force in that department. However, I have prepared, with the assistance of a typewriter, nearly 6000 cards for a shelf-list, which covers all the books included under the card catalog made by the catalogers of the university, and have moved the greater portion of the entire library in order to place the cataloged volumes on the stacks in regular rotation to accord with the shelf-list, and have re-arranged and classified generally most of the books not yet cataloged."

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. (17th rpt. — 18 months, January, 1904, to July, 1905.) Added 3942; total 19,360. Issued, home use, main library, 75,214; Reid Memorial 119,451. Reading room attendance, main library 28,630. Reid Memorial 127,937. Receipts \$13,694.80; expenses \$12,238.23 (salaries \$3894.21, books \$2632.70, newspapers and periodicals \$685.17, rebinding \$1263.46).

The Reid Memorial Library, opened in 1903 (see L. J., 29: 493), has justified the wishes of its donor in all respects. Not only has its book circulation and reading room use steadily increased, but the varied activities centering in the building have been most successful. Free lectures, paid for and volunteer, especially designed for foreigners, have crowded the hall to its utmost capacity; clubs and societies have gladly made use of the rooms for social and educational purposes; there have been sewing and knitting classes, and both here and in the main library excellent exhibitions, notably those of women's handwork representing Passaic's cosmopolitan inhabitants, architects' drawings and pictures illustrating early New Jersey history. School libraries have been much in demand, the most interesting extension of the work having been made in response to the German students of the fourth ward by placing 100 good German books for adults in the German-American school. Miss Campbell also says:

"The wisdom of providing books in the foreign languages so many of our citizens read seems assured when the statistics show in 12 months the 550 books, in the 11 foreign languages we then had, were borrowed 11,114 times. Without these books in their own language many of our adult foreigners would have

been cut off from all avenues of culture, and their children would grow up without the example of the use of books in their homes."

Queens Borough (N. Y.) P. L. The Elmhurst Carnegie library branch building was dedicated on the afternoon of March 31. It is situated at Broadway and Cook avenue, Elmhurst, and opens with about 5000 volumes on the shelves.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. (17th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 1992; total 47,299. Issued, home use 94,234 (fict. 78.73 per cent.). New registration 787.

There was a somewhat smaller use of the library during the year. Means of extending its facilities are considered, especially in the establishment of distributing agencies, but the adoption of these means implies increased funds to meet the cost of such service. Mr. Jones recommends the extension of the present building, using the existing fund of nearly \$50,000 for the purpose, and outlines the general character of the alterations desired. Such enlargement and rearrangement would give a storage capacity of over 100,000 v. instead of the present 50,000, and facilities for 130 readers instead of the present 50.

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 2218; total 66,928. Issued, home use 137,742, a decrease of 12 per cent. from the previous year. From the children's room 32,560 v. have been issued, and there are over 3000 v. in the circulating department. Receipts \$55,100; expenses \$45,781.04 (books \$3281.28, serials \$335.22, binding \$838.82, salaries \$13,050.27, furnishing \$18,451.11).

Mr. Mundy's report is devoted to an account of the opening and description of the handsome Carnegie building, opened on March 23, previously described in these columns (L. J., 30: 479). An increased income is greatly needed, particularly for the purchase of books, the available funds for this purpose having been reduced \$5000 a year for the past two years. This, despite the new building, has resulted in a marked decline in circulation.

University of Michigan L. (Rpt., 1904-5.) Added 12,230 v., of which 10,089 were additions to the general library; total 194,672, of which 154,435 are in the general library. Recorded circulation in reading room and seminary rooms, 102,991; home use by members of faculties 12,354. This is a loss of 75,339 v. in the reading room use.

Important accessions of the year are recorded, and various minor changes in arrangement and methods are noted. This is the retiring report of the veteran librarian, Raymond C. Davis, now librarian emeritus, and closes with an interesting summary of the changes and development in the library

since 1877, the year of Mr. Davis's appointment.

Mr. Koch, the present librarian, recently prepared for publication and circulation among the faculty an extended report upon the desirability of extending to students the privilege of borrowing books for home use. The practice of leading university libraries in this respect was cited and analyzed, and the adoption of this privilege was strongly recommended. The board of regents on Jan. 19, 1906, adopted rules in accordance with this recommendation, permitting students to borrow two books at a time with a limit of two weeks on each book, and privilege of renewal if there is no other demand for the book.

University of Chicago. Plans for the Harper memorial library building, which is to be erected from a public subscription fund of \$1,250,000, now in course of collection, will follow the designs drawn in 1902 by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and approved by the university commission appointed at that time to consider the plans and policy of the library. These plans were reviewed in these columns on their presentation (see L. J., 28: 70-71), and at the Niagara Conference Professor Burton set forth the problems they are intended to solve (L. J., 28: C19-23). The site for the building has been selected at the south edge of the campus, facing south, and will be flanked by the modern language building on the west and the history library on the east. It will cover an area of 80 by 216 feet and will be 100 feet high, exclusive of the tower, which will rise to a height of 260 feet. The great reading room, which will be located on the top floor, will be 75 feet wide by 216 feet long and 40 feet high. The trusses in this room will be of traceried timber work, and the windows will be decorated in stone tracery. There will be five floors of stackrooms around the outer walls of the building and eight floors in the center of the building. Immediately above the stackrooms on the outer sides will be the administrative offices. The entire building will be fireproof.

FOREIGN

Bodleian L. In the London *Times* of March 17 Bodley's librarian, Dr. Nicholson, made public appeal to Oxford men and others for subscriptions which would enable him to purchase the Bodleian copy of the first folio of Shakespeare. This was thrown out of the library as "superfluous" in 1663-4, was recognized last year when brought to the Bodleian for examination, and the present owner was later offered £3000 for it by an American collector. The owner, however, gave the Bodleian the opportunity to buy it for the same price, giving the library till March 31 to raise the sum. Dr. Nicholson writes: "For the Bodleian to pay £3000, or £1000, for any printed book is simply impossible; indeed, it has never given more than

£220 10s. for a single volume, and that a manuscript collection of Anglo-Saxon and other early English charters." Subscriptions amounting to about £1500 were received, and on March 28 Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, gave £500 to complete the amount needed.

Wellington (New Zealand) P. L. A collection of books for the blind, the gift of Mr. C. B. Izard, has been made a feature of the library. There are about 150 volumes, all but two being in the Moon type.

Gifts and Bequests

Carnegie library gifts

Baker College, Baldwin, Kan. March 16. \$25,000 to complete library building, on condition that \$75,000 be raised for an endowment fund.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. March 16. \$20,000 for a library building.

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. March 16. \$30,000, on condition that a like sum is raised for endowment.

Richmond, Va. March 13. \$200,000, being a repetition and doubling of the previous offer of \$100,000, made several years ago.

Librarians

AVERY, Mary L. A memorial sketch of the late Mary L. Avery by Miss Mary W. Plummer, is issued by the Pratt Institute Library School Graduates' Association. The association has also presented to the Pratt Institute Library School a memorial bookcase, containing 100 books which were Miss Avery's favorites, for which a special bookplate has been designed.

BLACKWELL, Richard J., librarian of the London (Ontario, Canada) Public Library from its opening in 1895 until 1905, died at his home in South London on March 19, aged 51 years.

HADLEY, Chalmers, a member of the present junior class of the New York State Library School, has been appointed state organizer for the Indiana Public Library Commission. His duties to begin Nov. 1. Mr. Hadley will be one of the assistant instructors in the summer school for librarians at Winona Lake, Ind.

HAWKINS, Miss Emma Jean, of the New York State Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed organizer of the Athenæum Library at Saratoga. Miss Hawkins recently completed a temporary engagement as cataloger at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

HOAGLAND, Miss Merica, has resigned her position as organizer of the Indiana Public

Library Commission to accept a position with the Winona Bible School, which is a part of the educational work conducted at Winona Lake, Ind., and at the Winona Technical Institute at Indianapolis. Miss Hoagland, who was formerly a member of the board of trustees of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Public Library, has been connected with the Indiana Public Library Commission since 1901, and was one of those most active in securing its establishment in 1899. She has taken a leading part in library development throughout the state, and her untiring work has greatly extended the commission's activities in reaching small libraries and in conducting a summer training course at the Winona assembly. Miss Hoagland has been a member of the American Library Association since 1896, and has attended most of its annual conferences, and she is a member of the executive board of the League of Library Commissions.

IMHOFF, Miss Ono Mary, of the New York State Library School, class of 1898, has completed the organization of the Hearst Free Library, Anaconda, Mont., and been appointed legislative reference librarian for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

KNOWLTON, Miss Julia C., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

LEONARD, Miss Mabel E., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

LINDLEY, Harlow, librarian of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., has been appointed a member of the staff of the Indiana State Library, to aid in the organization of the department of Indiana historical and bibliographical material. His appointment does not take effect until Nov. 1, 1906.

SABIN, Miss Daisy, a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, has been elected librarian of the Burlington (Ia.) Free Public Library, succeeding Miss Miriam E. Carey, resigned.

STEVENSON, William M., formerly librarian of the Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa., has for the past two years been travelling and studying libraries and library science in Europe. Since January, 1905, he has been a student of library economy at the University of Göttingen, and he has recently expressed an intention to re-enter library work in the course of a year or so.

TYLER, Arthur Wellington, for many years well known in library circles, died on March 27 in the Muhlenberg Hospital, at Plainfield, N. J., following an operation performed some time previously. Mr. Tyler was born in Pittsfield, Mass., March 14, 1842, a son of Wellington Hart and Caroline Carpenter Ty-

ler, the founders of the Maplewood Institute of Pittsfield. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1867, and was for a time on the editorial staff of the *New York Mail*, later occupying a similar place on *Moore's Rural New Yorker*. He subsequently became an assistant in the Astor Library, and from 1876 to 1879 was librarian of the Johns Hopkins University Library at Baltimore. From 1879 to 1883 Mr. Tyler was librarian of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library, and during the following two years held a similar position at the Quincy (Ill.) Public Library. He then organized the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library, and afterwards also the Blackstone Library at Branford, Ct., and later was appointed assistant librarian of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library. For the past two or three years he had been in ill health, and living with relatives in Plainfield, N. J.

Cataloging and Classification

The *A. L. A. Booklist* for March contains the annotated list of "Books on English history published in 1904," selected and annotated by W. Dawson Johnston, previously issued independently by the Publishing Board.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue des dissertations et écrits académiques provenant des échanges avec les universités étrangères et reçus par la Bibliothèque Nationale en 1904. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1905. 293 p. 8°.

— Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. T. 24, Carp-Catzius. Paris, Imprimerie Nat., 1905. 8°.

CRAWFORD, Esther. Cataloging: suggestions for the small public library. Chicago, Library Bureau, 1906. 46 p. O.

A revised enlarged edition of the pamphlet published in 1900; simple, practical and careful in exposition, with many illustrations of sample cards.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. Bulletin, January, 1906. v. 11, no. 4. p. 83-159. O.

Records all accessions for 1905, including a special list of Spanish works.

FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. Music bulletin of the Francis H. Jenks music library; gift of Herbert I. Wallace. Fitchburg, 1906. 28 p. O.

This is a full and interesting collection, comprising music literature, music biography, music fiction (very inadequately represented by five titles), general collections, and the much richer divisions of dramatic music, sa-

cred music, vocal music, orchestral music, pianoforte music, organ music, and music for stringed instruments. In each division entries are of the briefest, and there is practically no analytical work, so that the full amount of material available is hardly shown. An index to composers is a most useful feature, indicating the general character of the collection, which is especially strong in such names as Auber, Beethoven, Berlioz, Cherubini, Chopin, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rossini, Schubert, Schumann, Verdi, and Weber. The collection is apparently about ten years or more behind the time, as is evidenced by the inadequate representation or absence of Humperdinck, Strauss, Tchaikowsky, and others, but with judicious supplementing it should readily be made comprehensive and extremely valuable.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. An index guide to the shelf classification of the Harvard College Library: 1, Plans of the bookstack; 2, Index of shelf-marks; 3, Index of subjects. [Cambridge, Mass.,] Printed for the library, 1905. 43 p. .25 1/2 cm., (Special publications, 4.)

As this is intended only for the use of the Harvard library, and would not be of use elsewhere, copies are not sent to other libraries.

The NEWBURYPORT (Mass.) P. L. bulletin no. 17 includes a five-page genealogical list, "a selection of books in the library dealing with family history, not including individual and collected biographies."

NEW YORK MERCANTILE L. Bulletin of new books, no. 26, Accessions for the year 1905. New York, 1905. 24 p. O.

The NEW YORK P. L. Bulletin for March contains selections of letters from Spencer Roane, 1762-1822, on public affairs, and from Willis Gaylord Clark on American literature in 1830. In the February number there were given letters of Francis Jeffrey (1813) and Thomas Campbell, and a "Catalogue of the Becks collection of prompt books." This collection was bequeathed to the library by George Becks, who died on May 17, 1904, after a long and varied theatrical career, and contains many rare and interesting items.

PEARL, A. S. Electrical engineering classification. (*In Electrical World*, March 10, 1906. p. 521.)

The *Readers' Index*, issued bi-monthly by the CROYDON (Eng.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES, contains two good short annotated reading lists on "British Parliament" and "Making of modern Europe, 1815-1871."

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for March contains a special reading list on Birds.

Bibliography

ALUMINUM. Minet, Adolphe. The production of aluminum and its industrial use. N. Y., Wiley, 1905. 266 p. D.

List of a few important treatises and memoirs on aluminum, p. 255-56.

ARBOR DAY. Bascom, Elva L. Arbor day list: books and articles on arbor day. (*In A. L. A. Booklist*, March, 1906, p. 73-87.)

—Columbus (O.) Public School Library. Books and references for arbor and bird day, 1906. Columbus, 1906. 16 p. O.

BELGIUM. Stainier, L. Contribution à la bibliographie de Belgique pour 1903 et 1904. Bruxelles, Misch & Thron, 1905. 13 p.

From *Revue des Bibliothèques et Archives de Belgique*, no. 3, 1905.

BOCCACCIO. Bourland, C. B. Boccaccio and the Castilian and Catalan literature. Paris, [Macon, Protat frères] 1905. viii, 233 p. 25½cm.

"Bibliography of translations into Castilian and Catalan of Boccaccio's works other than the Decameron," p. 214-231.

BOOK-RARITIES. Delpy, A. Essai d'une bibliographie spéciale des livres perdus, ignorés ou connus à l'état d'exemplaire unique. Fasc. 1: A-G. Paris, A. Durel, 1906. 156 p. 8°.

Announced in *Bibliographie de la France*, Jan. 20, p. 166.

BOOKS. Annual American catalog, 1905; containing a record, under author, title, subject and series, also the full titles and descriptive notes, of all books recorded in *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1905, directory of publishers, etc. N. Y., Office of The Publishers' Weekly, 1906. 36+375+329 p. O. cl., *\$3 net.

—English catalogue of books, for 1905; giving in one alphabet under author, title and subject, the size, price, month of publication and publisher of books issued in the United Kingdom and some of those issued in the United States: being a continuation of the London and British Catalogues. 69th year. [N. Y., Office of the The Publishers' Weekly,] 1906. 302 p. O. cl., *\$1.50 net.

BRACHIOPODA. Shimer, H. W. Old age in brachiopoda—a preliminary study. (*In American Naturalist*, February, 1906. 40: 95-121.)

Followed by a two-page bibliography.

CANADA. Wrong, George M., and Langton, H. H., eds. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. v. 10: Publications of the year 1905. (University of Toronto studies.) Toronto, Morang & Co., Ltd., 1906. 12+222 p. O.

This 10th volume completes the first series of this valuable work. An index volume to the series is now in preparation, and is announced for publication about July 1, 1906. It is to follow the general plan of the indexes issued by the *English Historical Review*, *Revue Historique*, and similar publications, will be bound to match the set, and sold separately at \$1.

DOUBLE HENS' EGGS. Parker, G. H. Double hens' eggs. (*In American Naturalist*, January, 1906. 40: 13-25)

Contains a 3-page chronological bibliography.

DUGONG. Dexler, H., and Freund, L. Contributions to the physiology and biology of the dugong. (*In American Naturalist*, January 1906. 40: 49-72.)

Followed by a 2-page chronological bibliography.

EDUCATION. O'Shea, M. V. Dynamic factors in education. N. Y., Macmillan, 1906. 3 p. l., v-xiii, 320 p. 19½cm. Bibliography: p. 301-312.

FOOD ADULTERATION. Winton, A. L. The microscropy of vegetable foods, with special reference to the adulteration and the diagnosis of mixtures. N. Y., Wiley, 1906. xvi, 701 p. 24½cm.

"General bibliography": p. 671-674.

GARDENING. Chicago Public Library. Selected reading list on gardening. Chicago, February, 1906. 32 p. T.

GAS. Wyer, S. S. A treatise on producer-gas and gas-producers. N. Y., *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 1906. 296 p. 24cm.

"Bibliography of gas-producers": p. 277-290.

LIFE INSURANCE. Maze, C. Étude juridique du risque dans l'assurance sur la vie. Paris, Lib. Gén. de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1905. 2 p. l., 214 p. 25½cm.

Bibliographie: p. 207-209.

LUTHER'S HYMN. Ein' feste burg ist unser Got: vortrag, gehalten v. Max Hermann in der Gesellschaft für deutsche literatur zu Berlin und mit ihrer unterstützung herausgegeben. Mit 6 tafeln und einen bibliographischen anhang. Berlin, B. Behr's Verlag, 1905. 32 p. 4°.

- MADAGASCAR.** Grandidier, G. *Bibliographie de Madagascar*. 1. ptie. Paris, 1905. viii, 433 p. 8°.
- MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.** Library of Congress. Select list of books on municipal affairs, with special reference to municipal ownership; with appendix: Select list of state documents. Comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 34 p. 25½cm.
- MUSIC.** Pazdírek, F. *Universal-handbuch der musikliteratur*. 1. teil. Band C. Wien [1906]. xvi, 696 p. 8°.
- NECTURUS MACULOSUS.** Eycleshymer, Albert C. The habits of *necturus maculosus*. (*In American Naturalist*, February, 1906. 40: 123-135.)
Followed by a 2-page bibliography.
- NERVOUS SYSTEM.** Bailey, P. Diseases of the nervous system resulting from accident and injury. N. Y., Appleton, 1906. xii, 627 p. 24½cm.
Bibliography: p. 603-615.
- NEWCOMB, Simon.** Archibald, R. C. *Bibliography of the life and works of Simon Newcomb*; from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 2d ser., 1905-1906, v. II, sec. 3; Mathematical, physical and chemical sciences. (Issued November, 1905.) Ottawa, J. Hope & Sons, 1905. p. 79-110. O.
- PAINTING.** Marcel, H. *La peinture française au XIX siècle*. Paris, A. Picard & Kaan, [1905.] 358, [2] p. illus. 21cm. (Bibliothèque de l'enseignement des beaux arts.) "Bibliographie" at end of chapters.
- PETRARCH.** *Bibliotheca Nacional, Lisbon*. A exposição Petrarchiana da Bibliotheca Nacional de Lisboa: catálogo summario pelo director da mesma bibliotheca Xavier da Cunha. Lisboa, Imprensa Nacional, 1905. 80 p. 25cm.
- RAILROAD RATES.** List of works in the New York Public Library relating to government control of railroads, rate legislation, etc. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, March, 1906. p. 184-209.)
- ROME.** Calvi, Emilio. *Bibliografia di Roma nel medio evo (476-1499)*, con indici per soggetti e per autori. [v. 1.] Roma, E. Loescher e C.; Bretschneider & Regenbergl, 1906. p. xxii, 175. 8°.
- TARIFF.** Library of Congress. List of works on the tariffs of foreign countries. General; Continental tariff union; France; Germany; Switzerland; Italy; Russia; Canada; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 42 p. 25½cm.
- TOSCANELLI.** Vignaud, H. *Bibliografia della polemica concernente Paolo Toscanelli e Cristoforo Colombo*. Napoli, Salvietti, 1905. 2 p. l., 36 p. 26½cm.
- TRADE UNIONS.** Iranzo Goizueta, R. *Las asociaciones profesionales industriale obreras*. Trade unions. (Inglaterra-Estados Unidos.) Madrid, V. Suárez, 1905. xi, 375, [2] p., 1 l. 19cm., (Biblioteca de economía social, no. 1.)
"Bibliografía": p. [353]-366.
- VIRGINIA COMPANY.** Kingsbury, Susan M. An introduction to the records of the Virginia Company of London, with a bibliographical list of the extant documents. Washington, Gov. Print Office, 1905. 3 p. l., 5-214 p. 31 x 24½cm.
Introductory to the proposed edition of the records of the Virginia Company of London, to be published from the ms. in the Library of Congress. Also issued as the author's dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy, Columbia University.

INDEXES

- ANNUAL LIBRARY INDEX, 1905**; including periodicals American and English, essays, book-chapters, etc., bibliographies, necrology, and index to dates of principal events; ed., with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association, by W. I. Fletcher and H. E. Haines. N. Y., Office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1906. 10+ 416 p. O.
- BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER DEUTSCHEN ZEITSCHRIFTEN-LITERATUR**, mit einschluss von sammelwerken und zeitungsbilagen. Unter mitwirkung von A. L. Jellinek und E. Roth, hrsg. von F. Dietrich. Supplementb. 6: *Bibliographie der deutschen rezenzenen* 1905. Lief. 1. Leipzig, F. Dietrich, 1906. 4°.
- ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.** General index of articles, notes, documents and selected reviews of books contained in the *English Historical Review*, v. 1-20, 1886-1905. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1906. 8+60 p. O.
Covers 1, General index; 2, Index of writers.

Notes and Queries

APPEAL FOR CATALOGS AND PRINTED MATERIAL.—In the early morning of March 30 the administration building of the University of Idaho, with almost the entire contents, was destroyed by fire. The loss includes the entire library of about 12,000 volumes. As our loss is very heavy for so young an institution and state we are asking for help, especially for the library. We would be glad to receive library catalogs, especially from the larger libraries, and any material which is likely to prove useful in a college library. Packages should be sent to the University of Idaho Library, Moscow, Idaho.

BELLE SWEET, *Librarian.*

ELSON'S "UNITED STATES."—A communication published in your March number states that the text of "The new illustrated history of the United States," by Henry W. Elson, published by the Review of Reviews Co., appears to be the same as that of Elson's "History of the United States of America," published by the Macmillan Company in 1904. Your correspondent is in error. Not only was the Macmillan history thoroughly revised by Mr. Elson, but a history of American literature, by the same author, which was entirely new, was incorporated in the work.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY.

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING.—The A. L. A. committee on book buying has issued bulletin no. 21, in the familiar post-card size, dated March, 1906. It notes recent library lists of value, Australian and Canadian booksellers, and recent second-hand catalogs. The rules of the American Publishers' Association (February, 1902) regarding sale of fiction are given. The following examples of price increases are given:

"Miss Hapgood's trans. of Turgenieff, 16 v., \$32 net in N. Y., not over 5 per cent. discount. Published in London by Dent & Co. and delivered in Washington from London for \$24. These books are printed by De Vinne in N. Y., sent to London and sold there and delivered to a library in the U. S. cheaper than the same library can buy them in N. Y.

"A London house and a New York house issue circulars about the 'Political history of England,' to be published by Longmans, 12 v. The London house price \$20, the New York makes a 'special price to libraries of \$25.'"

Bulletin 20 (February) gave a useful list of dealers at home and abroad in books in foreign languages.

ART REFERENCE BOOKS.—Having recently had occasion to make as complete a collection as possible of the pictures of saints mentioned in the Roman Catholic calendar, I have consulted with more attention than usual the books in the library bearing on the subject. I find two of these so valuable that I take this opportunity of calling the attention of libraries which have had an artistic clientèle to

the "Dictionnaire historique et raisonné des peintres," par Adolphe Siret. Brussels, 1883, 2 vols., 8°, pp. 568 and 481, with useful tables of painters by schools in chronologic and alphabetic order. The illustrations, of which there are a great number, are particularly valuable, including works by many artists which are not usually selected. The other collection, which I think is not as widely known as it deserves, is the series of reproductions in photo-lithography published by Reber & Bayersdorfer, of which the first volume appeared in Munich in 1889. This library has only the first set, but I believe that a second has appeared. It is accompanied with full indexes, with short notes on the painters, and the names of the galleries in which their paintings may be found. Each volume contains about 144 plates. The possession of this set gives to a library, at a reasonable cost, the command of the best representative collections of reproductions of the great artists with which I am acquainted.

WILLIAM BEER.

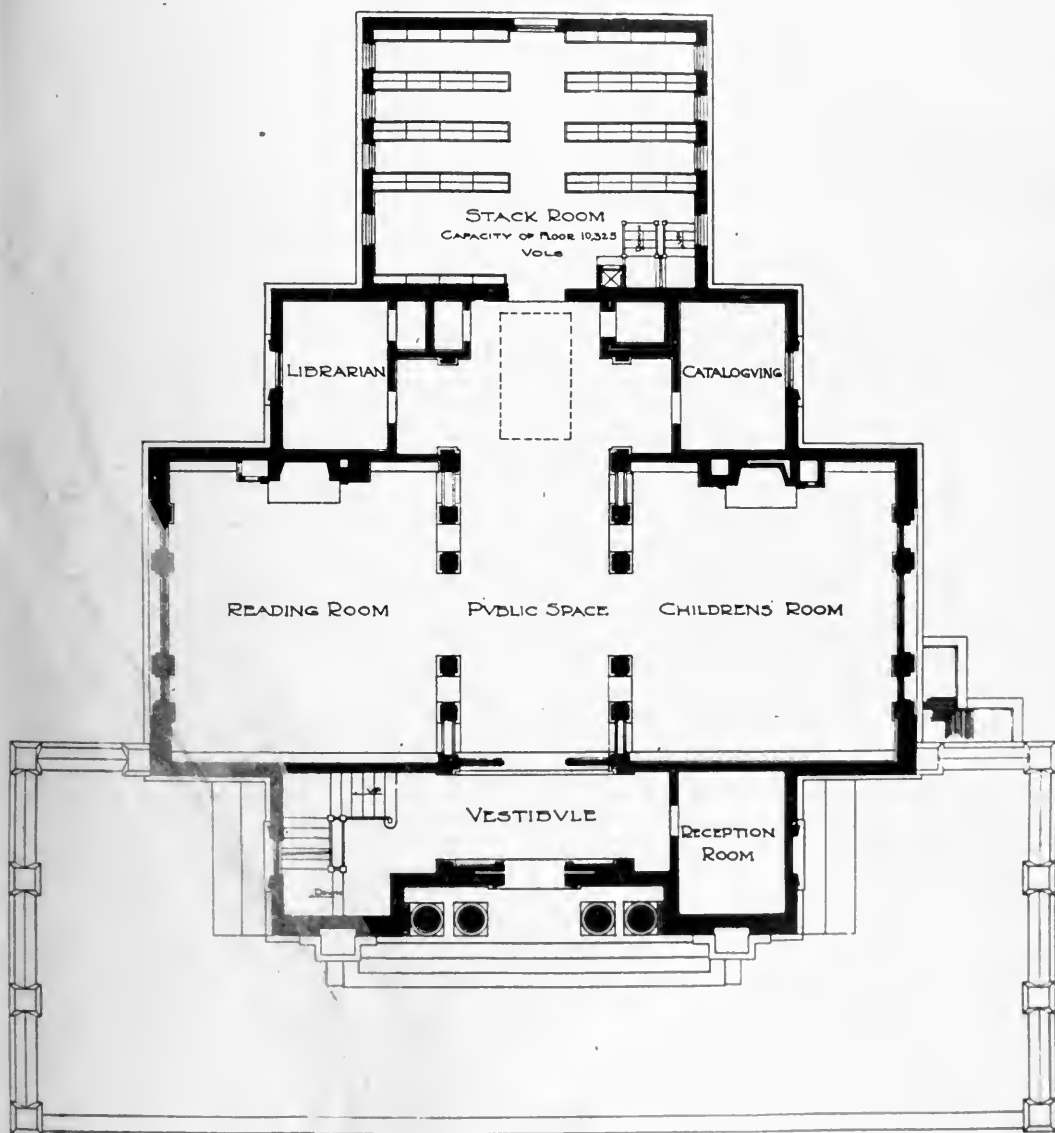
HARPER'S "BOOK OF FACTS," 1906.—The publishers are advertising this reissue as a new edition, "thoroughly revised and brought down to date by competent scholars." The title-page pronounces it "a record of history from 4004 B.C. to 1906 A.D." The first date is about as justifiable as the second. Open the book at any place and you see evidence of its being the same as the edition of 1895, with here and there a table brought down to date, noticeably under England, France, Germany, and the United States. But under most countries history stops at 1892 or thereabouts; see, e.g., Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Scotland, Spain and Sweden. If you look under *Battles* you might think that the world had enjoyed sweet peace since 1892, or under *Banks*, that all financial institutions had closed their doors in that year. *Churches* have been inactive for more than a decade; *medical science* has not been heard from for a score of years. The history of *Boston* closes with the opening of its new public library building, and the last event deemed worthy of chronicling under *Dublin* is the burial there of Charles Stuart Parnell (1891). For aught that this "Book of facts" tells to the contrary, the late Adolph Sutro (of library fame) is still mayor of San Francisco. Apparently none of our states have had governors for 12 years or more, and the census of 1890 is good enough for the "competent scholars" who brought the book down to date. In this process of "revision" the plates were shorn of their page numbers, and so the publishers were able by a little juggling to get up a "new edition" at a minimum cost.

T. W. KOCH,

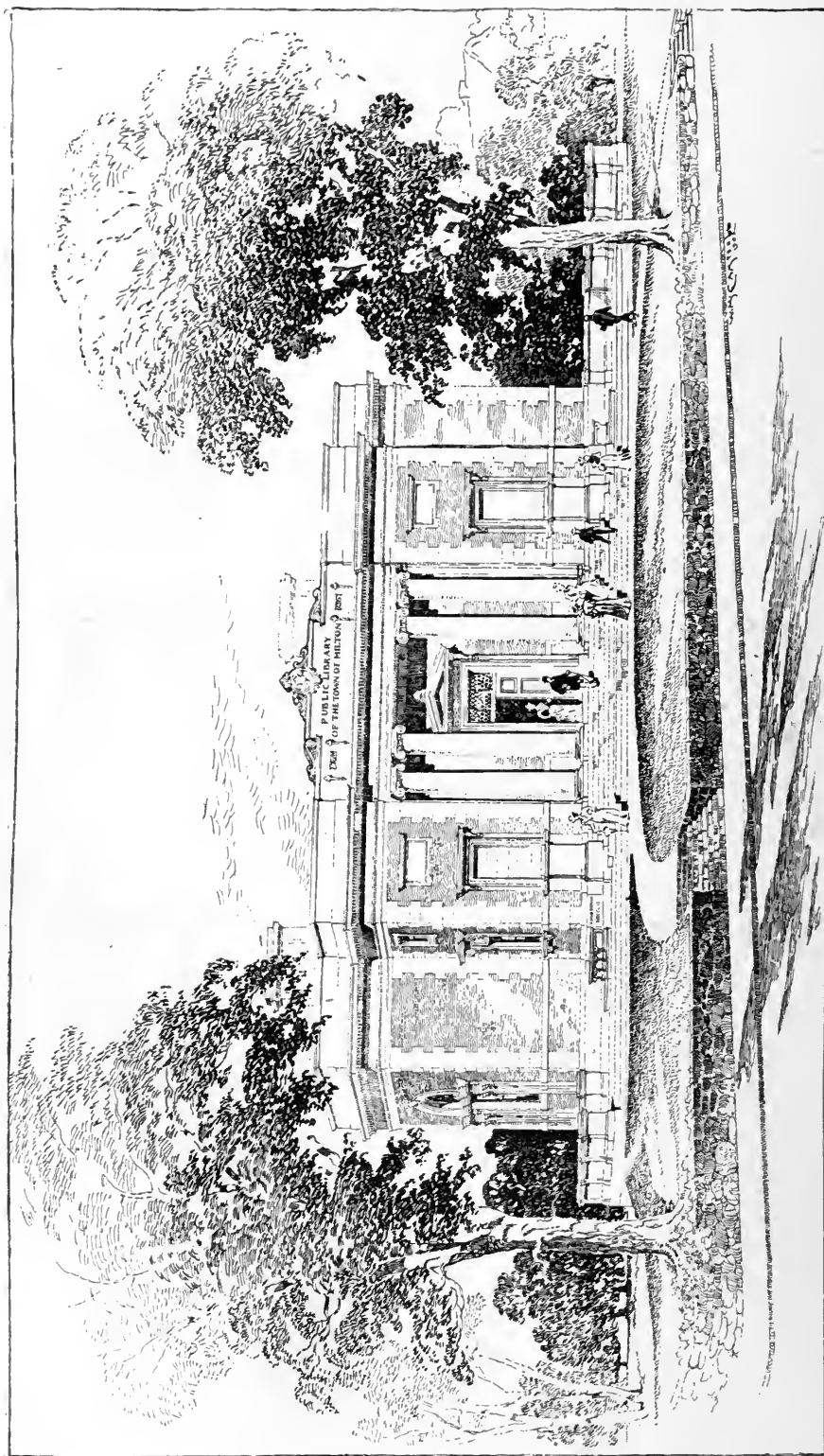
University of Michigan Library.

[A communication similar in tenor has been received from Dr. B. C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. —ED. L. J.]

PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE TOWN OF MILTON
SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS BOSTON



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SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE TOWN OF MILTON
SHEPLEY RUTAN & COOLIDGE ARCHITECTS

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 31

MAY, 1906

No. 5

ARRANGEMENTS for the Narragansett Conference of the Library Association are now fairly completed, and as the program given elsewhere indicates, this meeting promises to be varied and interesting to a marked degree. The plans for the post-conference cruise have been abandoned, as the responses received were insufficient to guarantee its success, and it is probable that no single general post-conference will be undertaken, but that there will be a number of alternative visits or tours arranged to places of interest along the New England coast. The general program, it will be seen, centers mainly on the work of the larger city public library—its relation to the city as a tax-supported institution; its adaptation to the needs of distinct classes among the population—blind people, working men, and foreigners; and the construction of buildings for its branches and its main collection. Aside from professional subjects, the program is stronger than usual in addresses of a general or literary character, by speakers of reputation in other than library circles; while the long list of section, round table, and allied meetings should give ample representation to every special interest found within the profession.

In view of the terrible calamity in San Francisco last month, it has been announced that the National Educational Association, which was to have held its annual meeting in that city in July, has cancelled all its plans and will hold no general conference this year. Should this course be followed, there seems no good reason why the American Library Association should not suggest to the N. E. A. the possibility of holding the annual meeting of its Library Department in connection with the Library Association meeting at Narragansett. A joint meeting of the two great national bodies of teachers and librarians would probably be impracticable, on account of its unwieldiness and the difficulty of obtaining adequate accommodations; but a meeting of the Library Department could probably be satisfactorily arranged, giving opportunity for a

fuller and more general discussion of library and school questions from the standpoint of teachers and of librarians than has been possible under the ordinary conditions of N. E. A. conventions. Whether this plan proves practicable or not, information regarding the A. L. A. conference should at least be brought specifically to the attention of the N. E. A. and its members, in the hope that those teachers interested in library work may avail themselves of the opportunities it offers, as a substitute for the N. E. A. meeting.

IRREPARABLE among the losses caused by the San Francisco calamity was the destruction of the libraries of the city. The summary given elsewhere schedules the bare facts, so far as these are available, but hardly indicates the full extent of the loss. For it is not only a blow to the library interests of San Francisco and the Pacific coast, but to scholarship and historical research throughout the country. In rough figures over 700,000 volumes have been destroyed, and a conservative estimate of the money loss is stated as three million dollars; this, of course, without consideration of the unique historic value of much of the material. Foremost probably in historical and bibliographical importance was the great Sutro collection, of which the latest reports indicate that a portion escaped destruction, and the library of the Pioneers' Society, with its original records of the days of the Argonauts and forty-niners. The Mercantile Library collection also was of great value, for in the early years of its existence it bought generously and with discrimination, and it contained many rare and valuable works that can never be replaced. Gone, too, is the Public Library's fine collection of California newspaper files, running back through the last sixty years, and its rich collection of pamphlets relating to the early history of the state. The Mechanics' Institute Library of about 120,000 volumes, particularly strong in scientific works, the law libraries of the city and the supreme court, the important specialized collection of the Academy of Sciences, the

small but notable collection of the Bohemian Club, and a long list of minor association libraries and private collections, round out the record of destruction. Fortunately the great Bancroft collection escaped the fire and is intact. Its transfer to the shelter of the state university was begun as soon as local conditions permitted, and by this time it is established in permanent quarters, safe from the dangers of fire or vandalism.

HOPEFULNESS is the keynote of all the messages that have come from San Francisco librarians. The Mechanics-Mercantile "will rebuild at once"; the Public Library plans to reopen immediately; and on all sides there is evident determination and high courage. The Public Library reports a nucleus of 30,000 books remaining out of a former 160,000 as a basis for reconstruction. These are made up of the contents of four branches, ranging from 3000 to 9000 volumes each, 3000 from the delivery stations, and several thousand in the possession of borrowers. The main library is absolutely lost, not even a page or part of a book remaining in the ruins of the city hall. With this working collection, with \$75,000 insurance probably available, with the sites remaining, and with an authorized bond issue of a million dollars for a new building, the library authorities face the future with confidence. Nevertheless help will surely be welcome in the great task of restoration and replacement. From the library of the state university there has already come an appeal for duplicates of books lost, and the Public Library, Mechanics-Mercantile, Academy of Sciences, and other libraries destroyed or injured will undoubtedly receive with appreciation sympathy expressed in gifts of books. There should be no need to appeal to the strong bond of fellowship that unites all American librarians; to indicate the need is sufficient to insure widespread response, and we are sure that all librarians will make special effort to send substantial gifts of books and other material to their brethren of the Pacific coast as soon as they are assured that such gifts are desired and can be handled without inconvenience. It should be remembered, too, that enforced reduction in the staffs of the crippled libraries is almost inevitable, and this

should be borne in mind by Eastern librarians in filling vacancies or in making new appointments.

THE death of Dr. Richard Garnett removes one of the librarians of the old order, who in his library spirit and devotion prophesied and inspired the new generation. Nothing could be more delightful than the welcome which any seeker after knowledge received from that kindly scholar during the many years when he sat at the center of the great reading room of the British Museum, his wealth of knowledge always cheerfully at the disposal of any one who asked. His perpetual smile, especially in connection with his curious manner of speech, seemed to those who knew him little possibly a muscular habit rather than a real expression of interest; but it was real, and really represented the man's sweetness of nature and wonderful catholicity of interest alike in persons and in subjects of knowledge. Henry Bradshaw's warm heart and great cordial hand were known chiefly to those scholars of the University of Cambridge, young and old, who had reason to come in personal relation with his tender and beautiful character; but Richard Garnett was set in the most public of places, where all men and women could turn to him, and to none was he ever other than courteous, helpful, kindly in all things, large or little. His long service in the reading room earned for him later the first place in the English library world, as keeper of printed books in the Museum, and the promotion rejoiced greatly all those who knew the library and the man. In his later years, especially after his retirement, he lent his name perhaps to more enterprises than he could readily supervise or co-operate in, despite his enormous powers of detail work; but in yielding to this temptation, before which so many men of our time give way, he was persuaded quite as much by good nature, by the desire to oblige those who sought his name, as by hope of pecuniary gain. To have known him was a blessing and an inspiration, and it is scarcely possible to put on paper for those to read who did not know him any adequate expression of the affection and respect with which his name will be remembered.

BOOKS AND LIFE*

BY EDWARD ASAHEL BIRGE, *Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of College of Letters and Science,
University of Wisconsin; Director Madison Free Library*

THE aspect of the subject to which I would call your attention is the often observed fact of the extent to which modern life in all of its phases is becoming based upon books. I say *in all of its phases*, for we are concerned with the present extent of this relation between books and life and with its rapid increase, rather than with its existence. Ever since the beginnings of human society men have based their actions on the teachings of experience. Part of these teachings each individual has directly derived from his environment, and he has supplemented and enlarged them by means of those coming from the remembered experience of others, often belonging to an older generation. Later in history there were added those teachings derived from books—from the recorded experience of others. With that enlargement of the basis of the human action which comes from the remembered experience of others we, as librarians, have nothing to do, and, indeed, there is little to say about it now which could not have been said with equal propriety, one, two, or twenty centuries ago. With books the case is different. The last century, the last generation, the last decade—each has seen a transfer of the basis of action from the oral to the printed word, which could be paralleled by no other period of equal length in the history of civilization. The story of this transfer from talk to print, from rule of thumb to textbook, from tradition to school, from practice to science, is long and intensely interesting. I can touch only a few phases of it.

First consider the lengthening of the school period for children. I do not think it is possible accurately to compare the present length of this period with that which existed a century or a half century ago; nor would such a comparison greatly interest us. It is enough for our purpose to know that years have been added to the school life of many thousands of the youth of all classes. As a single illustration, consider the effect of the high school, whose development into a large and popular

institution, an institution affecting great masses of the people, belongs almost wholly to the period within the life of the generation now on the stage. A half century ago the public high school was almost unknown and the private academy reached very few persons. Only a generation ago the number of students in secondary schools was hardly one-tenth of the present number. The attendance on institutions of secondary grade has thus increased five times as rapidly as the population. Within the past fifteen years the attendance in the high schools of Milwaukee has more than trebled, while only a little more than fifty per cent. has been added to the population of the city. In Racine almost exactly the same ratio holds, and so for many other cities of the United States, the increase being least marked in New England cities, and greatest in the cities of the West.

The formative influence of the high school youth are far more extensively and exclusively books than were those of his father or grandfather, who probably began to learn his trade, or his business, at about the age when his boy enters the high school, and who therefore, during the period of adolescence, received his training from action rather than from study, from oral rather than from printed experience.

One may find to-day in the writings of many teachers jeremiads over the shortness of the average school life of children. I would not contradict their statistics and would join in their regrets, but the fact remains that the most striking phenomenon in the life of the children of the past thirty years is the extent to which their training has been committed to the use of books and the rapid growth of the use of books as the period has advanced. Few as the school years of children now are, those of any older generation have been fewer. This aspect of the matter is the one that is of interest to us, and the school life of the present, instead of arousing our regrets by its brevity, may well call out our astonishment by its length, and demand the use of our best wits to see the changes which have been caused in the life of the present and to forecast those which in the

* President's address before Wisconsin Library Association, Feb. 21, 1906. The A. L. A. Publishing Board will supply reprints at 5c. apiece, or \$3 per 100.

future will flow from this fundamental change in education.

One of these correlated changes is already apparent—the extension of the period of book learning for many thousands of persons into the college and university course.

In 1850 the total attendance on colleges in the United States was about ten thousand. Half a century later, when the population of the country had increased about three and one-third times, the college students had increased in a tenfold ratio, or more than three times as rapidly as the population. Even more significant is the growth in the number of college students in more recent years. Since 1889 the number has more than doubled, thus continuing in the latest years a ratio of growth with reference to population quite as great as in earlier years.

An equally significant, and quite as conspicuous change, is seen in the growth of technical education. Thirty years ago, when I came to Wisconsin, the university was graduating from two or three to half a dozen engineers yearly, and these could not all find occupation in this commonwealth, with a population then of more than a million people. Now a hundred graduates go out at Commencement, while the population of the state has little more than doubled, and while other engineering schools of high rank have multiplied all around it.

Nowadays the man of books, rather than the man of tradition, is directing the work of the world. In the copper mines of the north the old-fashioned mine captain, who received his profession and its traditions from his father, is disappearing and has almost vanished. His place is taken by the graduate of a mining school, who interprets what he sees, not by the light of the experience of his elders, communicated to him orally, but by the far clearer light of the collective experience of men embodied in books. When the capitalist now desires to explore for new iron mines he employs not the old-fashioned prospector, but puts into the field a party of young men often fresh from the geological laboratory. Thus science, organized knowledge, book learning, is driving out with increasing rapidity the picturesque figures of past times—times wholly past, though only just behind us in years. That "bookish theoretic," so detested by Iago, is apparently firmly in control

of affairs and has displaced its predecessors and rivals.

In countless other ways the same fact is shown. Half a century ago a youth who desired to become a lawyer or a doctor entered the office of a practitioner and learned his profession by practice and experience. Now he goes to the school of law or medicine and gains his entrance to his chosen calling by the way of books and laboratories. Even commerce and trade, in which the rules of practical experience seem most firmly entrenched, are shifting their bases to books, and schools of commerce and trade schools are springing up on every hand to give youth a broader foundation of knowledge than can be gained from practice. Still more significant are the facts shown by the enormous development of agricultural experiment stations, farmers' bulletins and farmers' institutes. Agriculture, that calling which of all others is most ancient and most conservative, is rapidly changing its basis from tradition to books. Perhaps I ought not to say "most conservative," for there is one calling which may better deserve the title—that of the domestic industries practiced by women. Yet even here a beginning of the transfer, although a small one, has been made by schools of domestic science.

While this beginning is but small, and while the traditional professions of women have not yet been greatly modified by books, the life of no class of the community has been more profoundly affected by this general change than has that of women. With the passing away of home industries and with the great increase of wealth which the past century, or half century, has seen, have come vastly increased opportunities to women for leisure, for release from domestic duties, and for the prolongation of school life. The statistics of high schools and colleges sufficiently show the use which they are making of this leisure. Other facts are equally obvious and significant as showing the transfer of the basis of woman's life from domestic experience to books. The woman's club, I suppose, may be said fairly to take the place of the sewing circle of our mothers and grandmothers. The contrast even in the name is significant, as marking the transfer of interest from the circle of domestic experience to the wider domain of the recorded life of the world, to the realm of books.

Thus at whatever point we examine the life of the present, we find it basing itself on books, both for action and for enjoyment, and that in an ever-increasing degree. This truth is peculiarly evident to you as librarians, since the facts of your own profession and the rapid growth of libraries and library work afford one of the latest phases of this general movement.

From 1875 to 1896 the number of libraries in the United States just about doubled, increasing steadily, and adding, during this period, about 2000 libraries, or a little less than 100 per year. From 1896 to 1900, 1350 libraries were added, or about 450 per year. From 1900 to 1903, 1500 libraries were founded, or 500 per year. In the past ten years the number of libraries must have doubled; a ratio of growth at least four times that of the population. . . .

It is plain that the adjustment of the library to this movement of men's minds towards books is the most important practical question for all of us. Questions of management, of administration, of methods are all of secondary importance beside this one—if, indeed, they may be called even secondary. For this change of base is a revolutionary affair, not a mere matter of readjustment of detail, and it is no easy task for the library to find itself in such a movement. Libraries are so small a part of the national intellectual life, so small, in the mass, for example, in comparison to the schools, so small in the single institution in comparison to the great universities, that their proper influence and work are easily overlooked. There is sometimes danger that they may be swept into currents guided by other forces rather than find opportunity freely to contribute their own share to the movement.

Let us then turn to the more practical side of the question, and ask how the library is adjusting itself, in this changed relation of men, where it has best succeeded, and where it still has most to do. Let us ask where experience seems to promise successful solution of problems, and where the problems are in that stage in which only doubtful success can be expected from experiments, and final solution still lies far before us.

The library began as a place to keep books, permitting their use by the public, but often under such restrictions as seem to indicate that this service was granted "grudgingly and

of necessity." Books and the higher life were in some obscure way correlated in the mind of the librarian, and he too often seemed to feel that these were treasures not to be shared by the many. The first change which came, therefore, as the library was swept into the general intellectual current of the time, was the removal of restrictions on the use of books and their replacement by devices intended to encourage and extend that use. A second step, and a much more revolutionary one, has been to teach the community directly the uses of books, and thus not merely to afford easy conditions for the use of books on the part of those who want them, but to add a positive force which will compel the books to go out into the community, there to perform their present service and to create a demand for an increased service in the future.

This change marks a fundamental departure of the library from its old basis, and one which will affect it greatly, for good and perhaps for ill. The movement toward freedom of administration was really concerned with small matters, and left unaltered the central plan and purpose of the library. But with the assumption of direct educational work for children, for women, for men, the library has entered upon a new epoch in its evolution. It has taken up duties which are certain greatly to increase, if successfully performed, duties whose performance will demand greatly enlarged resources—of space and of money, of books and of working staff. And what is of even greater importance, the purpose, the point of view, of those who control the library, and the temper of the administration, will change, and ought to change, under the pressure of these new duties.

This positive and educational library work falls into two main types—that for children, and that for adults—both men and women. It is still in a tentative condition, in a formative and experimental period. The results are still so few and recent that they do not admit any exact formulation. They permit only general and suggestive statement.

Work for children is, in some ways, the easiest educational attempt of the library, since it runs parallel to the work of the schools, and those for whom the work is done are easily reached and easily guided. Its function is, of course, in part to supplement the school. It would be, however, a great mis-

fortune if it were looked upon merely as a supplement to the school, as a means of providing reading which the school ought to buy, but cannot afford. Its purpose is rather to begin in childhood, both for pleasure and for profit, a voluntary association with books which lie wholly outside of the school program. It aims to begin the early formation of the habit of reading as distinguished from study—a habit which will be permanent, instead of ending with the period of formal instruction. It recognizes the fact that school life must soon end, and that when the end comes, the important feature of the child's intellectual condition is not so much the amount he has learned as the temper and habit of his mind toward books. Has he merely learned certain truths from books or are books open to him? It is of fundamental importance to the community that the second alternative be secured. The school libraries and children's librarians are, therefore, not to feel that their duty is to supplement the school. That duty lies on a different, and, in a way, a higher plane, in a more spiritual region. It is their part to make the child a citizen of the world of books, and to naturalize him so thoroughly that he will always remain a citizen. Thus only can he share fully, not only in the high and permanent pleasures that books afford, but also in that great movement of life toward books which marks our time.

From remarks which I have heard on various occasions, I believe this extension of library service and library duties to youth has often been misunderstood. Work with school children, whether done by the library force as part of their duties, or by assistants especially engaged, has seemed to many to be a somewhat unnecessary extension of the library—something of a luxury. These added duties have often been assumed by the libraries under special pleas, and for reasons temporary in character. But in that wider view which I am trying to present, the truth is recognized that the library is a permanent storehouse of books for the community, to which the citizen of every class and age must repair for knowledge not only interesting and useful, but necessary to the conduct of life. We recognize also that while the training of the schools soon ceases for every individual, the service of the library extends

throughout life. We assert also that the possibilities of this service must be taught to the members of the community from childhood, and that the efficiency of the books will largely depend on the efficiency with which this teaching is done.

Especial care must be taken with children and youth toward the end of the ordinary school periods—in the upper grades and in the high school. Here it is that the transition to independent reading must come. The children's room must not be merely an appendage to the kindergarten and primary school, but the library must supply to youth of all ages not only books, but inspiration in reading. The questions which arise in work for children are many and often perplexing, but, if these general principles are accepted, they are, after all, questions of detail rather than of principle.

The library's influence over women has been the greatest in extent and productive of the largest results; so much so that, in the opinion of many critics of the public library, that institution is in great danger of becoming "feminized." I shall not attempt to discuss so large a subject as that indicated by this fearful word, but it may not be unprofitable to touch upon the causes which have given the work of the library for women at once so great an extension and so great a success, as well as some obvious limitations. I should place first among the causes, both for the success and the limitation of this influence, the recent acquisition by women of large opportunities for the intellectual life, their natural conservatism, and their greatly increased leisure as compared with men. That women read books, and read them in enormous numbers, is granted, indeed asserted. That they read seriously I have heard questioned and have always wondered at the doubt. It seems to me rather that they never read in any way except seriously. How many women—reading women, I mean—can put away an unfinished book without a certain sense of guilt? How many can "browse about" in a library, and enjoy doing so? How many really like to read a dictionary or encyclopædia without ulterior designs upon an article for the women's club, or, at least, without wanting to know something? These are all tests—unconscious, but none the less excellent—of real readers, of those to whom

books are live and intimate friends. While I have no statistics at hand, I fear that many women most devoted to libraries would fail to reach this standard. The field of the intellectual life has been widely opened to women so recently that they still feel a certain sense of duty along with the privilege which is granted them in entering it, rather than a complete sense of being at home there. The conservatism of women helps this tendency to read seriously and for general purposes. The traditional use of books as a means of culture appeals to their more conservative mind as it does not to men. They are more easily induced to read for reading's sake—they are willing to read the books one ought to read. They are moved by considerations of mental improvement independent of any result beyond the improvement itself. The library as a library attracts them. Then, too, the amount of their reading and its character is modified by the fact that women are so much more limited than men in means to pass their leisure. Jerome K. Jerome (if correctly reported by newspapers) recently pointed out that much so-called reading is no more an intellectual process than is smoking a cigar, and that often we go to books just as to the cigar, to pass the time and to prevent the intrusion of disagreeable thoughts. Of course this is, and ought to be, wholly true, and since with us the cigar is a masculine privilege, the woman must take to books as the man takes to smoking, and even to drinking. Speaking seriously, the library is to many women a relief from care—the only distraction from the monotony of routine. It is a cheap and easy thing to sneer at this use of books, but we who believe in the friendship of books know that here lies one of the greatest blessings they can give, as it is one of the greatest blessings of true friendship. Nor do we wonder that the uncultivated, or the half-cultivated, often choose their book friends from a class not greatly above their own.

On the other hand, women have hardly begun to use books on lines along which we are seeking to get men to read—in directions connected with their trade or profession. Domestic industries, so far as they are in the hands of women, are still almost wholly dependent upon tradition. They are not ex-

posed to competition. Failure or inefficiency does not put the proprietor out of business. Their results are not measured in dollars and cents. In a word, the whole line of motives which is forcing masculine industries over to the basis of books is lacking in the chief feminine occupations. We are now seeing only the feeble beginnings of the attempt thus to transfer them from tradition to science. A long time must pass, and social conditions greatly change, before the transfer is made. Thus women are not forced from general to special lines of reading, while they have greater motive for general reading than have men.

As a result, women are becoming, to a degree without example in the past, the possessors and transmitters of the life of culture. I do not believe that fewer men read good literature than formerly, but the increase in masculine readers of this type has been so much less than the increase in women readers that in comparison the number of men seems to have shrunk greatly. Of course much of this reading by women for culture is desultory and aimless, much is misdirected. But after all deductions are made, it remains true that the knowledge of books, and, indeed, the friendship of books, seems to be tending to become the possession of women rather than of men. It has always belonged to a certain class of men—not a very large part of the community—and it is still theirs; but its extension to other classes has been along female lines rather than male, and its transmission to the next generation seems only too likely to depend in a large measure upon the female line. College statistics at present show the same facts. Language, literature, and art are the chosen studies of women. Men turn rather to science, economics, or politics—subjects which, they suppose, bear directly on future plans for life. These great subjects whose main purpose in education is the uplifting of the mind, the widening of the mental horizon without direct reference to any specific line of life—these appeal far more strongly to women than to men, and their influence, in a rapidly increasing degree, will reach the next generation through the mother rather than through the father. It would be a pessimistic view which should say that modern society is coming to

depend on the mothers for the accumulation and transmission of culture, while retaining in the male line the function of accumulating and transmitting wealth, though much could be said for the thesis and a very plausible argument could be constructed for it.

If all this is true, it is inevitable that women should use libraries far more than men. It is equally inevitable that in this large use much should be trivial, much customary, much misdirected and unwise. Nature has no means of reaching success except by the rule of natural selection—the old-fashioned plan of “cut-and-try,” and this means much failure along the road of advance. We who see the work of the library from our daily experience know how much it is contributing of culture, how much of happiness, to the life of women, and through them to that of the community.

But men—why do they not use the library, say the critics, and what shall the library do to increase its use by men? You have all read the vigorous article that the *Independent* published on this subject last summer, which, with much of error, contains a good deal of truth in a stimulating form. It presents a subject which must have a somewhat larger treatment.

It ought first to be said that in this and other articles on the topic the terms *women* and *men* are by no means similarly used. The writers are not concerned about men at large—the husbands and brothers of the women who are said to visit the library—the women of comparative leisure, who are seeking information on art, literature, or ancestry, who are trying to get up a paper for the club, or who visit the library for recreation. It is the plumber, the machinist, the grocer, whose absence they deplore, and to whom they think the library ought to give help. Not only so, but it is the plumber as a plumber, rather than as a man, whose presence is desired and who is to be aided. The library, says the *Independent* in effect, ought to teach the plumber how to “plumb;” ought to furnish him with information which his boss is unable to give. But this is a new function for libraries, however useful it may be, and a function which libraries do not attempt for women. Dressmakers do not (I speak under correction, but I think I am right) expect to secure at a library a knowledge of how to fit

a difficult customer, any more than do tailors. Yet this sort of thing, we are told, the library ought to do for men; and we are told in a tone which implies that here is an obvious duty which only wilful ignorance can overlook.

It ought rather to be recognized that in undertaking this work the public library is entering a new and almost unexplored field of effort, and also that it is trying to extend its influence to classes of the community which it has not hitherto reached, and along lines of knowledge which it has never seriously attempted to follow. In such a work there must be many experiments and many failures, and the positive results will be small for a long time. . . .

The problem for the library, as regards men, is therefore twofold: 1, Can men be induced to visit the library for general purposes, to use it in ways similar to those for which women come to it? 2, How can the wage-earners and handicraftsmen be induced to visit the library and use its books for their practical advantage?

Let us first consider the general question: Can we reach the men? The women come to the libraries, say the critics, in shoals and droves, for all sorts of intellectual purposes, good and bad. You catch the children, they say, in school, when they cannot get away, and indeed are glad of relief from lessons; but the men—can we reach them and affect their lives? In reply we must say at once and frankly that no such large volume of success with men is possible as has been the case with women. The public library came to women at the precise moment when increased education disposed them to use it, and increased leisure gave them the opportunity. It fills a space in their lives which would be otherwise void. But the present time is one of decreased leisure and increased intensity of work for all classes of men. Perhaps I ought to except from this statement the wage-earner, who as eight hour laws and customs come into force will have more time for reading than the man of almost any other class in the community. This movement toward lessened hours of labor is more effective where libraries are best organized and therefore presents an opportunity for the extension of library influence, both general and special. The opportunity must be improved, yet

neither the wage-earner nor the business man will be easy to reach; neither has been among the active patrons of the library in the past. Their lives are already full, both with business and pleasure, and if the library is to reach them, it must attract them on lines which appeal to them more strongly than business or present pleasure. It must reach needs which they know and feel to be real.

I do not believe that men of the present generation will come to libraries in great numbers for the purposes that attract women. We might as well admit that they will not substitute the novel for the cigar, the printed story for the companionship of the club. They will not read good books because they ought to do so, and the number who will read them because they like to do so is unfortunately not great. Men have not thus acted since the world began, and man-like, they will not do so now, even though such conduct on their part would help our library statistics very greatly. Nor will any great number of them read in order to enlarge their basis of life, for, in spite of the greatness of the movement toward books, it affects at first hand only a few people in the community. The mass of workmen, now and always, will get their knowledge from tradition or at secondhand. It will be the unusual man who will get his ideas from books at first hand and thus improve his work and that of his fellows.

The problem is then to reach these few, and through them the community; and this brings us to the second phase of the question. I do not find that the problem has been solved; perhaps it is too recent. But libraries have been attempting its solution by various methods and with varying success.

The first and most successful attempt is that of the large libraries, like that of Pittsburgh and the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, which maintain a technical library for the men—a library adequately housed in its own rooms and administered by a special librarian. These technical libraries for working men succeed in their aim of reaching many of the class for which they are established. They offer not merely an opportunity for reading, but that guidance in the use of books which all classes of the community need, if they are to use books for a serious purpose. They show us that success in this line of effort may

be reached if the library has an income sufficient to enable it to undertake the task on a large scale.

This condition is, however, not that of most of the libraries which are represented here. Our incomes are none too large for the work which we must necessarily do for the general public. Such libraries must ordinarily content themselves with offering to men opportunities for reading without special guidance in the use of the books. This work has been attempted in a good many of the smaller libraries. They attempt to provide masculine conditions for reading and reading material which will appeal to men. The first includes a well-furnished, comfortable room for men, where a man can come in his working clothes without feeling that he is out of place; smoking may be allowed or not—both plans are tried without great difference in apparent result. The masculine reading comprises copies of newspapers and magazines; good books of literature which can be left in the room (paper bound copies suggested); most important of all are trade journals; if possible, files of the recent volumes of these journals, selected according to the industries of each town; and the most readable and most recent reference books on similar subjects. In a word, a room is furnished and provided with reading which will appeal to the classes of men who do not ordinarily use libraries and who are not greatly interested in literature.

This plan is a good one and ought to be tried, but I believe the conditions are exceptional under which it will reach large numbers of men. Inertia and habit will keep most of them away from the library. They will see the daily papers at their wonted places of resort, and the room, necessarily lacking in much of the freedom of the club, will fail to attract very many of them. They will not form the habit of visiting it, even though they might enjoy it if the habit were formed. It must also be remembered that increasing numbers of the larger manufacturing concerns are providing their employees with reading of this kind, and thus limiting the use of the city library.

In some libraries the attempt to reach men has gone still further and has led to an inclusion of attractions which are ordinarily

regarded as outside of the work of a library. They have attempted to combine to some degree the privileges of a club with that of the public library. The Stevens Point Library has a club room, equipped with billiard tables, cards, etc., as well as with technical journals and similar books. This, the librarian reports, is very successful in attracting boys, many of whom learn to use the library. Men, however, do not come in large numbers, as they do not care to use a place frequented by boys, and in which smoking is not permitted. At Wausaukec a special room with games and where lunch is served has been established at the library as a means of furnishing a sort of club room for lumber men who come to the village, especially on Sunday, and who have no other place of resort, except the saloon. How far such methods are advisable as a part of library work is a question which will often be asked during the coming years and which only experience can answer. At present such enterprises have not gone beyond the stage of early experiment.

Summing up the result, I would frankly confess that the reports which I have received are not numerous enough for a positive judgment, yet it is my impression that where there is an income large enough to provide a special librarian and a public large enough to warrant the expense, this movement for special libraries for men is likely to succeed. It seems also to be true that where the library provides the men with opportunity for reading only, and does not furnish guidance for readers, no very large use is made of technical books and there is no greatly increased use of the library in general. How to guide the reading seems, therefore, to be the central factor in the solution of the problem.

In a small town a special librarian is impossible, for financial reasons, but there, as well as in large cities, lectures can be given which deal with practical subjects and the aid to their knowledge which the library affords. Many cities are giving such courses of lectures, notably perhaps New York, and with considerable effect on the use of the public library. I have no statistics regarding such lectures from the various cities, but undoubtedly this method offers the easiest plan for extending the use of the library in smaller cities and towns. I say the *easiest*, and it

will not be difficult to secure good lectures on literature, history, or art, but lectures on the practical subjects are much more difficult to obtain, since it is hard to secure lecturers who know more about the trades than do the craftsmen who constitute the audience.

If these movements are to succeed, they must not be attempted in an amateurish way. They must be well planned and well executed—planned and executed with careful reference to the wants of the men of the community. Above all, they must be persistently carried out with full vigor year after year, even though results are apparently small. Their purpose must be steadfastly maintained and the methods of execution continually readjusted, as success or failure indicates. It is no light or easy thing to change the habits of half the adult members of the community—to cultivate the reading habit in those who have reached maturity without acquiring it—and the work which the library proposes for itself involves such a task.

If men are to be reached at all it must be on a business basis, not on that of occasional effort. Nor must the missionary spirit prevail, for men, as a rule, do not wish to be reformed or to be helped. They must find in the library a place which appeals to their sense of comfort and which gives them things that they want, or, like other sensible people, they will not use it.

One word in closing this topic, and that in emphasis of what I have already said. It is easier to keep a boy reading as he grows up than to catch him again as a man after the library has lost him. Take a lesson from the church. The boy who graduates from Sunday-school rarely returns for a post-graduate course. In the wise administration for the work for children and youth lies the main hope not of reaching, but keeping men in the library.

But it should be definitely understood that this enlargement of library work which the times are forcing upon us means increasing expense, more room, more books—which must be more frequently renewed—and a larger library staff. It means the attempt to do efficiently several lines of intellectual work for the public instead of purveying literature for those who desire it. This new work the library can readily accomplish, but not with

the staff which was sufficient for the old duties. Any library can provide, for example, the list of desiderata mentioned in the *Independent's* article, which could easily be extended. They can all be furnished by the library if the public wants them and will pay for them. They cannot be, and ought not to be, supplied by an already overworked library staff of two or three persons.

The library, therefore, should not enter upon these duties blindly or ignorantly. It is a great task which is thus undertaken—to educate the community to use books and to guide it in that use. Although small beginnings are possible, the work will inevitably grow on our hands just as that of the schools and colleges have done, and for similar reasons. But whatever difficulties lie in the way of their performance, it is plain that the library must assume these new duties. With many experiments, with many failures, with many partial successes, the library will extend its teachings, its conscious influences, until they touch the life of the community at every point.

In this rambling talk I have discussed library work as it looks forward to new problems, and have devoted only a word, and that perhaps a rather disparaging one, to the traditional use of the library. I would not leave the subject in this way. For the traditional use of books remains and will remain the center of library work and the main source of its best influences. The problem of the library to-day, looked at from within and not from without, and in relation to other agencies, is essentially that which confronts the university. Both institutions once stood for culture and for culture exclusively. Both are now challenged by the spirit of the newer time and are called upon to justify themselves as public utilities. This they must do, and that in full measure, but there is real danger that both, in the multiplicity of the new duties thus forced upon them, may forget the weighty words, "these ought ye to do and not leave the other undone." For, after all, the highest public utility which the library offers, or can offer, is the opportunity to cultivate the friendship of books. This utility is none the less precious because it is intangible. Indeed, it is the unique privilege of the library among municipal enterprises

that it can provide a service which aids the higher life of the citizen so directly and so purely. In the spirituality of this function, the library stands second only to the highest institutions of pure learning, and to the church.

No new undertaking, no extension of work, no plea of necessity can warrant or justify any loss of power on this highest level. The problem is not to discover how to sacrifice as little as possible of the old spirit to the new duties, but to learn how through the new duties we may make more widespread and more potent for good that oldest and best inheritance from the past—the love of books.

"The people's university" the library has been called, but it would be as great a pity if the librarian so understood this term as to believe that people came to the library only to learn, as it would be if any went there who could not learn what they sought. That university which is a place to study rather than a place to live is missing its best possibilities, and in a similar way the library ought to be, first and always, a place to read rather than a place to study. I would not go so far as to say that I want to find it a place to "loaf," though I might easily be provoked into saying so; but certainly it must be a place where I can "invite my soul"—such a place as the world gives me elsewhere only in the church or in the silence of nature. Trade journals and technical works are of great use; books for women's clubs are good things; the children's room is a necessity; but these of themselves no more make a library than a kitchen, dining room and bedroom make a home. Out of such utilities as these you may get a boarding house, but nothing better; the family makes it a home. Those are wholly wrong who believe that standard books are so cheap that anyone can buy them, and therefore the library could conceivably get on without them. Without the best literature you might get a very useful institution, no doubt, but not a library, for in a library the great works of great authors are the soul and theirs is the spirit which enables the library not merely to contribute to the advance of the community toward prosperity and intelligence, but also, in some degree, to touch its higher life to finer issues.

LIBRARIES OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

A COMMITTEE consisting of Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Library; Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the University of Iowa, and Dr. Franklin L. Riley, of the University of Mississippi, has just submitted an elaborate report to the American Historical Association upon "The best methods of organization and work on the part of state and local historical societies." This document, containing elaborate statistics and other data, considers the entire subject in detail under the several headings "statistical," "organization," "scope and purpose," "methods of presentation," "interesting the public," and "co-operation," the report being practically a synoptical treatise on the management and aims of such societies. A synopsis of the recommendations in the document is presented by its author, Dr. Thwaites, in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for April. This, however, omits the statistical features summarized below, which are taken from the manuscript of the report itself.

Owing to the nature of these organizations, which range in effectiveness from the great state societies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin to the small and often feeble local historical societies of minor counties and towns, complete statistics were unobtainable; but the tabulated returns, although necessarily showing many gaps, exhibit on the library side a remarkable showing.

In treating of the libraries of the 61 state historical societies and departments of history and archives, Dr. Thwaites says: "As will be seen, the returns are incomplete. Nevertheless those given show that in the state historical libraries and departments of the United States thus far heard from in detail there are shelved 1,591,191 books and pamphlets; it is probable that if figures could also be had from those not reporting there would be a total of nearly, if not quite, 1,700,000. State appropriations reported exhibit a total of \$140,370 annually; it is probable that the total might reach \$175,000 were the value of all state help represented in the above table, for in numerous Western commonwealths there are additional perquisites of official printing, stationery, postage, and miscellaneous supplies. The report on invested funds represents but three societies, which have an aggregate of \$444,000; but no doubt the facts, if ascertainable, would reveal a total for the various states of upwards of \$500,000."

In commenting upon the tabular statement representing 110 local historical societies, he writes: "Even from this incomplete table, we have an aggregate of 885,133 books and pamphlets in the several reporting libraries, and an annual income of \$93,372. We may safely

conclude that nearly every society of importance is here represented by statistics; yet were all the figures in, we doubtless should find a total of upwards of a million books and pamphlets—and were it possible to give the total of all membership fees and miscellaneous cash gifts devoted to the conduct of this class of societies, it is quite within the region of possibility that \$200,000 are annually contributed in the United States for this purpose."

Other items in the report, of special interest to librarians, are the following:

"Of the national societies engaged in the collection and publication of historical material—for obvious reasons the American Historical Association is not included in the report—easily the most important in library and resources is the American Antiquarian Society. Its substantial building at Worcester, Massachusetts, contains 120,000 volumes and a valuable collection of manuscripts, portraits, and antiques. The American Geographical Society, at New York, is housed in a \$200,000 building and possesses a library of 40,000 volumes. Other flourishing bodies are the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, the Daughters of the American Revolution (with a large building in Washington, now in process of construction), and the Jewish Publication Society of America.

"The list of sectional societies embraces many that are doing important work. The wealthiest and most effective of these is the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, housed in a building worth \$65,000 and having a library of 66,000 titles. It possesses, also, notable collections of manuscripts, and a large museum of portraits, curios, and antiques. The Confederate Memorial Literary Society, of Richmond, owns a museum and grounds valued at \$60,000, and an interesting library of printed and manuscript material relating to the history of the South prior to the War of Secession.

"It was found that 12 societies or departments own their own halls—those valued at \$100,000 or over being: Wisconsin, \$610,000; Iowa department, \$400,000; Massachusetts, \$225,000; Pennsylvania, \$200,000; and New Jersey, \$100,000. Thirteen are housed in their respective state capitols, seven are quartered in state universities, and six in other public buildings. The largest state appropriations are given to Wisconsin, \$32,000; Minnesota, \$15,000; and Iowa (department and society together), \$15,000. The Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin societies are of course the wealthiest in endowments, possessing respectively \$221,000, \$169,000, and \$53,000 in invested funds. The largest libraries are: Wisconsin, 275,000 titles; Pennsylvania, 245,000; Massachusetts, 155,000; Kansas, 115,000; and New Hampshire, 100,000.

"Some of the local societies are institutions

of considerable importance. The Essex Institute, of Salem, Massachusetts, with its income of \$15,000, library of 400,000 titles, and building valued at \$28,000, easily takes rank with the state societies. So also do the New York (City) Historical Society, with 1057 members, endowment funds aggregating \$236,000, yearly income of \$12,800, and a building costing \$400,000; the Chicago Historical Society, with a library of 100,000 titles, housed in a \$185,000 building, and supported by endowment funds aggregating \$96,000; the Long Island Historical Society, of Brooklyn, with 70,000 titles, in its own building; the Western Reserve, of Cleveland, with 60,000 titles in a \$55,000 building; the Worcester (Mass.) Society of Antiquities, housing 55,000 titles within a building valued at \$25,000; and the Buffalo Historical Society, which dwells in a \$200,000 building, has a library of 16,000 titles, and receives a municipal grant of \$5000 per annum (the only instance of this sort that has come under our notice).

"Many of those owning much smaller libraries and museums, quartered in less costly houses, are also institutions wielding a wide influence in historical study. It is interesting to note the considerable number finding lodgment in public library buildings, a significant connection promising well for both organizations. In several of the Eastern states, notably in Massachusetts, where nearly every town possesses an historical society as well as a public library, the former frequently owns or rents some historic building, generally a colonial farmhouse, which, often with excellent taste, has been converted into a public museum. This is an example well worth following by other local societies. In the South and the Middle West are many communities with historic structures that might be preserved for a like purpose."

DESTRUCTION OF SAN FRANCISCO AND OTHER CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES

THE terrible catastrophe in San Francisco on April 18, when earthquake and fire practically obliterated the city, included in its destruction nearly all the libraries of San Francisco, while the effects of the earthquake alone caused injury to libraries in other towns or cities.

From various reports received the record of destruction appears to be as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO

Public Library, main collection, located in the north wing of the city hall, completely lost; four branches are left, with about 30,000 volumes. The total contents of the library system (six branches and eight deposit stations) was given in the last report (to June 30, 1905) as 160,457. The library was founded under the first general library law of the

state, passed in March, 1878, and was opened to the public on June 7, 1879. It opened with 6000 books, for reading room use but not for circulation, in rented quarters in Pacific Hall, with a city appropriation of \$24,000. The circulation of books was begun in 1880, when there was an issue (home and library use) of 354,000 v. among 10,500 cardholders. The library has grown steadily during succeeding years, and in 1905 it contained a strong and well rounded general collection and circulated 830,225 v. for home use among 40,479 readers. It was established in attractive quarters in the city hall in 1893, and owned three of its branch buildings, while the city bond issue of 1903 made provision for appropriation of \$1,647,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a fine central building. George T. Clark, the librarian, is a member of the present Council of the American Library Association, and Joy Lichtenstein, assistant librarian, has for the last two years been president of the California Library Association.

Under date of April 28 Mr. Lichtenstein writes: "We are still in the ring, if a little the worse for wear. Will start up next week. You would not know us just now, but wait until you see the new San Francisco." In a letter written May 2, he says: "The main library is entirely gutted—I could not find even a souvenir book or part of one. It is burned bare and absolutely nothing was saved. All the branches are saved except two; the new McCreery branch will probably be made headquarters. We had just been buying \$5000 worth of books for this branch, and so possess many good reference works. The branches all contain standard collections (reference and popular) and some periodical sets, and this is what we have to build on. We expect to get about \$75,000 insurance and have left \$30,000 of this fiscal year's appropriation. The spirit here is wonderful, and if no reaction comes it ought to be Chicago over again. But the ruin is well-nigh complete. Over half the town in area and probably nine-tenths of the productive part of it is gone—absolutely level with the ground. All the rest is more or less shaken, hardly a house escaped entirely. Our trustees meet to-day and will take steps toward reorganization. We will probably not be able to carry our whole staff, and this will leave some excellent people open for positions. I trust that some libraries will be able to take advantage of this. As to our future: there will be nothing to speak of to levy taxes on in San Francisco next year. A bond issue or something else will have to be resorted to, to get funds for running the city government. The charter makes it mandatory to levy at least 1½ c. on the \$100 of assessed valuation. Thus our future income depends somewhat on how much the city can raise to run the government. As to the main library, the lot is already purchased and a million dollars of bonds authorized for the building. If the

bonds are sold we can go right ahead. The whole thing depends upon the maintenance of the present spirit. If so, San Francisco will rise nobler than ever before. But the task is colossal — enough to make the strongest spirit quail. Fortunes have been swept away; men of standing a few weeks ago are now taking their places in the bread line. But the strong men are standing stiff and may pull us through — as an optimist, I believe they will."

Mechanics' Institute Library, at 31 Post street, in the heart of the business district, completely destroyed. The library was founded in 1854, and contained about 120,000 volumes, its development, especially in later years, having been particularly in technical, industrial and scientific works, while it had also many fine art books. It possessed a complete file of the British specifications of patents and rare and complete periodical sets, and had a membership of about 5000. By a merger arrangement effected in January of this year the library had been consolidated with the old Mercantile Library, under the name Mechanics-Mercantile. The librarian, Mr. Frederick J. Teggart, who is also honorary custodian of the H. H. Bancroft collection purchased last autumn by the University of California, writes: "We propose to rebuild at once." With insurance and other funds, the library authorities will have about \$150,000 with which to begin the work of replacement.

Mercantile Library, at 223 Sutter street, completely destroyed. This was the pioneer library of San Francisco, organized in 1852 and incorporated in 1853. Its history, however, had been unfortunate, its real estate investments proving disastrous, and the competition of the Odd Fellows', Mechanics' and other libraries pressing heavily upon it. Its building at Van Ness and Golden Gate avenues was sold in 1902, the library having been removed to the rented quarters on Sutter street. In January of this year it was merged with the Mechanics' Library, as previously noted. It contained about 80,000 volumes, especially strong in art and literature, and including many rare and valuable works.

Sutro Library, stored in two divisions, one in a warehouse at Pine and Battery streets, completely destroyed; and one in a building at Montgomery and Washington streets, escaped with little injury. This great collection of about 200,000 volumes was gathered by Adolf Sutro, former mayor of San Francisco; it had been his expressed intention to give the collection either to the city or to the University of California, but this was not stated in his will, which bequeathed all his "books and papers" to his sister, and the estate since his death in 1897 has been involved in family law suits, the library having been packed away in storage and kept absolutely inaccessible. As it had never been classified or inventoried — though a beginning in this task was made under Mr. Sutro's direction — no authorita-

tive statement of its contents can be given, but it is known that it contained many treasures, among much that was probably valueless, for Mr. Sutro bought his books almost wholesale, through agents all over the world. It contained for instance the collection, including thousands of early manuscripts, formerly owned by the monasteries of Bavaria, which were confiscated in 1886 by the government of the kingdom, lumped into one great lot and bought by Sutro's agents. In the same way he acquired from the Mexican government a forgotten collection of books, memorials, diaries and manuscripts bearing upon the early history of California and Lower California. This collection, regarded as containing invaluable materials of history of the old Pacific coast, it is said was never unpacked from its boxes. The library is said to have contained also a complete collection of Shakespeare folios — first, second, third, and fourth — many rare manuscript items of Shakespeareana, nearly a full set of folios of Ben Jonson, a rich collection of editions of the Book of Common Prayer, many fine specimens of early printing in Europe and Mexico, rare and valuable incunabula, a collection of British pamphlets and broadsides running from the early 17th century and said to be the most complete outside of the British Museum, and a remarkable collection of Hebrew manuscripts. About 120,000 v. are said to have been stored in the building that escaped the fire, including the Shakespeare, Book of Common Prayer and British broadside collections.

Other libraries destroyed are: the Academy of Sciences Library of about 12,000 volumes, important as a collection in natural history, particularly in transactions and proceedings of scientific societies; the San Francisco Law Library, 30,000 volumes; Law Library of the Supreme Court, 15,000 volumes; French Library, 10,000 volumes; library of the County Medical Society, 5000 volumes; part of the fine California collection of the Bohemian Club, 5000 volumes; the historical library of the Society of California Pioneers, notable for its collection of typewritten pioneer reminiscences; and the B'nai Brith Library, 10,000 volumes. A number of valuable private collections, both law and general, are also destroyed, as are the Booklovers' libraries and nearly all the bookstores.

The H. H. Bancroft Library of over 50,000 v., escaped the fire, which stopped within one block of the building and was not injured by the earthquake. This collection, the richest in existence relating to the history of the Pacific coast, was purchased last year by the University of California for \$250,000, as has been previously noted in these columns. It had not yet been removed across the bay to the university buildings at Berkeley, but was still housed in the building erected for it by Mr. Bancroft, an isolated two-story brick structure near the corner of Valencia

and Army streets. It was the only library left intact in the city. At the time of the shock the manuscripts and books had already been packed for removal, and their transfer to Berkeley was effected under military escort the first week in May.

LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY

New library building completely wrecked by earthquake, as were most of the other buildings; books, collections and apparatus not greatly damaged. Loss to the university estimated at about \$4,000,000. The library building was not entirely completed, the cornerstone having been laid in May last. It cost \$1,000,000, and was a magnificent example of the mission style of architecture.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

The library was not damaged by earthquake, but has lost about 1000 volumes, which were in San Francisco and elsewhere. Mr. J. C. Rowell, the librarian, has issued a circular asking publishers or others to contribute copies of the more important lost volumes, of which titles are given.

SANTA ROSA

Public Library, housed in beautiful Carnegie building costing \$50,000 (15,000 v.), badly wrecked. Miss Barnett, the librarian, writes: "There was no fire, so the damage is almost entirely to the building and furnishings. The books are intact." The cost of repairs is estimated at \$6000. The worst damage was in the California room, which was entirely demolished.

SAN JOSE

Public Library, housed in \$50,000 Carnegie building (about 15,000 v.), escaped with slight damage by earthquake, but is said to be the only stone building left standing in the city.

REDWOOD

Free Library, in attractive Carnegie building (about 2500 v.), said to be seriously damaged.

OAKLAND

Public Library, in \$50,000 Carnegie building, opened in 1902, reported damaged to extent of about \$2000.

From the California State Library, at Sacramento, the following appeal has been sent out: "The state library desires to make a special collection of matter relating to the San Francisco fire, and we should receive with great thanks any contribution to it that our library friends may be able to make, in the shape of newspapers or otherwise. We should like particularly to get private letters received in the Eastern states descriptive of the experiences of the writers during the catastrophe, and the period of confusion following it. Would you be kind enough to let this be known among the library people? If requested, such letters will of course be sealed up for any number of years the donor may request."

LIBRARY REFORM IN FRANCE

THE French Minister of Public Instruction last summer appointed a commission to study the organization of the archives and libraries of France. The general committee at once resolved itself into two subcommittees, on Archives with M. Cochery as chairman, and on Libraries with M. Leopold Delisle, for so many years the director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, as chairman. Discussing the matter in two letters to *Le Temps* for Dec. 27, 1905, and Jan. 10, 1906, which are reprinted in *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes* for November-December, 1905, Professor C. V. Langlois, of the University of Paris, and one of the foremost of French bibliographers and historical students, says:

"A unique occasion is thus offered to competent scholars and administrators to give suitable and thorough consideration to the very grave library problem. The condition of libraries in France leaves much to be desired and for the following reasons:

"The calling of librarian is not yet in our country a legally regulated and protected profession with definite duties, as the teaching professions have long been. It is not truly a career. Entrance to and promotion within its ranks are haphazard and the pay is not always proportioned to the work done.

"No uniform recruiting at the bottom. The university libraries alone require (since 1893) a definite and serious preparation before admission to the library staff. Those holding diplomas from the *Ecole des Chartes* and the *Ecole des Langues Orientales* are exempt from examinations for positions in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Since 1898 there are formalities in the nature of examinations of varying grades (which usually mean little or nothing) for entrance to most of the 'bibliothèques classées,' and special competitions when vacancies arise in the different municipal libraries, but there are still libraries where not even the pretence of an examination exists, where the first comer may be installed at once without certificate of general education or of technical preparation.

"No regular promotion. Nowhere, even in the Bibliothèque Nationale or in the university libraries, does there exist a fixed relation between promotion at will and promotion by seniority. It is an arbitrary régime tempered by the justice of the chief librarians who are often enough chosen, as is well known, outside the profession and from persons whom the politician, who holds the appointing power at the moment when vacancies occur, chooses to or must appoint. This circumstance does not of course prevent clear-sighted and fair librarians, for it often happens that these improvised judges of the hierarchy are very good fellows indeed, but it cannot but demoralize the subordinates, the real members of the pro-

fession, because it sensibly lessens their chances for reaching, by merit, the best places which the career offers. Organized vocations differ precisely from those which are not organized, in that those in chief administrative positions must first prove their right to be there.

"No adequate pay. It is not enough to say that library work in general is poorly paid, especially in the lower grades; the statement must be emphasized. In the Bibliothèque Nationale beginners remain at 1800 francs for years. There are now in this library a dozen attendants at this salary, several of whom are over 30 years old and of more than six years' service. But the inequality between different libraries is more regrettable still. There are libraries where the staff does not do much, either because there is really not much to do or because established tradition proscribes excessive zeal, and the salaries are sometimes higher than in the large libraries where the work is very hard.

"Maximum and minimum salaries in different libraries are fixed by chance, when occasion arises, without concerted plan or preliminary comparisons, and they are shockingly out of proportion.

"Such defective conditions could not have lasted till now if public opinion had held the profession of librarianship in proper esteem.

"But it cannot be denied that the majority of the French public still consider library positions as semi-sinecures, a conviction so widespread indeed that some librarians have but lately shared it.

"One still recalls that assistant in the Bibliothèque Nationale, a member of the Institut, who never went to the library even to draw his salary (he said that another employee brought it to his house), and who when recalled to professional duties by his superior replied in substance: 'I believe it to be more useful to society to write good books than to catalog bad ones.'

"The attitude of such librarians has helped not a little to re-enforce existing prejudices. Prejudices the more deplorable because they are the roots of all the ills which with us afflict our libraries.

"Beyond the vague idea that librarians are making a calling of their own, the French public has not sufficiently grasped the eminent rôle which libraries, general as well as special, scientific as well as popular, are now playing in modern society; and it is because this social value of libraries as instruments of research and education is not clearly conceived that their budgets remain so miserably small even while parliament and local authorities give liberally in other ways to science and education. The libraries of France are very poor; the annual budget of the Bibliothèque Nationale and of the three great general libraries

in Paris is less than a million francs; only 20 libraries of the province have more than 10,000 francs annually to spend. The state aids municipal and popular libraries only by grants of books, while the annual sum devoted each year to scientific and literary subscriptions far from increasing is diminishing little by little.

"Abroad, especially in the German and English countries, the situation is quite different. We must neither exaggerate to ourselves the happy conditions of German, English or American librarians nor the influence of their activity on the communities in which they work; they have troubles of their own. The Proceedings (September, 1905) of the last conference of American librarians reads: 'In the United States the administrators of public libraries are not always chosen for their professional merit; sometimes distinguished amateurs or politicians in distress (as recently happened in Connecticut) are selected for these posts.' In the extremely favorable impression which, at a distance or in passing, is left by a study of the libraries of certain foreign countries there is room assuredly for optimistic illusion. None the less, however, the libraries of these countries have certain advantages over ours.

"Whoever doubts this has only to glance over, e.g., Graesel's 'Handbuch der bibliothekslehre' and the publications of the American Library Association. We have nothing in France to compare with the vast administrative establishments of the great libraries of Boston and Washington, or the innumerable public libraries which Mr. Carnegie, his fore-runners, and his imitators, have established in Scotland, England and the United States, nor have we anything to compare as bibliographic instruments with the general catalog of the British Museum library or the 'Gesamtkatalog der preussischen wissenschaftlichen bibliotheken.' But the chief advantage which the German, English and American libraries have over ours is assuredly the faith of the German, English, and American public in their mission.

"Now this faith, of which even the excess holds something to admire, benefits the foreign libraries only because their librarians share it; it has for long penetrated and permeated their *personnels*. This faith, source of life from which all else proceeds, has found its apostles in the librarians, and they sustain it by their zeal and care. Our libraries will equal in all respects the libraries of Germany, England, and the United States when our librarians have for the dignity and ideals of their profession as lofty a sentiment and regard as have our confrères beyond the Rhine and across the sea. But how are they going to have it if they continue to be recruited as in the past under an arbitrary régime? To

sum up, it appears that the real remedy for the present library situation in France is a reform in *personnel*. I desire to indicate in a second letter the view of the subcommittee on libraries as to how this reform may be brought about."

In his second letter Professor Langlois gives a brief account of the discussion and resulting recommendations of the subcommittee; recommendations which will be embodied in a proposed law covering the whole matter of the reform of archives and libraries:

"When the committee met, it found itself without a definite program, but confronted by a host of questions relating to public libraries. Very wisely it decided to study first those topics which might properly be made a subject for legislation and which were based on sound principles, leaving the details of application for later consideration. It was soon recognized that the career or profession of librarian must be organized on the model which is at present offered in France by the educational professions. The first matter then was to consider a serious and uniform entrance requirement. No one is to be permitted to join the staff of a public library who does not present certain certificates of general education and of professional competence as well. The librarian must be, so to speak, a 'gentleman' from the intellectual point of view, and he must know his trade before attempting to practice it. It is not too much to insist, therefore, that henceforth all candidates for library work must first have completed a symmetrical high school course, the entrance to which will be equally guarded by preliminary conditions; must show additional certificates of secondary education and the certificate of professional apprenticeship. Such a system would have in it nothing new, since it is already in force in our university libraries. In fact it is scarcely more than giving general application to the library training of which our university libraries have proved the efficiency for 15 years. The committee has made up a list of the credentials covering general education which will be recognized. The certificate covering professional training will be given after a course of six months in one of the libraries, which shall be designated by the proper authorities to receive apprentices (*stagiaires*). It is to be well understood that such a course will be organized for the specific purpose of training these apprentices and not for the benefit of the library itself, and the committee particularly mentions the experience of foreign libraries which has tended to transform this apprentice into a gratuitous assistant.

"This apprenticeship will be offered every year or every other year to as many candidates as there seem likely to be vacancies in

prospect, and it would have of course a technical and professional character. The committee has not felt called to outline a program, but in all probability it will closely resemble the instruction now given in all university libraries. The committee found considerable difficulty in fixing the number of libraries which shall be required to employ only these trained assistants. Certainly the national libraries, all the larger reference libraries excepting those in the university, and the more important municipal libraries, to be exact, the 37 of the latter which are known as 'classées.' As for the other municipal libraries, 100 in number, but three pay the librarian a salary of 1800 francs or more, while none of the popular libraries have resources equal to the scale of salaries which the committee wishes to fix for trained workers. It was clear then that the line must be drawn somewhere, and the committee fixed it between the 'bibliothèques municipales classées' and the other municipal libraries not so designated. The administration of the small local libraries, the popular libraries as it were, will not be changed.

"The committee will also make definite recommendations regarding promotion, in which regard merit and seniority of service will be equally considered. The positions will be classified and promotions will be from grade to grade. The whole matter of advance will be in the hands of a central consulting committee. The only exception to this rigid provision for promotion is made with the chief librarian, but even in his case ten years at least of service and the attainment of a certain grade will be recommended. These measures will be definitely embodied in a law which will be recommended for passage, and which if enacted will make librarianship in France a profession comparable to that of professors in secondary and higher schools."

In some discussions of this report by M. J. Laude a suggestion has been made that each city shall henceforth be obliged to provide for its library a definite sum to be fixed by the minister of public instruction and the mayor, that the state shall also contribute to the aid of all municipal libraries, and that all salaries shall be increased not only in the lower grades where the necessity is greatest, but in the larger salaries for the chief librarian, and finally that there shall be created in the office of public instruction a bureau for the direction of public libraries. These recommendations, however, go farther than the committee deems wise and are likely to impair the whole bill and prevent even such salutary reform as seems possible. They are interesting, however, as indicating that the reforms are not failing to find friends who are willing to go even further than the official thinks wise.

J. I. WYER, JR.

A NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

A PLAN outlining the establishment of a library for the blind has been formulated by Asa Don Dickinson, of the staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, and was described in the *Brooklyn Eagle* of March 18. Mr. Dickinson has had charge of the organization of the department for the blind maintained by the Brooklyn Public Library, but believes that the most satisfactory means of supplying books for blind readers would be through a great central national collection, which should avail itself of the free postal transmission of such books. He says:

"There are about 80,000 blind people in this country. A fortunate few among this great army have learned to do something or to make something toward their own support. A considerable number have been taught to read in their younger days, and this accomplishment is a great boon so long as access to fresh material remains to them. But books for the blind are expensive and scarce. And the forms of raised type in which they are printed are many and various. Few public libraries throughout the country care to take up a form of work where much money must be spent to benefit the few blind people of their own immediate field. And supposing that a couple of hundred dollars is found to be spent in this way, what is the result? A score of books (in three score volumes) are bought and the blind inhabitants of the district canvassed; many of them have never been taught to read, or have become blind late in life and have never been taught to read books for the blind. Of those who can read, few are they who can read more than one form of the four kinds of type, whose use is pretty equally divided throughout the country. If our score of books are all of one type, they will serve only a part of our scanty blind reading public; if they are of several types, there will be only a half dozen available to each reader. These will soon be read and in six months' time the dust will be thick upon them and the trustees and the librarian will remember them only when they think of mistakes made and money squandered."

In supplying books to the blind, use should be made of "those potent tools of progress—co-operation, combination, organization." "If we gather our books for the blind into one storehouse, preferably near the center of population and on a trunk line of communication, we can, by a recent act of Congress, send the individual book through the mail to the individual citizen free of charge, and he can return it to us free of charge when he has finished with it. Free delivery of books through the mail has been the dream of librarians for a generation, yet though it has become an accomplished fact as to books for the blind, only

slight use has thus far been made of the privilege.

"It would be very difficult, almost impossible, to persuade the libraries throughout the country to contribute their quota of books for the blind to the general storehouse until it was known to be a responsible institution with a sound financial backing. It would probably be necessary to gather a large collection and to start the work before other libraries were asked to contribute their collections to our fold." Essentials for the establishment of such a central library are: 1, money, selection of name and location, the latter in some place where communication with the whole country is easy and rents are low; 2, purchase and cataloging of books and collection of information about the blind; 3, advertisement of the purpose and scope of the institution; 4, co-operation and interest on the part of libraries and library associations, church societies, etc.; 5, travelling libraries sent to co-operating libraries, personal instruction of blind persons, and reading to the blind. It is also urged that systematic effort be made to gather and arrange all possible information regarding blind persons in the United States, to study the different systems of raised print, with a view to selecting the best, and to help the blind to a new occupation by employing them to transcribe more books into raised print. Mr. Dickinson asks: "Could the scope of the existing American Printing House for the Blind be enlarged to include this work? Could the Library of Congress so enlarge the scope of its existing department for the blind as to make it a national library for the blind? Or should an effort be made to interest some philanthropist in the plan?"

DR. RICHARD GARNETT

DR. RICHARD GARNETT, for forty-eight years in the service of the British Museum, whose name was a household word among scholars and librarians throughout the world, died of internal hemorrhage at his home in London, on April 13, 1906. Richard Garnett was born in Lichfield, England, on Feb. 27, 1835, the eldest son of Rev. Richard Garnett, who was assistant keeper of printed books in the British Museum. His early education was at home and at private schools, and in 1851, at the age of sixteen, he entered the service of the British Museum as a junior assistant. Practically, therefore, his whole life was passed among books. In 1875 he was made assistant keeper of printed books and superintendent of the reading room, in which position he was from 1881 to 1890 concerned with the preparation of the great printed catalog. From 1890 to 1899 he was keeper of printed books, and in the latter year he re-

tired from the service of the Museum.* In 1883 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1895 he was made Commander of the Bath. Of his long connection with the British Museum the *Athenæum* says: "His knowledge of the extraordinary collection under his care was wonderful, and his kindness in assisting research exemplary. Many a student owes to his memory and reading references on abstruse subjects and authors which only an encyclopædic mind could carry. Such learning is rare at any time, and especially in the present age, in which the hurry of competition and premature specialization have almost eliminated the all-round scholar. His knowledge and enthusiasm were at the service of all who approached him, and he was singularly tolerant of those odd or wayward characters which are an occasional feature of the reading-room. He had a keen eye for bibliographical treasures, and his discovery of some letters by Shelley will be remembered."

Dr. Garnett's literary activities were incessant, even during the years of his most exacting professional work. He possessed the gifts of imaginative skill and poetic fancy, and of unremitting industry, and the list of his writings would be imposing if produced by a man with no other vocation. Taken as representing time and work in addition to that required by the daily routine of his profession, and they are a remarkable indication of the breadth and depth of his scholarship, his versatility, and his indefatigable energy. His first volume was "Primula," a book of lyrics, printed in 1858. This was followed by "In Egypt" and other poems (1859); "Poems from the German" (1862); "Relics of Shelley" (1862); "Idylls and epigrams" (1869); "Life of Carlyle" (1887); "Life of Emerson" (1888); "Twilight of the gods" (1888), fantastic tales of a delicate poetic charm; "Life of Milton" (1890); "Iphigenia in Delphi" (1891); "Age of Dryden" (1895); "Sonnets from Dante, Petrarch and Camoens" (1896); "William Blake" (1895); "Richmond on the Thames" (1896); "A history of Italian literature" (1898); "Life of Edward Gibbon Wakefield" (1898); "Essays in librarianship and bibliography" (1899); "Essays of an ex-librarian" (1901); "William Shakespere, pedagogue and poacher" (1904). In 1903 and 1904 he collaborated with Edmund Gosse in an illustrated record of English literature. He was a liberal contributor to the "Encyclopedia Britannica" and the "Dictionary of national biography," and was editor of "The international library of famous literature." He wrote many papers and addresses for the Library Association of the United Kingdom, edited his father's "Philo-

logical essays," the works of Thomas Love Peacock, Drayton's "Battle of Agincourt," Beckford's "Vathek," the works of Matthew Arnold, and many rare and curious manuscripts. The remarkable little volume, "De flagello myrto: thoughts and fancies on love," first published anonymously in 1895 and just issued in a second enlarged edition, was written by him, the announcement of its authorship being made in the issue of the *Athenæum* (April 21), in which his obituary appears. He belonged, of course, to many literary and learned societies, among them the Library Association of the United Kingdom, of which he had served as president; the Bibliographical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, American Philosophical Society, Dante Society, Societa Bibliografica Italiana, and he was a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. The death of his wife three years ago seriously affected his health and spirits, but his death was unexpected and came as a sudden blow to the hosts of friends whom he had made in the course of a long, useful and kindly life.

THE MILTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

At the annual town meeting in March, 1902, the town of Milton appropriated \$50,000 for a new library building. When plans were submitted by the architects, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston, it was found that the appropriation was not sufficient to build an entirely fireproof building, with the space and conveniences necessary for the work. To meet this deficiency, Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder, one of the trustees, gave \$21,000 to make the building complete. In honor of this gift the main floor of the library has been named Kidder hall, and is so designated by a suitable bronze tablet.

Work on the building was begun early in 1903, and on June 11, 1904, it was opened to the public. It is built of brick and limestone, in the Italian Renaissance style. Its frontage is about 75 feet, and its depth 85 feet. There is a broad stone terrace in front and the entrance is through a porch with Ionic columns. Opening from the vestibule immediately on the right is a reception room, and on the left the stairs to the second story and basement. The public space and working space are lighted from above. Here are the issue desk, catalog cases, bulletin boards, etc. On the left of this space is the general reading room, and on the right the children's room. Back of these, to the right and left, and also opening from the working space are the librarian's room and the cataloging room. At the rear of the working space are two fireproof stack rooms. In the basement are a room for the use of the Milton Historical Society, the staff

* For note of Dr. Garnett's retirement see L. J., 24: 129, and for portrait see L. J., 24: 559.

room, janitor's shop, boiler room and coal bins, lavatories, a room for the branch and school work and a general work room. A book lift connects the basement with the upper floors. On the second floor are an art room, a trustees' room, and two other rooms, which are at present used for storage. The floors of the public space, corridors and lavatories are of white marble; other floors are of oak and pine, with cement in the basement. The building has plenty of windows, and is also well equipped with electric lights.

The furnishings are of fumed oak in simple but beautiful design; the walls are painted in delicate yellows and greens, and the electric light fixtures are of a dull green bronze, a combination which gives a reposeful effect. The heating and ventilating plants do their work admirably. The total cost of the building, outside of the land, was \$71,000; the cost of the furnishings about \$5,000.

Library work in Milton has its peculiar problems. The town has a population of 7054 (the census just taken); it covers an area of 8400 acres, or $13\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. It is largely a residential town, although the Baker Chocolate Mills, nominally across the river in Dorchester, but in reality lying partly on the Milton side, bring to the town many operatives. The population of Milton is not large, but the town spreads over so much territory that its residents use five railroad stations and as many postoffices. These geographical problems have been solved partly by deposit and delivery stations and partly by a system of house-to-house delivery.

The new building is located at what is known as the "Center." It is the center geographically, at which point are grouped two churches, the high and consolidated grammar schools, and the town hall. At East Milton, Mattapan, and at a farming settlement in the Blue Hills known as Scott's Woods, the library has reading rooms, which are also deposit and delivery stations. At Milton village there is a deposit and delivery station. The distances from the central library vary from 1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. An electric car line connects these points. With the exception of the reading room at Scott's Woods (open twice a week), these reading rooms and stations are open daily; from 250 to 400 books are on deposit, some of which are changed each month. There is also a weekly delivery from the central library. Magazines, newspapers and a few reference books are to be found at each reading room.

The system of house-to-house delivery covers one section of the town where the estates are large and where the distances are too great to be covered by deposit or delivery stations. The delivery is made once a week by wagon. This service is made possible by a trust fund, the income of which pays one-

third of the cost of delivery. A fuller account of the work will be found in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June, 1905. Deposits of books are sent to the schools, to the Convalescent Home, to the poor farm, and to a barber shop in the village, which reaches certain men and boys who do not frequent the reading rooms.

Regular meetings of the Milton Historical Society, of a boys' club, and of committees of other societies are held at the library. The art room is used constantly for exhibits of local and other interest, also for classes in the study of art.

The total number of volumes in the library is 15,693. In January, 1900, the work of reorganizing was begun, and the library was classified and recataloged. At that time the population of Milton was 6578, and the circulation from the library for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, was 19,168. So great has been the growth of the work that the present system includes a central library, three reading rooms (which are also deposit and delivery stations), four deposit stations, and a house-to-house delivery. As previously stated, the circulation in 1899 was 19,168; in 1905 it was 57,349, a circulation per capita of 8.1, and a net gain of 38,181.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

"AN unqualified success" is the verdict to be rendered upon the seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association. In attendance, interest and practical value the meeting, held in Toronto Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 16 and 17, was the best yet. The presence of the newly-appointed Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, and the Superintendent of Public Libraries, Mr. T. W. H. Leavitt, added much to the value of the meeting.

The sessions were preceded by a luncheon of the executive committee on Monday noon, the guests being Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. C. H. Gould, of McGill University Library, Montreal. The opening session on Monday afternoon was well attended and the reports of the officers received careful attention. Four Carnegie buildings were opened during the past year, viz., St. Thomas, Galt, Waterloo and St. Mary's, and donations have been made to Woodstock, Picton, Bracebridge, Wallaceburg, Brampton, Perth, Burlington, Gravenhurst, Belleville and Oshawa. The Ottawa building is ready for formal opening, and the Toronto plans are about completed for the main building and one of the branches. The secretary also noted the attempts made to hold library institutes. Though none were held during the year, some progress was made to that end and the association decided to hold several during the coming year. This is an impor-

tant advance movement. The report of the secretary and the address of the president urged again a library commission, and there are better prospects for such a commission than at any previous time.

Two very interesting committee reports were given, one by Dr. Bain on "List of best books of 1905," and the other by Mr. Gurd on "Juvenile books suitable for Canadian libraries." Dr. Bain had his list in print and distributed it to the members. Mr. Gurd's list of about 1000 titles is in the printer's hands. Both are being issued by the government.

The papers given at the meeting this year were: "The one-room library and its possibilities," by Mrs. Jones, Newmarket; "The treatment of pamphlets," by Miss Rowsome, Guelph, and "The public library and the school," by O. J. Stevenson, St. Thomas. The last named paper provoked sharp discussion, opinion being divided as to the advisability of the library attempting so much for the school, with the danger of neglecting the work in its own more immediate sphere.

The most interesting feature of the meeting was the study of library buildings on Monday evening. This was illustrated by about 100 lantern slides of libraries in Ontario, United States and England. Merits and defects were frankly pointed out and much interesting discussion followed. As four library boards about to build had representatives present, the practical value of this discussion is evident. Shortly after the meeting the secretary arranged for deputations from two other library boards to come to Toronto to see the slides.

Two interesting resolutions were presented, one recommending the Decimal classification as the official classification for Ontario libraries and the other urging the matter of cheaper postage on British periodicals. The first resolution stands over till next year. The association closed its proceedings by being photographed.

There was one feature of this year's meeting that meant sadness and regret. We missed the friendly presence of Mr. R. J. Blackwell, who died early this year. He was one of the founders of the association and had not missed a meeting. The association missed very much his hearty discussion of library problems.

The following are the officers for 1906-7: president, Norman Gurd, Sarnia; 1st vice-president, Albert Sheldrick, Chatham; 2d vice-president, Rev. W. A. Bradley, Berlin; secretary, E. A. Hardy, 65 Czar street, Toronto; treasurer, A. B. Macallum, 59 St. George street, Toronto; councillors: James Bain, Toronto; Judge Hardy, Brantford; J. Steele, Stratford; A. W. Cameron, Streetsville; Judge Mahaffy, Bracebridge; ex-president, W. J. Robertson, St. Catharines. The next meeting will be held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1907.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary*.

American Library Association

President: Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

NARRAGANSETT CONFERENCE, JUNE 29 - JULY 6, 1906

OUTLINE PROGRAM *

Friday, June 29

Morning. Free for arrival.

Afternoon.

2.30. Executive Board.

3.30. Council.

5.00. Committees (as may be arranged).

Evening.

8.30-10. Informal reception.

Saturday, June 30

Morning. Free.

Afternoon.

2.30. First general session.

Welcome in behalf of the state, Lieut.-Gov.

Hon. Frederick H. Jackson.

Welcome in behalf of the Rhode Island Library Association, Harry L. Koopman, librarian Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Welcome in behalf of the local committee, Rowland G. Hazard, Esq.

Response, President American Library Association.

President's address, Frank P. Hill, librarian, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Library affairs in Great Britain, Henry R. Tedder, librarian Athenæum Club, London.

Report of Council.

Reports of officers:

Secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Treasurer, Gardner M. Jones.

Trustees of Endowment Fund, C. C. Soule.

Reports of committees:

Bookbuying. A. E. Bostwick, chief of Circulation Department, New York Public Library, chairman.

Title-pages to periodicals. W. I. Fletcher, librarian, Amherst College Library, chairman.

Book binding and book papers. G. F. Bowman, Public Library, Washington, D. C., chairman.

[The reports of the several committees heretofore presented at one session have been distributed throughout the general sessions, in the hope that this arrangement will give more than the usual time for discussion.]

Saturday, June 30

Evening. 8.00

National Association of State Librarians. 1st session.

*Subject to change.

John Pendleton Kennedy, state librarian, Virginia, president.

Catalog Section. 1st session.

Miss Theresa Hitchler, superintendent of Cataloging Department, Brooklyn Public Library, chairman.

Round table meeting for small libraries.

Miss Frances L. Rathbone, librarian, Public Library, East Orange, N. J., in charge.

Sunday, July 1

Morning and afternoon free.

Evening. 8.00.

Singing, in charge of Albert T. Briggs, Cambridge, Mass.

Authors' readings. Names to be announced.

Stereopticon glimpses of 12 A. L. A. post-conferences, F. W. Faxon, chairman, Travel Committee, A. L. A.

Monday, July 2

Morning. 9.30.

Children's Librarians' Section. Mrs. Arabelle H. Jackson, 1st assistant, Children's Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman.

Bibliographical Society of America. William Coolidge Lane, librarian, Harvard University Library, president.

Afternoon. 2.30.

Trustees' Section. W. T. Porter, trustee of the Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, chairman.

League of Library Commissions. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, president.

College and Reference Section, 1st session. J. T. Gerould, librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., chairman.

Evening. 8.00.

2d general session.

The public library as a municipal institution:

In relation to the city as an educational institution. Hon. David A. Boody, president, Board of Trustees, Brooklyn Public Library.

As affecting its administration. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian, Public Library, Boston, Mass.

The future of library commissions. Melvil Dewey (on behalf of League of Library Commissions).

Effects of earthquake and fire on San Francisco libraries. Frederick J. Teggart, librarian, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Cal.

Reports of committees:

Gifts and bequests. Joseph L. Harrison, librarian, Providence Athenæum, Providence, R. I., chairman.

A. L. A. Publishing Board. W. C. Lane. Co-operation with National Educational Association. James H. Canfield, librarian, Columbia University, chairman.

Library administration. W. R. Eastman, library inspector, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y., chairman.

Public documents. Adelaide R. Hasse, head of Document Department, New York Public Library, chairman.

Index to prose fiction. Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman.

Tuesday, July 3

Free for Providence trip.

Wednesday, July 4

Morning. 9.30.

National Association of State Librarians. 2d session.

Catalog Section. 2d session.

Afternoon. 2.30.

3d general session.

Address, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Address, Hon. George H. Utter, Governor of Rhode Island.

Subjects fit for fiction, Owen Wister.

Reports of committees:

Ways and means. E. C. Hovey, chairman.

Permanent headquarters. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, chairman.

Publicity. John Cotton Dana, librarian, Public Library, Newark, N. J., chairman.

Evening. Free.

Thursday, July 5

Morning. 9.30.

College and Reference Section. 2d session.

Children's Librarians' Section. 2d session.

Afternoon. 2.30.

4th general session.

Planning and construction of library buildings:

Raymond F. Almirall.

C. C. Soule.

Bernard R. Green.

W. H. Brett.

Views of a consulting architect. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Columbia University.

Reports of committees:

International relations. Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J., chairman.

Library training. Miss Mary W. Plummer, director, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman.

Evening. 8.00.

Round table meeting for proprietary libraries. Charles K. Bolton, librarian, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass., in charge.

Round table meeting for small libraries. Miss Mary E. Downey, librarian, Public Library, Ottumwa, Ia., in charge.

Round table meeting for naval and military libraries. Frederick Charles Hicks, librarian, U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., in charge.

Friday, July 6

Morning. 9.30.

5th general session.

The library in relation to special classes of readers:

Books for the blind. Emma R. Neisser, Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

Books for the foreign population. James H. Canfield, librarian, Columbia University, New York City.

Supply and use of technical and industrial books. Harrison W. Craver, Technology librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Libraries and settlement work. Cora Stewart, custodian Station P, Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Announcement of result of ballot.

Reports of committees.

Unfinished business.

LOCAL COMMITTEES IN CHARGE OF CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS

General committee of the Rhode Island Library Association.—Joseph LeRoy Harrison, Providence Athenæum, Providence; William E. Foster, Public Library, Providence; George Parker Winship, John Carter Brown Library, Providence; Richard Bliss, Redwood Library, Newport; J. Harry Bongartz, State Law Library, Providence; Clarence S. Brigham, Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence; Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence; Mabel E. Emerson, Public Library, Providence; Frederick W. Faxon, Boston, Mass.; William C. Greene, trustee Narragansett Library Association, Peace Dale; George D. Hersey, M.D., Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence; Harry L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence; Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders, Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket; Ama H. Ward, Harris Institute Library, Woonsocket; Ethan Wilcox, Public Library, Westerly.

Honorary committee of citizens.—Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D.D., chairman; Gen. William Ames, Stephen H. Arnold, Isaac C. Bates, Daniel Beckwith, William Binney, G. Alder Blumer, M.D., Mrs. Harold Brown, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Charles S. Chapin, Howard L. Clark, Mrs. Alfred M. Coats, Samuel Morris Conant, Rev. John B. Diman, Hon. William W. Douglas, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, Hon. Elisha Dyer, Stephen O. Edwards, William Gammell, Professor Henry B. Gardner, Hon. F. P. Garretson, Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Col. William Goddard, Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D.D., Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Professor Albert Harkness, LL.D., Miss Caroline Hazard, Mrs. William L. Hodgman, Eleazer B. Homer, Hon. Frederick H. Jackson, Miss Lida Shaw King, Miss Amelia S. Knight, Rev. George L. Locke, D.D., Frederick Roy Martin, Stephen O. Metcalf, Horace G. Miller, M.D., Professor

W. H. Munro, Edward I. Nickerson, Mrs. Gustav Radeke, Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Henry D. Sharpe, William P. Sheffield, Jr., Mrs. Thomas P. Shepard, George L. Shepley, Walter H. Small, Hon. John H. Stiness, Alfred Stone, James E. Sullivan, M.D., Cornelius S. Sweetland, Hon. William H. Sweetland, Hon. George H. Utter, William B. Weeden, Herbert J. Wells, Rev. Charles J. White, D.D., Owen Wister, Miss Mary E. Woolley.

Special committees have also been appointed as follows: Reception committee, Providence day committee, Newport day committee, Relations with A. L. A., Badge, Handbook, Hotels and meeting rooms (F. W. Faxon, E. C. Hovey, Earl N. Manchester of Brown University Library).

COMMITTEE ON TITLE-PAGES AND INDEXES TO PERIODICALS

The committee met in New York, on April 12, and agreed on a plan of action in co-operation, if that can be secured, with the Association of Periodical Publishers. Later in the same day Mr. W. I. Fletcher, chairman of the committee, met this association at their monthly lunch and business meeting, where he was cordially received and given an opportunity to express the views of his committee. Mr. Joseph Mitchell Chapple, editor and publisher of the *National Magazine*, was appointed as a committee of the association to co-operate with the A. L. A. committee in drawing up a statement which might receive the approval of both associations and have weight with publishers. Such a statement is now in preparation.

State Library Commissions

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION:
Henry C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

The sixth annual report of the commission, just issued (40 p. O.), records a general improvement in library conditions throughout the state. The appointment of an organizer, to visit small libraries and give advice and help in their management; closer relations with the state library associations; and the carrying through of plans for a summer course in library training, are means by which the work of the commission has been strengthened and made more useful to librarians of the state. Booklists, bulletins, and similar publications have been freely distributed, and every effort is made to aid in establishing new libraries and to help untrained librarians. By arrangement with the Philadelphia Free Library, its department of books for the blind is placed at the service of blind readers in New Jersey, the books being sent free through the mails, on condition that the commission subscribe toward the printing of books in raised characters. During 10 months Miss Askew, the commission's organizer, visited 79

public libraries and also visited 10 towns and villages without libraries, in the effort to awaken interest in library organization or to explain the travelling library system. "16 of the libraries visited were uncataloged; 13 had only printed lists of titles arranged alphabetically; 42 were either unclassified or with very imperfect classification, and 15 of these had the books arranged on the shelves as they had been bought, using the accessions book as a catalog." Of the libraries visited, 21 have adopted new methods and greatly improved their administration. The commission has been represented and its work described at the meetings of the state library association and the state federation of women's clubs. It has now 50 travelling libraries, with 3400 v. in circulation, of which 12 have been loaned to small libraries, 20 to study clubs, and 18 to towns without libraries; the circulation through these libraries has been over 12,000 v., of which 59 per cent. was fiction. An annual fee of \$2 is charged for the use of these libraries. Abstracts are given from the reports of the chief New Jersey libraries, and the usual full statistical table of libraries of the state is appended. It shows a total of 132 libraries reporting to the commission, 85 of which are free, 36 subscription, 11 school or institutional; 40 are in whole or part supported by the town, 63 own their buildings, 86 have reading rooms, and 23 have separate rooms for children.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: James L. Gillis, state librarian, Sacramento.

Secretary: Miss Mary L. Sutcliffe, State Library, Sacramento.

Treasurer: David M. Belfrage, Cooper Medical Library, San Francisco.

The report of the March meeting, as given in April L. J., should be corrected according to the following particulars:

According to the new constitution, adopted at the special meeting on March 23, the name of the association is changed from Library Association of California to California Library Association. The four districts into which the state is divided cover, 1, the interior northern counties; 2, the counties around San Francisco and along the north coast; 3, the San Joaquin Valley counties; 4, the counties south of Tehachapi. Each district is to have its own president, appointed by the president of the association, and each holds quarterly meetings, with an annual meeting of the whole association. The number of districts is left to the discretion of the president.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Alfred E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: H. E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: C. R. Dudley, Public Library, Denver.

The association held its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday evening, March 31, at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the capitol building, Denver.

The program was as follows: "Problems of the college library," by Miss Mabel C. Shrum, librarian of the State School of Mines; "Art and the modern library," by Henry Read.

The rest of the evening was devoted to informal discussion of different topics, especially the subject of books for the blind and a union list of the magazines and periodicals in the different libraries of the state.

H. E. RICHIE, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Henry S. Parsons, Office of Documents.

The 93d regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the children's room of the Public Library, April 25, 1906, at 8.15 p.m., President Bowerman in the chair. The two additional members for the committee in charge of compilation of the handbook were announced by the chair as Miss Oberly, of the Library of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. W. Moseby Williams, of the committee on the public library of the Board of Trade. The secretary announced the election of two new members, Mr. William A. Pollard, Public Documents Library, and Mr. W. F. Dodd, Law Division, Library of Congress.

Dr. F. H. Garrison, in his paper on the "Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," stated that the library, containing 156,469 volumes, or 433,522 volumes and pamphlets, is one of the three largest medical libraries in the world, surpassed in numbers only by the collections at Paris and St. Petersburg. This library contains an unrivalled collection of medical periodicals and is rich in incunabula. The first printed work of Hippocrates, the "father of medicine," is here in the original Greek, issued by the Aldine Press at Venice in 1526. There are 51 different editions of his collected works in numerous languages, and the total number of his works here reaches 882. The collection, started by Surgeon-General Lovell prior to 1836, has been materially enlarged through the efforts of the various surgeon-generals, especially Dr. John S. Billings, now director of the New York Public Library, and through liberal appropriations by Congress. There have been issued a number of catalogs and indexes of the library, one of which, the *Index Medicus*, is now under the patronage of the Carnegie Institution. The "Index catalog" of the library, limited to 1500 copies, distributed with discrimination, is one

of the most stupendous bibliographical works ever undertaken, a monument to the department, to the enterprise of Dr. Billings, and to the scholarship of Dr. Robert Fletcher, the present librarian. This catalog is not only a list of the works to be found in the library, but also a complete bibliography of medicine. Although bibliographies of medical literature had been attempted by Gesner as early as 1545, and by Merklin, von Haller, Plocquet, Haeser, Young, Forbes, Atkinson, Callison, Watts and others, yet, in the language of Osler, "their efforts are Liliputian beside the Gargantuan undertaking of the Surgeon-General's Office."

Dr. Fletcher spoke of the library being in fact the "National medical library;" of the aid that it had received from the periodical publications of Great Britain and other foreign countries, and of the great benefit to the medical profession by the establishment of laboratories for research work.

Dr. Edwin A. Hill, in taking up his paper on "The chemical card index of the United States Patent Office," stated that he would give a brief digest of his paper "on a system of indexing chemical literature, adopted by the classification division of the U. S. Patent Office," which appeared in the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society, vol. 22, p. 478-494. He said that the index, now of about 500,000 cards, was an index not simply to chemical patents, but an index to the whole of chemical literature. On account of the variety of names of substances and the interminable work in searching chemical classes, the most direct system seems to be to recast the formulas of the compounds, writing the atoms in alphabetical order of the chemical symbols—disregarding the water of crystallization—and then arranging the formulas on an alphabetical basis. Dr. Hill illustrated by formulas and told of a number of devices used in his work.

Dr. William H. Seaman, of the U. S. Patent Office, gave an interesting biographical sketch of the late Colonel Weston Flint.

HAROLD TAYLOR DOUGHERTY,
Secretary pro tem.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Arthur J. Roberts, Colby College, Waterville.

Secretary: Gerald C. Wilder, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

Treasurer: Miss Alice C. Furbish, Public Library, Portland.

The 11th annual meeting of the association was held at Auburn, April 25 and 26. Sessions were held in the Public Library. The first session opened on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, with an address of welcome by Hon. John A. Morrill, to which Ernest W. Emery, state librarian, responded. Papers were read as follows: "The desk attendant in a small library," by Sarah E. Osgood, librarian Lewiston Public Library; "The public library and the Sunday school," by Rev. W. F. Livingston,

assistant state librarian; "Opening the public library on Sunday," by John Haley, librarian of the Dyer Library, Saco, read in the writer's absence by Dr. Hartshorne; "The college student and the library," by Edward W. Hall, librarian of Colby College.

A discussion on "The contribution of the trustees to the success of the library" was opened by Rev. E. C. Whitmore, of Waterville; and a question box was conducted by Alice C. Furbish. At the business meeting which followed an invitation was received to meet in Waterville next year, and a nominating committee was chosen.

In the evening a public meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, at which an address was delivered by Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library.

Thursday morning's session was opened with a talk, "Glimpses of some foreign libraries," by George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College. Papers were also read on "The mission of the library to the preparatory school," by Ella W. Ricker, librarian Fogg Memorial Library, South Berwick; "Teaching high school pupils the use of the library," by Elizabeth M. Pond, librarian Belfast Free Library; "Success attained by one library in co-operating with schools in rural communities." A general discussion followed on "The public library and the public schools," opened by Payson Smith, superintendent of schools, Auburn, and a question box was conducted. In accordance with the report of the nominating committee the following officers were elected: president, Arthur J. Roberts, Colby College; vice-presidents, J. H. Winchester, Corinna, Miss Annie Prescott, Auburn; secretary, Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College; treasurer, Miss Alice C. Furbish, Public Library, Portland.

In addition to the usual resolution of thanks the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Maine Library Association, on this earliest opportunity since the decease of Leonard D. Carver, its first president, expresses its appreciation of his important and lasting service to the library cause in this state, of the ability and faithfulness with which for many years he discharged the duties of state librarian, and of his personality, genial and generous, that made him the friend of every librarian in Maine.

Resolved, That the association desires to place upon its records its great satisfaction that recent appointments at the state library have recognized long-continued and faithful labor and are in accord with the true principles of civil service.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: Horace G. Wadlin, Public Library, Boston.

Secretary: Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Boston Public Library on Thursday afternoon, May 3.

Miss Mary Morison opened the meeting with a paper on the fiction of the year. By

concrete examples she showed how difficult is the work of selection.

Mr. Edward T. Hartman spoke on the Massachusetts Civic League and libraries. As secretary of the league he thought he had discovered work to be done by the libraries, which was not done, and he therefore felt justified in speaking before the club. The Massachusetts Civic League has two lines of work. 1, legislative, *i. e.*, the instructing of the legislators; 2, for civic improvement, to see that public institutions serve their functions and to get right thinking people to be active in such lines. The one need which Mr. Hartman thought the libraries could fill was to inspire interest in good literature (as though no librarian had ever thought of it before) and to direct the reading. He found little knowledge of civic improvement, and suggested that every library should have Robinson's "Improvement of cities and towns." The librarians should inform the citizens as to the bills under consideration by the state legislature. The library which can give up-to-date information on current affairs is better than one which can give out the fiction called for. He also recommended "the bulletin habit." His remarks caused considerable feeling, though every one recognized the limitations of his knowledge of the work of libraries. Mr. S. S. Green, of the state commission, therefore undertook to tell of the varied work of the state commission and of many individual libraries.

Miss Alice G. Chandler followed with a paper on the work of the committee on libraries of the Woman's Educational Association, which is so active in sending travelling libraries throughout the state.

Mr. Wadlin told the librarians present that there were three places in Boston which every one should visit—the town room, which is the center of the work of the Massachusetts Civic League, the office of the state commission, and that of the A. L. A. Publishing Board. He called upon Miss Browne to speak upon what should be found at the A. L. A. headquarters.

The session was closed by Miss A. H. Thwing, who told of the work of the Orr's Island (Maine) Library, which is becoming the social center of the place.

NINA E. BROWNE, *Recorder*.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Carnegie Library, Charlotte.

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

The second annual meeting of the association was held in the Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh, on Friday and Saturday, April 27 and 28, with an attendance of 25 members from all parts of the state and 13 representatives from other Southern states. The latter were Miss Ida J. Dacus, of the Winthrop

Normal College Library, Rockhill, S. C.; Mr. J. P. Kennedy, state librarian of Virginia; Miss Julia Rankin, of the Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga., and the following young ladies composing the class from the Southern Library School of Atlanta: Miss Eloise Alexander, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie Bibb, of Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Florence Bradley, of Atlanta; Miss Marion Bucher, of Decatur, Ga.; Miss May Chapman, of Macon, Ga.; Miss Carolina Dailey, of McDonough, Ga.; Miss Jessie Hopkins, of Athens, Ga.; Miss Louise McMaster, of Winnsboro, S. C.; Miss Sara Manypenny, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Miss May Martin, of Easley, S. C.

The address of welcome was made by Dr. Richard H. Battle, president of the Olivia Raney Library, of Raleigh. Following this address, Dr. Wilson, the secretary, presented a detailed report in which he showed that a new library spirit had been prevailing in the state for the past five years, and that within that brief period a great step forward in library work had been taken. He pointed out the fact that in 1900 there were no rural school libraries in the state, that there were but few city libraries, and that the college librarians were inactive. But within the short period of five years over 1300 rural school libraries had sprung up; a dozen or more city libraries, with trained librarians and carefully chosen boards of trustees, had been established, and the college libraries had begun in a more serious way the work of winning the respect and the place in college life which should be theirs.

The president, Mrs. Ross, outlined in her report the work of the association during its two years of activity. The most significant note sounded by her was that the association, as an organization, had become impressed with its responsibility to the people it represented and that it had turned itself seriously to the consideration of the many problems with which it was confronted.

At the conclusion of the reading of these reports, Miss Julia T. Rankin, of Atlanta, with the class from the Southern Library School, discussed from various viewpoints the subject of "Library organization." This discussion, apart from the fact that it was very instructive in and of itself, was especially significant in that it gave an unmistakable proof of the fact that the day has come, not only in North Carolina, but in the whole South as represented by the class, when the training of the librarian has become considered as essential to the usefulness of the library as is the training of a teacher to the usefulness of the school.

At the evening session on Friday, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston, and Dr. Edwin Mims, of Trinity College, Durham, spoke respectively on "The library and the woman's club" and "Public libraries of North Carolina." Mrs. Patterson, as a prominent worker in the women's clubs of the state, impressed

upon the club women the importance of the library as a means leading to a fine, broad culture, and urged them to become more interested in the general library movement. Dr. Mims spoke of the growth of public sentiment in favor of library development. He saw in the recent growth of the libraries the dawning of the day in North Carolina when a community would feel itself disgraced if it were without a public library. Both addresses were unusually stimulating. They will be published later and sent out by the association.

At the conclusion of the evening session a delightful informal reception was given the members of the association by the citizens of Raleigh.

At the morning session on Saturday the following papers were presented: "The library and the public school," by Professor E. P. Moses, of the city schools of Raleigh; "Rural libraries," by Mr. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, of Raleigh; "College libraries," by Miss Ida J. Dacus, of the Winthrop Normal College, Rockhill, S. C.; "A state library commission," by Mr. John P. Kennedy, of the Virginia State Library. Discussions of these and other topics were participated in by Mr. M. O. Sherrill, of the North Carolina State Library, Miss Julia S. White, of the Guilford College Library, and other members of the association. The discussions relating to the establishment and management of rural school libraries and the activities of a library commission were especially interesting.

The final business session of the meeting was held Saturday afternoon. Among a number of resolutions passed at that session were the important ones of preparing a statement to be presented to the next General Assembly showing the need of a new fireproof building for the state library; of presenting a statement to the General Assembly relative to the creation of a state library commission, and of extending an invitation to the American Library Association to hold its annual meeting for 1907 at Asheville, N. C. The last resolution, given in full, is as follows:

"Recognizing the fact that the library movement in the South has grown with unusual rapidity in recent years and that at present it would be stimulated to larger achievement by the inspiration and encouragement which a serious meeting of the American Library Association in the South would give it; and

"Inasmuch as the city of Asheville, N. C., the most beautiful of all the cities of the far-famed 'Land of the sky,' has, through its local library association and other organizations, expressed its very great desire that the American Library Association Conference for the year 1907 be held within its borders, therefore be it

Resolved, That the North Carolina Library Association join with the various organizations of the city of Asheville in their most cordial invitation with the sincere hope that the meeting will be most beneficial and inspiring to all the sections of the country represented; and be it further

Resolved, That this association call upon the State Literary and Historical Association, the North

Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, and other educational bodies and leaders, to present with it, through the president and secretary, invitations of similar import to the officers of the American Library Association at its approaching meeting at Narragansett Pier.

Voted unanimously, Raleigh, N. C., April 28, 1906."

Having completed all of its proposed work for the session, the association proceeded before adjournment to the election of the following officers for the coming year: president, Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, of the Carnegie Library, Charlotte; vice-presidents, Dr. C. D. McIver, of the State Normal College, Greensboro, and Mrs. Solomon Weil, of the state federation of women's clubs, Goldsboro; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, of the University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

LOUIS R. WILSON, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

ANN ARBOR LIBRARY CLUB

President: B. A. Finney, University of Michigan Library.

Secretary: Miss Franc Pattison, University of Michigan Library.

Treasurer: Miss Amanda Belser, University of Michigan Library.

The following report covers the activities of the club for the past year:

At a special meeting of the club in June, 1905, the members of the library staff of the university presented Mr. R. C. Davis, who retired from the administration of the library after 28 years of continuous service, with a leather chair as a mark of their esteem. Mr. Davis continues as librarian emeritus, and as professor of bibliography gives the course in bibliography, somewhat enlarged, which he introduced into the American collegiate curriculum in 1879.

At the December meeting Mr. Davis gave a very interesting paper on "Land and sea serpents," and Mr. Koch, the new librarian of the university, exhibited some foreign and private bookplates, of which his collection now numbers over a thousand.

The January, 1906, meeting was held on the 17th, and was devoted to Benjamin Franklin, with an interesting paper by Professor C. H. Van Tyne, of the history department of the university.

The subject of the February meeting was "Library schools," and the different schools were represented by those members who had attended them. This was partly for the benefit of several students who are expecting to attend some library school after graduation, and the discussion was at times most animated.

On March 7 Miss Frances Olcott, director of the training school for children's librarians of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, made Ann Arbor a visit, and lectured in the after-

noon at the Barbour Gymnasium, after which a pleasant reception was held. In the evening she was the guest of the club.

The April meeting took the form of a trip to Detroit, on the invitation of the Detroit Library Club. About 20 members formed the party, and after inspecting the Detroit Public Library were served there with a delightful luncheon, to which about 40 sat down. The visitors were shown through the printing establishment of the *Detroit News* and the Cranbrook Press, and in the afternoon visited the private library and art collection of Mr. James E. Scripps, the Woodward Avenue Branch Library, and the Art Museum. The day was concluded with the regular meeting of the Detroit Library Club in the evening. There was a good paper on French libraries by Miss Briggs, followed by discussion and refreshments. The Ann Arbor club appreciated the hospitality and courtesies of Librarian Utley and his staff, and bears testimony that inter-library meetings are worth while and should be held often.

FRANC PATTISON, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Secretary: Miss Mildred A. Collar, Pratt Institute Library School.

Treasurer: Miss Mary A. Kingsbury, Erasmus Hall High School Library.

The sixth annual meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held in the auditorium of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 27, 1906. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. A. T. Huntington. After a brief report by the treasurer, Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman of the nominating committee, presented a list of officers for the ensuing year, who were duly elected, as follows: president, Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff, Pratt Institute Free Library; vice-president, Mr. Herbert W. Fison, Williamsburgh Branch, Brooklyn Public Library; secretary, Miss Mildred A. Collar, Pratt Institute Library School; treasurer, Miss Mary A. Kingsbury, Erasmus Hall High School Library.

The president, in announcing the general topic, "The library resources of Brooklyn and Queens," spoke of the advantages to be derived from wider acquaintance with the special features of the different libraries, thus affording opportunity for greater co-operation between them.

The first speaker, Miss Jessie F. Hume, gave an account of the development of the Queens Borough Library, which was organized in 1896. There are now 11 branches covering a wide area and presenting problems which are quite different from those in the other boroughs. Its trustees decided that instead of building three large Carnegie branches with their proportion of the Carnegie

gift, it was better to build eight small ones, four of which have now been completed. The circulation in Queens Borough has increased from 20,000 the first year to 320,000 in 1905.

Mr. Frank P. Hill outlined the history of the Brooklyn Public Library, stating that it is the successor of three libraries. The Athenæum was founded in 1852, and the Mercantile Library Association organized in 1857 on the lines of the Mercantile Library of New York, which continued until 1878, when the name was changed to the Brooklyn Library, which continued until it was consolidated with the Brooklyn Public Library in 1903. In 1892 a law was passed permitting the establishment of a free public library, but no means were provided for carrying it on. In 1896 the Brooklyn Library Association, under Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, president, petitioned the legislature for a charter on the plan of 1892, and a board of directors was appointed. Much credit is due the members of this board, nearly all of whom were women, for the work accomplished. The first year \$5000 was appropriated, of which \$4000 was spent for books and nearly \$1000 for periodicals, the books being cataloged and prepared by the women without pay. At the present time there are 25 branches, a library for the blind, travelling libraries and an administration department, but as yet no central library, as in most cities.

Miss Isabel Ely Lord stated that the Pratt Institute Library, unlike other libraries in the community, was founded through the generosity of one man, Mr. Charles Pratt. The technical school was established in 1887 and the Free Library the following year. Until the Brooklyn Public Library was started it was almost the only free library in the city. Since the foundation of the Public Library the Pratt Institute has turned its resources in special directions. It has always done a large amount of reference work, and it now has five rooms for reference use. Of the 85,000 volumes in the library, one-third are reference books. The art reference room contains a fine collection of art books and photographs, which are free for the use of all students. Through the applied science reference room an effort is made to reach all persons in that locality who are engaged in any trade. The room is equipped with 300 periodicals and trade journals.

Miss Susan A. Hutchinson stated that the library of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has a special work in supplementing the museum collections. The library now contains about 16,000 volumes, largely scholarly and monographic, and inclusive of some popular books. The nucleus of this library was the oldest library in Brooklyn, founded in 1823, which later developed into the Youth's Free Library. In 1900 the books were divided, and a portion were retained at the Central Museum and others formed the nucleus of the Children's Museum Library. The

library is provided with numerous zoölogical bibliographies and indexes, and the Zurich catalog of scientific literature. It contains a file of government publications relating to science, is strong in architectural books, and now has 2100 maps.

The Children's Museum and Library are unique from the fact that it is the only special museum and library devoted to the needs of children. Miss Miriam S. Draper briefly outlined the work of this library, which combines the features of an excellent nature library and a school reference library.

Miss Emma Toedteberg ably presented the status of the Long Island Historical Society Library. This library was founded 43 years ago, and contains rare folios, manuscripts, choir books, and a copy of Audubon's "Birds" in fine condition. It is rich in American manuscripts and Revolutionary collections, having 123 original letters of George Washington.

Dr. James P. Warbasse spoke for the library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, which was founded in 1845 and moved to the present building in 1900. Many private libraries have been secured, so that it now contains 65,000 volumes and 35,000 pamphlets, and is one of the largest medical libraries in the world. It is housed in a fireproof building and three medical journals are published there. Books are loaned to 7000 members and expressed to all parts of the state. The library is free not only to every doctor, but entirely free to laymen as well.

The chairman stated that it is proposed to print a small handbook which shall give the resources of Brooklyn libraries, and include not only those mentioned in the program of the evening, but also the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. libraries and those connected with educational institutions like Adelphi College, Packer Institute, the Polytechnic, etc.

Through the kindness of Mr. Huntington lantern slides were provided to illustrate the work of the Brooklyn Public, Pratt Institute, and Queens Borough libraries. The thanks of the club were tendered to Mr. Huntington for his generosity in furnishing the slides, and to the Kings County Medical Society for their hospitality. At the conclusion of the formal program the audience adjourned to the banquet hall, where light refreshments were served.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Acting Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: Henry W. Kent, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Secretary: Miss Alice Wilde, New York Public Library, Washington Heights Branch.

Treasurer: Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library, Lenox Building.

The annual dinner of the New York Library Club, this year celebrating the club's attainment of its majority, was held on the evening of Tuesday, April 17, in the rooms of

the Aldine Association, 118 Fifth avenue, about 100 members and guests being present. The speakers were Mr. Wallace Irwin, Mr. Norman Hapgood, Miss Louise Connolly, Miss Ruth Putnam, and Miss Marie Shedlock, who delighted the company, in response to their applause after her speech, by telling, as only she could, Hans Andersen's story of "The true princess."

ALICE WILDE, *Secretary.*

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. W. Folwell, State University Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, State Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

The second meeting of the club was held at the publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, on Monday, March 4, 1906. Supper was served in the hall on the second floor at seven o'clock, and at the short business session following the supper Mr. D. L. Kingsbury, assistant librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, presided in the absence of both president and vice-president. Dancing and a social hour followed in the adjoining ballroom. The members of the club then adjourned to the basement to inspect the printing and binding department, and afterwards assembled in the editorial rooms, where talks were given by Mrs. H. W. Wilson and Miss Clara Fanning, on the methods employed in compiling the *Cumulative Book-Review Digest*; by Miss Anna L. Guthrie, on the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*; and by Miss Marion Potter on the "United States catalog" and *Cumulative Book-Index*. All of these talks were full of interest and tended to increase the already profound respect of all librarians present for these valuable publications.

The third meeting of the club was held in the rooms of the Minnesota Historical Society, at the capitol, St. Paul, on Monday evening, April 2, 1906. After a social hour visiting the various departments of the library, including the museum, the meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Folwell, in the reading room of the society. D. L. Kingsbury, assistant librarian, spoke on the general library and especially the collection of government publications. Many members of the club were surprised to learn that the library has files of the documents and journals of the Senate and House for the first 14 congresses nearly complete. J. B. Chaney told of the newspaper collections, which from a small start in 1868 have grown to 7000 volumes. The society is now receiving more than 500 papers weekly. Short talks were given by Miss Annie Vose on the cataloging of the library, and by Miss Emma Hawley on the reclassification, which is now in progress. Miss Emma E. Vose talked about the scrap-books of the society, and Mrs. Rose B. Dun-

lap spoke on the literary work, especially Minnesota biographies and the life of Governor Ramsey. Rev. E. C. Mitchell told something about the collections in the museum, which he started when he found an Indian axe in 1847. Warren Upham, secretary of the society, spoke of its general progress during the last 10 years. Dr. Folwell urged the club members to ask the legislature for a larger appropriation for the historical society, especially to provide money for indexing the newspapers of the society, and to catalog the letters of General Sibley and Governor Ramsey. These papers, he said, would be worth \$50,000, and should be placed in a fireproof vault.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Harriet B. Sornborger, Bancroft Memorial Library, Hopedale.

Secretary: Miss Beatrice Putnam, Free Public Library, Uxbridge.

The Southern Worcester Library Club, composed of librarians from the southern part of Worcester county, Mass., and immediate vicinity, was informally organized at a meeting held in the Bancroft Memorial Library, of Hopedale, Mass., on March 1, 1906. The librarians present upon invitation of Miss Harriet B. Sornborger, of Hopedale, were Miss Bertha Franklin, of Bellingham; Miss Ethelwyn Blake, of Milford; Mrs. Laura C. Saddler, of Upton; Mrs. Gertrude C. Bowker, of Upton, and Miss Beatrice Putnam, of Uxbridge. Library methods were freely discussed and the proposition was made by the hostess that a club should be formed, and that the reading course now being published in *Public Libraries* should be made somewhat the basis of work.

On May 3 a second meeting of the club was held in the Thayer Memorial Building in Uxbridge, Mass. The subject considered was "Relation of the school and the library." Librarians, trustees, school superintendents and teachers were present from the vicinity to the number of about 50. Miss Sornborger presided and introduced as the first speaker Rev. C. A. Roys, president of the board of trustees of the Uxbridge Free Public Library, who welcomed the guests. A paper was read by Mr. C. F. Taylor, superintendent of the schools of Hopedale, Bellingham and Mendon. Mrs. Mary E. S. Root gave a delightful talk upon her work as children's librarian in the Providence Public Library; and in the discussion which followed Mr. S. A. Melcher, superintendent of the Northbridge schools, and Mr. F. S. Brick, superintendent of the Uxbridge and Douglas schools, took part. The weight of the argument seemed to be in favor of having the librarian act as an expert to open the library to both teachers and pupils, rather than that so much should be required of the teacher alone.

BEATRICE PUTNAM, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, bookbinder, Philadelphia, Pa., gave two lectures, April 2-3, on "Materials for bookbinding" and "How to mend books in public libraries." April 16-19 Miss Clara W. Hunt, one of the regular visiting lecturers of the school, gave six lectures, as follows: "Planning and equipment of the children's room," "The successful children's librarian," "Some problems of administration," "The personal relation of the staff with the children," "Selection of books for the children's room," and "First one hundred books for the children's room." The students had the privilege also of meeting Miss Hunt socially one evening during her stay here.

During the same week there was a pleasant visit from Miss Linda A. Eastman, of the Cleveland Public Library, and the students of the Library School of the Western Reserve University. They spent two days in Pittsburgh inspecting the central library and its branches.

Entrance examinations for the coming year will be held on Saturday, May 26.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The students began their out-of-town visits on April 23 by going to Trenton and Princeton. At Trenton the Public Library was of special interest. Mr. Strohm and the members of his staff were most hospitable in their reception of the class, and the students carried away a delightful impression of an active working public library. From Trenton the class proceeded to Princeton, where a different type of library, the university library, was inspected under the able guidance of Dr. Richardson and his assistants. The biennial visit to the libraries of New York City and vicinity began May 2. During the past month the students have also visited the Free Library of Philadelphia and some of its branches and the University of Pennsylvania Library, where they have been given every opportunity to study methods.

Miss Eastman, accompanied by some of the students of the Western Reserve Library School, visited the school during the Easter holidays. It was much to the regret of the students that on account of the holidays they were unable to meet the visitors.

Mr. W. R. Eastman, of the New York State Library, gave on April 20 a helpful talk on library buildings, illustrated by lantern slides.

Miss Engle, who has charge of the children's work in the Free Library of Philadelphia, gave an informal talk on that work to the class on April 26.

Mr. Herbert Putnam visited the school on

April 30, and spoke to the class on the work of the Library of Congress.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

INDIANA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School of the Winona Technical Institute at Indianapolis was completely destroyed by a fire which occurred April 11 at three o'clock in the morning. At eight o'clock the library school students assembled in the president's residence and voted to continue their course. Fortunately the Easter vacation, which began April 12, allowed the directors of the Winona Technical Institute and the library school time to readjust losses.

Commodious quarters have been assigned in the Graphic Arts building. The equipment of the library school, including a collection of some 1500 volumes, which was completely destroyed, will be replaced. Owing to the loss by fire of the 40 or more applications for next year's course, if the class is not filled after the first examination other examinations will be held Aug. 14 and Sept. 12.

The kind offers of books and study outlines from librarians throughout the country have been greatly appreciated by the Winona Technical Institute and Library School.

MERICA HOAGLAND,

Director Library School.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL

The Iowa Library Commission announces the sixth annual session of the summer school for library training, to be held at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, June 18 to July 28, 1906. Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the commission, will have charge of the course, assisted by Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the state university, in reference work and bibliography; Miss Maude Van Buren, in cataloging; and Miss Irene Warren, in classification. A special course in library work for children will be given during the last two weeks of the session, July 16 to July 28, by Miss Edna Lyman, children's librarian of the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library, and there will be a new course for teachers who are in attendance at other departments of the summer school, on the care and use of libraries from the teachers' standpoint, to be given by Miss Irene Warren, whose work as librarian of the School of Education, University of Chicago, particularly qualifies her to give such instruction. Further information regarding the summer library school may be had on application to Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL

The Minnesota Public Library Commission announces the seventh annual session of the summer school for library training, to be held at Minnesota State University, June 19 to July 31, 1906, as a department of the summer school. The course will be under the direction of the secretary of the commission, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, who will give the lectures

on classification, accession, shelf-list, and the general organization and administration of a library. Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, of the commission, will give the lectures on cataloging, book selection and binding. Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian of the Rochester Public Library and a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School, will give the lectures on reference work. Miss Edna Lyman, who has been successful in children's work in the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library, will give the lectures on children's work, with special emphasis on books for children. Special instruction on the lettering of books, labels, and bulletins will be given by Miss Mary Moulton Cheney, of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts. A three weeks' course for teachers or high school students in charge of school libraries will be given during the last three weeks of the school, July 9-27.

Further information may be had on application to Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The New York State Library School has issued a circular of information for 1906-7, which is the first printed announcement of the changes or modifications adopted under the new régime. These are mainly in the line of providing for what may be called graduate work by admitting to the senior class students of previous library school training or library experience. The regulations regarding admissions to the senior class are as follows:

"1. Completion of junior work does not necessarily imply admission to the senior class. Class work and examinations and those personal qualifications which make or mar success will be weighed, and only those who seem well adapted to library work will be received for the second year.

"2. Candidates from other registered library schools, if certified as having satisfactorily completed a sufficient number of courses of study, may be admitted to the senior class of the New York State Library School, provided they are graduates of a registered college, and meet the entrance requirements in other respects. Before graduation they must complete the class work and pass examinations in all junior and senior subjects or submit equivalent credentials.

"3. In exceptional cases candidates without previous library school training who have had sufficient library experience may, upon proper recommendation, be admitted to the senior class of the New York State Library School if they are graduates of a registered college and meet the entrance requirements in other respects. Before graduation they must complete the senior class work, such junior class work as the faculty may require, and pass examinations in all junior and senior subjects or submit equivalent credentials."

Special students will be taken only as conditions may permit. Entrance examinations are given only for candidates whose college

course has not covered the subjects and amount of work specified in the announcement; for 1906 they will be held May 28-29, and later in the fall a few days before the opening of the school. The summer course will be omitted this year. There is no correspondence course.

The list of the faculty is given as follows: Edwin H. Anderson, director; J. I. Wyer, Jr., vice-director; Florence Woodworth, director's assistant; W. S. Biscoe, instructor in bibliography, advanced classification, history of libraries and printing; Ada Alice Jones, secretary of faculty and instructor in advanced cataloging; W. R. Eastman, instructor in library buildings, founding and government; Martha T. Wheeler, instructor in selection of books, indexing; Ada Bunnell, instructor in elementary classification; Corinne Bacon, in charge of program and summer course and instructor in elementary cataloging, order and accession, shelf and loan department work; Edna M. Sanderson, registrar.

SENIOR BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The object in requiring from each senior the preparation of an original bibliography is to render the students familiar with the use of the tools and material necessary in such work; to give them such an idea as only actual work can, of the minor points as well as the chief features which mark a good bibliography, such, for instance, as selection of material, classification, annotation and technical perfection. In the selection of topics, the effort is made to cover a subject or field which has not before been similarly treated, so that the bibliography may be a real contribution. It is the best of these bibliographies which have been printed in the 39 numbers of the "Bibliography bulletins" issued by the New York State Library during the last 11 years. The subjects chosen by the members of the class of 1906 are as follows: Miss Beal, The canals and waterways of New York.

Miss Eastwood, Characterizations of great people in poetry.

Miss Eaton, Reading list on art for children.

Miss Gamwell, A selected bibliography of gardens and gardening.

Mr. Goodrich, A reading list on the old northwest.

Miss Henry, Child labor.

Miss Hiss, Esperanto.

Miss Knowlton, Reading list on popular botany and zoölogy.

Miss Leonard, Bibliography of education for 1905.

Miss Mulliken, Some contemporary dramatists.

Miss Nelson, Mormons and Mormonism.

Miss Nerney, Handbook of genealogies in the New York State Library.

Miss Thomas, Trans-Mississippi frontier ranch life.

Mr. Walter, Northampton, Mass.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The spring term opened according to calendar April 2. Eighteen of the students of the general course visited libraries in New Jersey and Pennsylvania during the previous week's vacation under the guidance of the director. The trip extended from March 24 to 31, and included Princeton, Trenton, Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, Wilkes-Barré, and Scranton. Many pleasant social occasions were sandwiched in among the visits, and the director desires hereby to acknowledge appreciatively the kindness and hospitality met with everywhere.

The coming term includes several courses of lectures, among them the usual ones on "Library buildings," by Mr. W. R. Eastman, and on the "History of libraries," by the director. A new course is that to be given by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall ('04), embodying the normal school course given by her under the Indiana State Library Commission. This consists of six lectures on: 1, Co-operation between the library and the school; 2, Reading of children; 3, Principles of selection in children's books; 4, Reading lists helpful in the selection of children's books; 5, Picture bulletins; 6, Reference work with children.

A number of the general course students have had on hand an interesting piece of work in the reorganization of the library of the Willow Place Chapel, Brooklyn.

The students of the advanced class during the coming term will have some practical work in the following libraries: Brooklyn Public Library, reference and children's departments; Columbia University Library, cataloging department; Lenox Library, manuscript department.

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Southern Library School entertained Mr. Andrew Carnegie at an informal buffet luncheon in the class room April 6. The occasion was delightfully informal, and the class room never looked prettier with the lunch table decorated with apple blossoms and violets, and a big log fire burning cheerily in the open fireplace.

The class went on its Easter vacation April 12.

The students attended the meeting of the North Carolina Library Association at Raleigh April 27-28.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING SUMMER SCHOOL

A course in library methods is to be given at the summer school of the University of Wyoming, Laramie, from June 25 to August 3, under direction of the librarian, Grace Raymond Hebard.

WASHINGTON STATE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Washington State Summer School for Library Training announces its second an-

nual session at the University of Washington, Seattle, from June 25 to Aug. 3, 1906.

Miss Harriet E. Howe, of the Illinois State Library School, has been re-engaged as director. She will be assisted in the work of instruction by Charles W. Smith, acting librarian of the university, and by Miss McDonnell, also of the university library. Several lecturers have been secured, including State Librarian Hitt and Mr. Smith, of the Seattle Public Library. Courses have been outlined which will appeal to two classes of students: 1, beginners; 2, those who took the work last summer or who have had its clear equivalent. For the first class the work of last year will be repeated without essential change. For the second class, advanced courses will be inaugurated in library economy, reference work, and public documents. The equipment of the school has been strengthened by the purchase of some 300 books for laboratory use. Money has also been voted for the purchase of an extended exhibit of library economy. This exhibit has been collected at the Illinois library school during the past year and will be forwarded in time for the summer session. The number of students in each class will be limited to 17; advanced registration required. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing Librarian, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Reviews

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, Bulletin 102, Library School 21. United States government documents; by James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr. Albany, 1906. 78 p. O.

This bulletin gives the text of the New York State Library School alumni lectures of 1905, revised, and with statement of the practice work required, and it should rank as the most useful, practical, and complete manual on the characteristics and handling of public documents that has yet appeared. There are five main divisions: Production and nature, Acquisition, Arrangement and classification, Cataloging, Use; and the appendixes deal with the class work required and the bibliography of the subject. Each division is prefaced by indication of desirable references, and is considered in compact and logical order. The exposition of the subject is wholly instructional—practical and untheoretical, with insistence upon the need of personal acquaintance with and handling of documents. Especially useful is the recommended list of sets for small libraries, with excellent annotations, while the hints on obtaining, weeding out, and utilizing documents are thoroughly practical and sensible. These and some other parts of the lectures were published a year or so ago in pamphlet form, as "U. S. documents in

small libraries," first by the Minnesota Public Library Commission and then by the League of Library Commissions; but these pamphlets are now out of print, and indeed the full text as here given contains nothing that could well be spared. Careful and intelligent study of this bulletin should enable any librarian to face the problems of a document collection with assurance that it can readily be made a source of help and a most useful part of the library's equipment. Mr. Wyer recommends careful selection and simplicity of record for the small library, emphasizing particularly the importance of steady refusal, on the librarian's part, to cumber shelves with volumes that are dumped upon the library by well-meaning Congressmen, and that will never be used or needed. In cataloging, simplicity and uniformity of entry are dwelt upon, with clear statement of the diverging arguments for "inversion" and "non-inversion," a selected list of recommended author headings, and numerous practical examples. The careful classed and annotated list of existing indexes to public documents shows how much has been done within the last decade to make available the immense amount of information that exists in this material, and the present bulletin is a most effective means to the same end.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

BAKER, Ernest A. Direction for popular readers. (*Contemporary Review*, April, 1906. p. 498-504.)

A plea for good non-technical, non-specialist reading lists or bibliographies, anent the recent work of the National Home-Reading Union in publishing a series of graduated booklists prepared by experts for children, desultory readers, and students. The annotated A. L. A. bibliographies are described with approval, but with the general objection that they (especially the "Bibliography of fine arts" and "Literature of American history") are too exclusively for scholars. Singularly enough the "A. L. A. catalog," the chief work of the Association for the popular reader, is not mentioned.

The *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*, published monthly (except August and September) under the auspices of the Musée Pédagogique, Paris (E. Cornély, 101 Rue de Vaugirard), hardly fulfils in its March and April issues the promise of its title. In the first number (Jan.-Feb.) there was given a full and most interesting report of library conditions in France, and the purpose of the *Bulletin* was stated as twofold: first, to promote the interests of popular libraries, serving

as a bond between the libraries and their friends, and publishing at intervals articles of doctrine or information relating to the work of popular libraries in France and elsewhere; second, and principally, to serve as a critical bulletin of new French books, for the use of persons administering or availing themselves of public, popular, or school libraries in France or elsewhere. The March and April numbers are entirely devoted to a classed, selected, and fully annotated record of new publications, careful, and useful in selection of French books. It is evident, however, that the *Bulletin* will not touch adequately upon subjects of library technique, organization, and administration.

FARR, Harry. The libraries and the counties; to be read at the monthly meeting of the Library Association in London, on March 19, 1906. Cardiff, 1906. 10 p. D.

A plea for the extension of the benefits of the Libraries Acts to the rural districts, by organizing villages throughout the country into library districts under the county councils.

The *Library Association Record* for March, besides the article on "Library binderies," noted elsewhere, contains a paper on "Sunday opening of free libraries," by A. Capel Shaw, who describes the principles worked out in the Birmingham Public Libraries, and gives sensible doctrine on this much-discussed subject. In Birmingham the reference library is open for reading and reference use from 3 to 9 p.m. on Sunday. While Sunday reading is distinctly recreative in character, the Birmingham Reference Library does not contain current fiction, save as this is to be found in periodicals. The question to be considered as regards Sunday opening "is not now so much Is it right? or Is it wrong? but Is the use likely to be made of the library on Sunday commensurate with its cost?" Mr. Shaw thinks that in many small towns with inadequate funds the extra cost entailed must make Sunday opening prohibitive. In Birmingham a Sunday staff of five Jews is employed who are paid in money, under the direction of one of the senior officers of the regular staff, who is paid in time, and this is thought to be "possibly the most economical arrangement that could be made;" the cost "seldom exceeds a guinea a Sunday."

LITERATURE OF LIBRARIES, 17th and 18th centuries; ed. by Henry W. Kent and John Cotton Dana. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906. In 6 v., v. 1 and 2, 8°, regular edition, limited to 250 sets, \$12 net; large paper edition, limited to 25 sets, \$25 net.

Vol. 1, "Concerning the duties and qualifications of a librarian," by Cotton de Hous-

saye; vol. 2, "The reformed library keeper," by Durie. This set is to be devoted to reprints of rare and out-of-print works on libraries and their management, intended to make available to librarians the early authorities on these subjects.

Public Libraries for April is mainly devoted to the work for children being carried on by public libraries, including articles on "Picture books good and bad," by Caroline F. Gleason; "Fairy tales;" "How shall children be led to love good books?" by Isabel Lawrence; and reports from six libraries on the work they are doing in this direction.

THOMSON, John. Hither and thither: a collection of comments on books and bookish matters. Philadelphia, G. W. Jacobs & Co., [1906.] 8+388 p. D.

Among the essays or addresses included are "A plea for free libraries" and "The value of reading fiction." Many of the articles are reviews or semi-bibliographical accounts, embracing such subjects as the Masters of the Rolls series, Early chronicles, Botany and booklore, Children's literature, Orogania's San Marco, Liturgical manuscripts, etc.

LOCAL

Atlantic City (N. J.) P. L. (4th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 3258; total 9000. Issued, home use 89,601 (almost double that of 1904.) New cards issued 2887; cards in use 5556. This does not include the 765 cards issued to non-residents who make the two-dollar deposit.

This first 12 months' use of the new building has demonstrated its practical utility, as already enlargement and rearrangement to give increased facilities are indicated. Miss Abbott, however, urges extension of work in all directions — in removing the age limit of 10 years for children, many of whom have been regretfully turned away when they have presented themselves at the library saying, "I've come to start in." That the children appreciate their privileges in the library has been abundantly shown. It is also suggested that restrictions for adult cards be removed so that even those persons whose names are not in the directory, but who are employed in Atlantic City, may draw books. The work with the schools has gone on apace, special attention being given to the needs of the teachers. Picture collections are being made for school use, and an industrial exhibit of woods, animal and vegetable products and minerals has been purchased and placed in cases in the children's room. In the cataloging department most of the current purchases have been carded. A modern development of library work has been brought by the telephone, which is used not only for ordering books, but in requesting data from the reference room.

Boston Medical L. The special committee appointed to consider a suitable memorial to the late librarian, Dr. James Read Chadwick, have recommended that the periodical room of the library be called the Chadwick periodical room, and that a bust or portrait of Dr. Chadwick with a suitable tablet be placed therein. It is further recommended that a fund to be known as the Chadwick book fund be raised, to provide for the purchase of periodicals, completion of files, and the binding of periodicals, a department in which the library always has been lacking in means, and that a suitable bookplate be placed in every bound volume. It is also recommended that a memorial window be placed in Holmes hall reading room.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (49th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1906.) Added 4222; total 62,061. Issued, home use 138,798 (fict. "less than 59 per cent."). New cards issued 1279.

Of the total circulation, 17,156 v. were issued from the two delivery stations, and from the school reference room 7197 v. were issued to teachers. The attendance in the children's room was 20,509, and 9195 books were issued to children under 12 years of age. The reclassification and recataloging of the library, begun in May, 1901, was completed in September, 1905; the cost of this work is estimated at from 20 to 30 cents per book for non-fiction, which includes mending and labelling.

"A careful account was kept of the time spent in reclassifying and recataloging 65 somewhat popular scientific volumes (59 titles) which were in fairly good condition. The average cost for these was 20 cents per book."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (8th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added by purchase 67,550, by gift 3541 v.; total 476,969 v.; 26,785 pm. Issued, home use 2,579,068 (fict. 67+ per cent.; juv. 36 per cent.). New registration 75,542; total borrowers 190,265. Receipts \$309,388 (of which \$286,888 is original city appropriation, to which were added two special appropriations for Carnegie branches and books); expenses \$294,398.11 (salaries \$151,688.36, of which \$23,372.50 was for the administration department; books \$63,296.40, periodicals \$7239.45, binding \$17,518.03, light and heat \$5189.70, stationery and printing \$11,229.64, supplies \$12,690.68, rent \$15,210.84).

A record of large growth and steady development. Mr. Hill points out that the library is now second in rank among the public libraries of the country, New York holding the first place. A suitable central building to serve as a depository and administration center is a pressing need, and an important step toward its realization was taken in the selection of a site adjoining Prospect Park plaza, which is regarded as "adequate to meet the requirements of the library for at least fifty years to come." During the year six Carnegie branch buildings were erected, mak-

ing a total of seven already completed. The establishment of a branch in a new and attractive building has in every case meant a great increase in circulation — in some cases practically a doubling of the former issues. The library system now contains 25 branches, and it is considered probable that a total of 43 may be needed in the near future to keep pace with the growth of the city. The Carnegie branch buildings opened during the year were: Williamsburgh, Bedford, DeKalb, Carroll Park, Flatbush, and South; in May the library (7000 v.) of the Hebrew Educational Department was turned over to the Public Library and received the name "Brownsville branch." The addition to the Montague branch, extending the reading room and giving a large children's room, was opened early in the year, and in April the library for the blind was opened at the Pacific branch. The circulation of the library system showed an increase of 483,944 over the preceding year and was the largest in its history; issue of fiction shows an increase of 1 per cent. There were 4321 v. lost during the year, of which 1424 were charged to borrowers and never returned. The binding is practically all done at the Chivers bindery, near the library's administration building, and it is found to be extremely satisfactory and "cheaper in the end, as a book bound in the Chivers way never needs rebinding."

Requests for books not in a given branch, or desired for teachers or other special use, are met by the interchange department, which sent 16,349 v. to distant readers during the year. To the travelling libraries department 1265 v. were added, giving a total of 10,025, which had a circulation of 60,976 — a decrease from the previous year. These books go to clubs, societies, schools, recreation centers, and similar points of distribution. The library staff is now 227, an increase of 22 appointments during the year. Weekly meetings of the chief librarian and heads of departments are held, and monthly meetings of the chief librarian and branch librarians; and it is planned to arrange for general meetings bringing assistants into more direct contact with the chief librarian and superintendents. Mr. Hill makes only one recommendation, that trustees visit the branches as often as possible, to come in closer touch with the work of the library staff and the activities of the library.

The various reports of superintendents and branch librarians, which follow in due order, are very interesting. Miss Hunt, for the children's department, calls attention to the continued effort to raise the standard of quality in the children's books circulated, and to the greatly improved work of the children's librarians. "It has been very interesting to study the practical working out of the different building plans as they affect the work with the children. At Pacific we have a chil-

dren's room on the second floor, with its entire work — not in *spirit*, fortunately — separated from that of the adult department. At Montague the division is even greater, the children having an entrance on another street from the main department. East and Ridge-wood have also the separate entrance and charging desks for the children's rooms. In the remaining branches the children have their books charged at the general delivery desk, using their special room for reading, reference work and selecting books. We have long thought that some combination of the two plans would be best, since such a separation as exists at Pacific and Montague makes it rather difficult to bridge over the gap for the 'between age' children, while the keeping of adults waiting in line, at Williamsburgh for instance, when over 600 juvenile books may be circulated in one afternoon and evening, seems rather hard on the adults. We hope to plan in our next new large building to retain the desirable feature of having the children's room on the same floor with, and visible to the adults, but using the general delivery desk only during the quiet months, there being a separate charging desk in the children's room in winter."

The report of the cataloging department, by Miss Hitchler, superintendent, is a careful exposition of the great volume of detail work often ignored in the consideration of library routine. It centers upon the "frequently recurring question" of the cost of cataloging, and gives full particulars of the time, cost, and methods of the varied operations of the department — in the cataloging of current accessions, the recataloging of the great bulk of old material in the Montague collection, the mechanical processes of carding, pocketing, pasting, etc., compilation of special lists, ordering and filing Library of Congress cards, revision of branch catalog cards, examination of books for discarding or purchase, compilation of comparative, general and special statistics, technical examinations prepared and revised for apprentice class, varied assistance given to branches and departments, and many other details, some of which seem hardly classifiable under the ordinary work of a cataloging department. The department comprises 30 catalogers and 6 messengers, and the amount spent for salaries in 1905 was \$24,242.27. "Deducting from this amount the \$3687.46 for branch current cataloging, \$6264.27 for recataloging, \$600 for work on the depository catalog, and \$690.54 for cataloging the Greenpoint collection for that branch, leaves \$13,000 spent for cataloging the 62,129 new accessions, and union cataloging, etc., the 13,987 volumes of the old Montague collection, in addition to the other work of the department — an average cost of .17 per volume. It has been estimated that the average cost of cataloging a new title is .30 and that of cataloging a duplicate .15."

The report as a whole, with its full tabulated statistics, will repay careful attention.

The Greenpoint Carnegie branch library building was opened on the evening of April 7.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 5510; total 82,222 (incl. 4595 French and 3543 German). Issued, home use 141,503. New registration 6408 (children 1919).

The first report of the present librarian, Miss Lord, admirable in form and arrangement. It is a suggestive and interesting record of a year "largely spent in completing the reorganization of the detail of the library work, begun under the former librarian." The opening of the applied science reference room, opening of the circulating department every evening, and the establishment of a regular weekly story hour in the children's room, were incidents of chief importance; but there is also evident a large amount of minor development in the direction of greater freedom and simplification in the use and administration of the library. The circulation of 58,847 v. from the 4000 volumes on open shelves makes clear the importance of unrestricted access to books and the desirability of extending it more fully, while the opening of the circulation department every evening has relieved the former pressure of evening work and been appreciated by library users. In August, on account of vacation schedules, the library is closed, at 6 p.m., except on Saturday. The duplicate pay collection of popular novels has been discontinued, and reserve postal cards are no longer allowed for new fiction, both these practices being regarded as creating a privilege for money and therefore undesirable in a free public library; "we were surprised to receive very few complaints at the change, while there were many expressions of appreciation of it." In the reading room there has been a marked decrease in use, probably owing to the removal of this department to the second floor, and the diversion of some of its former users to the new applied science reference room. The change is regarded as distinctly advantageous, as the reading room now connects directly with the general reference room and the periodical reference room. A large number of scientific and technical periodicals were added during the year, and on the other hand it was decided to materially reduce the number of newspapers, weeklies and other periodicals formerly bound. "In the January number of the library bulletin was published a classified list of the current periodicals in the applied science reference room. The edition of 2000 was exhausted within two months, and we are already considering the advisability of reprinting the list."

In the reference department there were 17,983 visitors, the only falling off being in the use of Institute students. No statistics are kept of the use of reserved books, so that these may be made as accessible as possible. Government documents have been rearranged and all unnecessary duplicates weeded out; catalogs of educational institutions are no

longer classified or cataloged individually, "they are kept in a single file alphabetically by the name of the institution, and except in unusual cases only the current catalog is preserved." Use of the photographs in the art reference room has largely increased, these being constantly borrowed for illustrative use by clubs and lecturers; a deposit is not required from responsible people known to the library authorities.

The applied science reference room was opened Sept. 12, in the attractive quarters of the former reading room on the first floor. It is open from 12.30 to 9.30 p.m., and its evening use is naturally the largest. The room is equipped with an extended collection of Patent Office reports, bound and current trade and technical journals, transactions of scientific and engineering societies, reference books, and a collection of over 500 trade catalogs. Slow growth of use of this room was expected, and an attendance of 7007 for nine and a half months is regarded as satisfactory. Efforts have been made to make known the existence of this room by distribution of printed notices, visits to factories, shops, labor organizations and manual training classes.

The children's room was closed in August for redecoration and improved equipment, and on its opening on Sept. 1 a re-registration of the children was begun, which showed that the department is used by children from 72 schools in widely separated sections of the city. The story hour on Tuesday evenings has been given regularly since October, and the room is open for reading and circulation in the evening only on Saturday; at the story hours attendance has ranged from 32 to 140, admission being by ticket. This part of the library's work was fully described by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, the children's librarian, in *L. J.*, April, 1905. Some work with the schools has been done, but this cannot be much extended on account of lack of facilities for many more children than now use the library; exhibits and special bulletins form an attractive feature of the work of this department.

The brief summaries of the work of cataloging and order departments note some interesting changes or modifications in method. In the cataloging department the full official catalog "had grown to such proportions and was such an expense to keep up that it was a serious problem." It has been replaced by a check-list on slips (instead of cards), each slip containing as many titles of books by the same author as would go on the slip—often from six to eight; fiction was entirely omitted, except for a name-slip, as the alphabetical fiction shelf-list makes another full entry unnecessary. The space taken by this "official check-list" is less than one-fifth of that taken by the former official catalog, and the expense of continuing it will be nominal. The

public catalog, formerly in three alphabets—author, title and subject—has been consolidated into two, a "name catalog" of authors and titles, and a subject catalog. The entire fiction shelf-list has been checked up, with indication of the number of copies of each book that could be used to advantage, and also with indication that books considered trashy or undesirable are not to be replaced; there has also been a general weeding out of out-of-date or valueless material, especially in newspapers and periodicals. There has been a great increase in rebinding, as books are now sent to the binders much more promptly than heretofore; this, it is pointed out, is really an economy, as it greatly prolongs the life of a book.

Burlington, Vt. Fletcher F. L. (32d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1000; total 30,379. Issued, home use 41,683 (fict. and juv. 31,383).

The chief event of the year was the completion of the card catalog, begun the previous year by Miss Mary P. Farr, with one assistant. The whole expense of the catalog amounted to \$3401.86, of which \$2548.54 was for salaries and clerical work during 14 months; \$283.11 for cases; \$237.35 for type-writing machines, and \$332.86 for supplies and incidentals.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (48th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 6317; total 70,388. Issued, home use, 228,799, of which 145,470 were from the main library, including children's room, an increase of 36,423 over previous year.

The newly installed travelling libraries, placed with one exception in the local delivery stations have shown most satisfactory results both in circulation and enlarged influence. Each library has been increased from 50 to 75 books, fiction and non-fiction being in the proportion of two to one. The one exception to the delivery stations as depositories has been the Douglas Club, of North Cambridge. Work between the library and schools has been furthered by an additional appropriation by the city council for books. An important extension of this work has been an installment of books, by request, in St. Mary's parochial school. The librarian has also had many conferences with school principals for the purpose of arranging visits to the library for special library instruction by grammar grade pupils. In the cataloging department a revision of juvenile fiction was completed, and lists of books designed to aid in the movement against the spread of tuberculosis were prepared, as well as special lists on technical subjects made by the classes of the Rindge Manual Training School. The newspaper room proved such a success that extension is needed. The income from the Woolson bequest has been used in the purchase of music scores, and in this connection it is recom-

mended that a fine arts department be formed and separately shelved. Altogether the year has been creditable as far as limited funds would permit.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. (33d rpt. — year ending May 31, 1905.) Added 22,879; total 304,510. Issued, home use 1,336,190 (fict. 46.67 per cent., juv. 29.25 per cent.); ref. use 352,856. New registration (two years) 73,368; cards in force 67,370. Attendance in ref. room 128,643. Spent for books \$19,884.79; spent for salaries (173 persons) \$125,013.88.

The cutting down of expenses in the year preceding this report has put the financial affairs of the library on a better basis and permitted more liberal buying of books. There has been a steady growth in all departments during the year covered. Important additions to the reference collection are noted. A sum of \$20,000 was received, on account of the bequest of the late Hiram Kelly, which when the estate is finally settled, will be increased to about \$200,000. Through the 68 delivery stations 788,657 v. were circulated, and over half of the total number of borrowers' cards issued were applied for at the delivery stations. Three motor wagons have been purchased for the delivery service; these have each a carrying capacity of 2500 pounds and each can do the work of two delivery wagons and four horses. "The library will soon be able to establish a daily return delivery to each one of the stations formerly reached only once a day by wagon, and this improvement in the service is bound to result in a still greater use of books." There are now 911 books for the blind in the library, and 859 were issued for home reading. Six branch reading rooms are in operation, in addition to the beautiful Blackstone memorial branch. The Medical Society of Chicago, which has occupied and equipped one of the library rooms as a lecture hall, gave a series of popular free Saturday night lectures, besides holding its own regular meetings; the Municipal Museum of Chicago has been installed in two spare rooms on the fourth floor of the building, where it has held several exhibits, with lectures and informal talks.

There are elaborate statistics, and the report indicates an immense and varied public use of the library in all its departments.

Chicago. Newberry L. (Rpt., 1905.) Added 9766; total 210,654 v., 72,804 pm., maps, etc. The library was open 295 days and had 84,141 visitors; 132,751 v. were consulted. The use of the various departments was: medical, 53,335 books and periodicals; history, 26,720 v.; philosophy, 20,562; art and letters, 13,746. In the department of genealogy the index to genealogies has now reached 700 folio volumes.

Columbus (O.) P. School L. (29th rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1905.) Added 3927;

total 64,025. Issued, home use 250,492; lib. and school ref. use 389,863; total 640,355, of which 580,232 were issued to juv. readers. Receipts \$6999.67; expenses \$6999.67 for books, periodicals, bindings, supplies, etc.; salaries (paid from another fund) \$5055.

The very large statistics of use include detailed record of reading and reference issue of periodicals, reference books, and similar works, which are not ordinarily included in circulation statistics. Nevertheless the use made of the library is remarkable in its extent and general character, this library, which is supported by school funds, being practically a part of the city school system, although it performs also the functions of a general public library. Its collection of supplementary reading numbers 23,790 v., which had a circulation of 100,948 during the school session of 39 weeks. Children are allowed to draw only one work of fiction a week, except books used for required reading in the schools. The percentage of fiction in the total circulation is less than 48. Besides reference and branch libraries in all the public schools the library sends books to police and fire stations, institutions and settlement houses. It is pointed out, however, that at least four permanent branch libraries are necessary for the most effective work.

Cumberland, Wis. The new building was formally opened March 17. On week days the library will be open from 1 to 9 p.m. There is some sentiment for Sunday opening, but no conclusion has been reached. The total cost of the new library building was \$8800.

District of Columbia P. L., Washington. "The Public Library of the District of Columbia as an organ of social advance" is described by the librarian, G. F. Bowerman, in *Charities* for April 14, 1906 (16: 105-110). The work done in the circulating department, through lists and bulletins, in the children's room, through free lectures and story telling, and through schools and travelling libraries, is described, with emphasis upon the need of a larger appropriation than Congress has yet granted.

Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. (33d rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 2075; total 45,816. Issued, home use 76,538 (fict. 65.9 per cent., of which 21.09 per cent. was juvenile). No. cardholders 4219. Receipts \$7864.56; expenses \$7864.56 (salaries \$2928.61, books \$1287.76, periodicals \$273.95, binding \$735.72, janitor \$831, light \$559.03).

On account of the reduced appropriation expenses have been curtailed in every direction, and only 630 new books were purchased. The library building, given 20 years ago by Hon. Rodney Wallace, cost \$84,500, and an annual appropriation of at least 10 per cent. of that amount is necessary for proper maintenance. Money is needed particularly

for books in foreign languages—for the Finns, Italians and Hebrews—and deposit stations would be a great advantage. The most notable gift of the year came from Herbert I. Wallace, who purchased and presented the valuable music collection of the late Francis H. Jenks, of Boston.

Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. A statue of the late Henry Rosenberg, founder of the library and benefactor of many Galveston institutions, was unveiled on March 6. The statue is placed in Tremont street, near the library, and the exercises were held on a platform erected on the library terrace.

A course of free lectures on "Great English novelists of the 19th century," by J. G. Carter Troop, of the University of Chicago, was given at the library on Monday afternoons in February and March, and a series of four free stereopticon evening lectures on different subjects, by professors of the University of Texas, was also given.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. On April 25 Clarence G. Mellen, 17 years old, pleaded guilty in police court to a complaint lodged by the library authorities, charging him in six counts with mutilating books belonging to the library. A fine of \$50 and costs on each of the counts was imposed by Judge E. G. Garvan, making a total of \$309.56. The fine was paid by the boy's father. The damage done to the books is not compensated for in the fine imposed, as many of the volumes mutilated were valuable or out-of-print works, which cannot be replaced. The library authorities were able to trace to young Mellen 102 books from which he had cut illustrations, and believe that many other books now in circulation were damaged by him in the same way, though the extent of the injuries will not be known until these are returned and examined. About half of the books traced to young Mellen were exhibited in court, and seen to be irretrievably slashed and ruined. In the examination the prisoner said that he loved books and had about 275 of his own; he said he cut up the library books to get pictures for his scrap book collection. "I got some books from the library and saw two or three pictures that I wanted and I couldn't get them any other place. I cut them out, and as I wasn't detected I cut others, it seemed so easy to do it." He added that he had not read the books taken, that he had never cut any pictures from his own books, and that if the library books had belonged to him he would not have mutilated them. His father testified that the boy was deeply interested in reading and in art. The sentence imposed was in accordance with the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney.

Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L. (20th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 514; total 10,920. Issued, home use

19,879 (fict. 69 per cent.); visitors to reading room 9563. New cards issued 224; cardholders 1000. Receipts \$2691.09; expenses \$2691.09 (salaries \$1041.02, books \$448.34, periodicals \$132.75, binding \$145.37, heating \$327, lighting \$284.25).

The circulation of juvenile books was nearly one-fifth of the whole. There have been nine Library Art Club exhibits and also a most successful exhibition of amateur photography numbering 309 pictures. Special efforts are being made to bring together works on local history.

Illinois library institute. A successful library institute was held at Mattoon, April 6 and 7, under the auspices of the library institute committee of the Illinois State Library Association. The sessions were held in the Carnegie library building and were attended by 13 librarians. There were four instructional sessions, with practical talks and illustrative work, on technical and routine subjects; and one evening session devoted to a public meeting, when Professor Alvord, of the University of Illinois, gave an address on "Local history, the library, and the public."

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Guiteau L. (4th rpt.—year ending March 1, 1906.) Added 661; total about 5000. Issued, home use 17,112 (fict. 45 per cent.). New members 222; total membership 1478; no. readers 4275 (1580 children).

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. (15th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 5061; total 96,276. Issued, home use 486,562 (fict. 69.4 per cent.). New registration 4128; total registration 34,798.

Special reference is made to the death, in January, 1906, of Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, president of the board and working head of the library. The year's work has been in some respects the heaviest in the library's history. More than half of the home circulation was through the 14 delivery stations. Work with the children is steadily growing, and a circulating department for children is to be established in connection with the children's reference room. Class room libraries are used by an increasing number of schools, and the circulation of books from these collections is larger than ever before.

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. (43d rpt.—year ending March, 1906.) Added 897; total 33,067. Issued, home use 13,345 (fict. 435 per cent.; juv. 188 per cent.). New registration 121; total registration 1694.

"During December and January the librarian gave a course of lectures at the high school on the use of the library, the pupils taking notes. The school was divided into four classes for practical work in the library. Questions were given them on the card catalog, the periodical indexes and the reference books, and they were graded according to

their work. The pupils did exceeding well and improved steadily."

Leominster (Mass.) P. L. (rpt. for year ending Feb. 1, 1906.) Added 730; total 22,279. Issued, home use, 25,072 (fict. 799 per cent.); school use 11,553. New cards issued 870; cards in use 6794. Receipts \$3,723.63; expenses \$3,637.97.

The use of the reference room has steadily grown; re-cataloging has been continued; and in its various departments "the year's work shows unusual progress, and makes, therefore, a satisfactory record for itself." It is also announced that a children's room will soon be opened.

Lexington (Ky.) P. L. (6th rpt., 1905.) This is the first report since the library was installed in its handsome Carnegie building. Added 817; total not given. Issued 49,220 (fict. "at least 80 per cent. "). Cards in use 3678; "these figures do not represent the children of the public schools who use the large number of books purchased by the library for supplementary reading in the schools." The children's room is one of the most attractive departments of the building; there is also a pleasant reading room for colored people. The county medical society maintains one of the library rooms as a medical library, and holds its meetings there. The report contains several illustrations, and a short historical sketch of the library—which was formed as far back as 1796, as the Transylvania Library—with a description of its new building.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. The library was opened in its new quarters on April 15.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. In the Louisville *Courier-Journal* for April 8 Mr. Yust gives an account of the colored branch of the library, opened in separate quarters in September, 1905. He says: "Some difficulty was experienced in securing quarters suitable for the purpose. Householders seemed to be under the impression that their property might be desecrated by such use. Finally, after several abortive efforts, William Andrews, colored, agreed to move his family to the second floor and rent the first floor of his house at 1125 West Chestnut street to the library. Three small rooms were altered somewhat and fitted up with temporary shelving so as to present a very attractive appearance. Meanwhile about 1400 volumes of new books were bought, classified and cataloged at the main library, according to the same system employed in all the libraries. A card catalog was made.

"The opening exercises were held Sept. 23 in the Knox Presbyterian Church. Brief addresses were made by a number of the trustees and also by several of the leading colored teachers. It was really a notable occasion, the opening of the first entirely separate library for the colored people. It was em-

phasized as marking an epoch in the development of the race. The large-minded attitude manifested by the trustees in presenting the library was equalled only by the grateful and almost pathetic enthusiasm of those who received it.

"The librarian in charge is Thomas F. Blue, a graduate of Hampton Institute and formerly secretary of the Colored Y. M. C. A. The assistant is Rachel D. Harris, who taught for a number of years in the city schools. This experience is of great value to her in helping the school children, who constitute a large part of the library's readers. Every effort is made to make it as easy as possible to use the library. The printed regulations adopted for the main library have been modified only in the interests of greater freedom. At the other libraries applicants for library privileges are required to have their application signed by a real estate owner. It soon developed that this rule would be a hardship on the colored people and restrict the use of the library, because comparatively few among them hold real estate. It was decided therefore to require only the signature of some one known to be responsible. Although borrowers carry only one card, they may draw any number of books on it for special study provided these books are not in demand by other readers.

"The library is patronized largely by the boys and girls attending school, and it is with them that the most effective work is being done. The teachers are among its warmest supporters. They not only consult it themselves, but regularly refer their pupils to it for supplementary study and help. There have been many expressions of appreciation from ministers, who also make large use of the excellent collection of reference books. The reading class among the colored people is relatively small, but rapidly increasing, and the library is doing much toward developing the reading habit. The total number of cardholders is 1420. During the six months that the library has been in operation the attendance has been 18,876, and the number of books drawn for home reading 8119. Readers as well as the librarians are encouraged to recommend books for purchase. The total number now in the library is 2278. Among the most popular of the periodicals are the *Colored American* and the *Voice of the Negro*. The heavy magazines like *Harper's Monthly* and *Review of Reviews* are not much in demand. The first book drawn out for home reading was Booker T. Washington's 'Up from slavery.' The 12 books that have had the largest circulation are: Chesnutt, *Marrow of tradition*, out 23 times; Churchill, 'Richard Carvel,' out 24 times; Doyle, 'Sherlock Holmes,' out 23 times; DuBois, 'Souls of black folk,' out 22 times; McCutcheon, 'Nedra,' out 25 times; Reade, 'Put yourself in his place,' out 28 times; Rice, 'Mrs. Wiggs of the

cabbage patch,' out 32 times; Rice, 'Lovey Mary,' out 23 times; Rice, 'Sandy,' out 55 times; Spearman, 'Daughter of a magnate,' out 32 times; Washington, 'Up from slavery,' out 28 times; Washington, 'Working with the hands,' out 23 times. Other popular books are Dunbar's 'Lyrics,' Thwaites' 'Daniel Boone,' Helen Hunt Jackson's 'Ramona,' and George Eliot's works. The colored people have no hesitation in expressing their preference for books by and about their own people. It is not clear why George Eliot is such a favorite.

"The circulation of fiction predominates, but the percentage is only 64, whereas at the main library it is 81. This may be due to the fact that the so-called leisure class, who are supposed to read the most fiction, is smaller among the colored people, or that the novel does not appeal so strongly to the negro mind; or that the library is used more largely by pupils, teachers, ministers and other professional people, who come to it for more serious purposes. They find it helpful in their daily work. One woman who makes a business of raising chickens called at the library for medical help because many of them were dying. Nothing on the subject could be found and the librarian was unable to prescribe for sick chickens, but a book on poultry was ordered for her immediately.

"The juvenile books, of which there are 450, are exceedingly popular even with adults. About 300 new ones have been ordered. The rear room is especially devoted to children's work. The weekly story hour is conducted by trained kindergarten teachers in the colored schools. The room is frequently filled before the appointed time and many have to be turned away. A boy's club also meets there once a week for reading and the consideration of books of special interest.

"One of the most satisfactory features of the library is the attractiveness of the rooms. They are small, but well adapted to their purpose and are kept scrupulously neat and clean. There is free access to the shelves, and any one may examine any book in the library. It is the quietest of all the libraries in the city, and a distinctly library atmosphere prevails. It is not only supplying the intellectual wants of the people, but it is a standing object lesson in cleanliness and order. It is steadily growing in popularity and influence."

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (28th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 3335; total 48,722. Issued, home use, 135,198 (fict. 74.81 per cent.) school use 15,590; lib. use 12,358. New cards issued 1501; cards in use 13,698.

"The activities of the library during the past year have been along lines established and persistently followed for many years, by strengthening and extending which new avenues of work have been opened and their opportunities followed out. All that has come

in the way of work in the children's room, with the schools, through delivery stations, and by other branches of library service have not come as innovations by themselves, but as the legitimate results of the principles which have governed the conduct of the library from its establishment." The use of school libraries, selected from over 1700 volumes set apart for the purpose, has been extended to third grade pupils.

Mansfield, O. Memorial L. Assoc. (18th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1025, including bound magazines; total not given. Issued, home use 47,120 (fict. 25,944); visitors to reading room 34,695; total borrowers' cards 7000.

During the year past it has not been thought best "to undertake any more work or to make any more additions to our present equipment except what was absolutely necessary." The new building is fast approaching completion and will make up for all the deficiencies of present quarters. There have been many valuable gifts, including over three hundred volumes from the library of the Hon. John Sherman, and many pictures have been mounted for clubs and school work. It is arranged to have a children's story hour once a week during the ensuing year.

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (50th rpt., 1905.) Added 2009; total 29,683. Issued, home use 80,922 (fict. 73 per cent.; juv. fict. 42 per cent.). New registration 1148; total cardholders 4856. Receipts \$9149.87; expenses \$9149.67 (salaries \$4302.16, books \$1573.40, janitor \$737.05, rebinding \$521.02, periodicals \$325.68, fuel \$293.60, lighting \$199.32).

"An attempt has been made to call attention to an account of an experiment in popularizing the study of fiction by R. G. Moulton in his 'Four years of novel reading.' The plan consists in the reading by all the members of a 'Classical Novel Reading Union' of the same novel at the same period, while the announcement of the novel to be read is accompanied with suggestions coming from some 'literary authority' of some one or two points to be noted in the book; then follow meetings for discussing the novel. There have been put on a blackboard in the delivery room from time to time the lists of the different novels styled classic, giving with the list the suggestions designed to call out the points and lessons to be found in the different books."

Work with the schools has been much hampered by insufficient supply of books, but 96 day schools and five Sunday-schools receive regular service from the library.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. (36th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1159; total 15,693. Issued, home use 57,349 (fict. 25,319; juv. fict. 14,321). New registration 446; total cardholders 2487.

Increased use in all departments is the rec-

ord of the year. The population during the last five years has increased from 6578 to 7054, while the circulation for the same period has increased from 42,264 to 57,349. The abolition of an age limit has resulted in a large increase in the number of children using the library. Borrowers are allowed to take out at one time as many books as are desired, provided but one is a "seven-day book." The work of the children's room for its first year in the new building is reported in detail; bulletins, exhibits, two public story hours, and much reading aloud by the children's librarian have helped to interest and attract children.

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. (54th rpt., 1905.) Added 4092; total 92,805. Issued, home use 118,904 (fict. 67.7 per cent.). New cards issued 1661.

Mr. Tripp makes a clear presentation of the resources, activities and needs of the library. The special strength of the collection is in Quakerana, genealogy and art books; material relating to the whaling industry is extensive and every effort is made to increase it. There are two branches and three delivery stations, besides deposit stations at engine houses and schools. The newspapers are largely used for lists of additions, and the monthly bulletins and many special reading lists reach many readers. Exhibits of photographs and half-tones are continuously displayed in the reference room, and the Newark bookbinding exhibit was displayed in September. Lectures on library methods have been given by the librarian to a class of the teachers' training school. It is recommended that more should be done for children through the schools, as there is no room for a children's department in the library; boxes of books should be sent to every school room, teachers should be allowed to sign application blanks for children, and the age limit should be dropped from 12 to 10 years.

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. (4th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 3193; total 29,333. Issued, home use 73,471 (fict. 45,843; juv. 13,707); school circulation 20,960. New registration 3890; total re-registration 8020. Receipts \$11,351.45 (city appropriation \$10,000); expenses \$11,088.20 (salaries \$5357.50, books \$2238.66, furniture \$803.12, periodicals \$430.95, binding \$310.90, janitor service \$457.32).

This report covers the first full year of service in the new building, and shows a constantly increasing use of the library by the public. The present reference room has already proved too small, and it is suggested that an adequate reference room should be fitted up on the third floor and the present reading rooms utilized for open shelves. At present there are open shelves only for about 1000 volumes in the reading room. Several meetings of art and educational associations have been held in the library assembly rooms.

All recent and current accessions have been cataloged, but there are considerable arrears in the cataloging of the old books. The L. of C. printed cards are used, 10,901 having been purchased in 1905. In the children's department 19,878 v. were circulated and only seven were lost; a story hour is given on Saturday mornings. Visits were made by the librarian to all the white public schools, and invitations to visit the library were extended to teachers and pupils. In response 31 teachers brought their classes, numbering from 25 to 50 each, and many children became borrowers after their visit. Boxes of books are sent to 11 schools, including four night schools; in all 3970 v. have been sent to the schools in this way. "This supplementary reading has cost the library \$1020.15 and the schools \$209.82." Many extracts from letters of teachers and the school superintendent are given, showing the general appreciation of this use of library books. Various suggestions are made for the extension of the library's usefulness, but these would be dependent upon increased funds.

Accompanying the report is a typewritten slip, ingeniously summarizing the money value of the library to the people who use its books. Thus, Miss Johnson points out that, with a total circulation of 94,431 v., and a loss of 20 — estimating each book at a value of \$1 — "the people of Nashville received in 1905, \$94,431 in return for the \$10,000 appropriated by the city. The children alone read from their room 19,878 books, which estimated at the low cost of 75 cents each would be \$14,908, which is nearly \$5000 more than the city gives the library." Further examples of the library's money value to the individual are given: "Tennyson's life," by his son, cost \$10, has circulated 46 times, making \$460 given to the people by that one book. "Adolescence," by Hall, recently bought at \$7.50, has circulated 15 times, making \$112.50 from this book to the public. One man read in three months \$132 worth of books. They were non-fiction. Picked up at random, 7 novels recently bought costing \$1 each have been out the following number of times and are still in circulation: 46, 30, 25, 86, 40, 58, 37, making in all 302 times. Costing \$1 each these represent \$302 given to the public from 7 novels.

"It will also be understood that the 94,431 books circulated in 1905 are, with the exception of a few worn out, still in circulation, and are doing the same service in 1906 they did in 1905. Also that the use of the 94,431 books borrowed from the library and taken to the homes of the people are entirely outside of the use of the large number of expensive non-circulating books, reference books and bound magazines constantly used in the library."

The library issued the first number of a four-page *Bulletin* under date of April, in connection with the Nashville meeting of the state federation of women's clubs. It contains brief notes on the need of a state library

commission, how to get a Carnegie library building, work of the Nashville library during the year, and a short list of works necessary in library organization.

New York P. L. In *Charities* for March 17, 1906 (15: 885-886), Mary Kingsbury Simkovitch has an article on "The New York Public Library assembly halls," calling attention to the very slight use that is being made of these halls in the branch libraries. She urges that "these halls ought to be open for the free discussion by the neighborhood of its neighborhood needs." Interesting in its connection with this article is the action just taken by the city department of education, in giving courses of lectures in the assembly halls of the library, in co-operation with the library. These have begun during the month of April with a course of four lectures on Shakespeare's dramas at the Tompkins Square branch, a course of four lectures on descriptive geography at the Tremont branch, and a course of the same length on France and Spain at the 135th street branch. The library has kept open in each case half an hour after the close of the lecture, so that those who wish to borrow books on the subject of the evening's talk may do so. The attendance so far has been excellent. It is expected that during the next season the number of public library lecture centers will be largely increased. The assembly room at the Hudson Park branch, 66 Leroy street, was occupied during April by the Tuberculosis Exhibition of the Charity Organization Society.

The experiment of opening some of the branch reading rooms on Sundays from two to six p.m. and keeping some of them open until ten o'clock on week days continues. After a month's trial this service in the branches where the average attendance is not satisfactory is discontinued. In general the Sunday attendance is much better than that between nine and ten p.m., although the latter is large on the lower East Side, reaching an average of 61 per evening at the Rivington street branch.

New York State L. On April 25 the senate finance committee amended and reported favorably the bill introduced by Senator Raines for the construction of a new building for the exclusive use of the state educational department and the state library. An important amendment decided on by the committee was to offer prizes to the successful architects submitting plans, so as to stimulate the competition. The bill limits the total expenditure for the building to \$3,500,000, and appropriates \$400,000 to be used for the drafting and preparation of plans and specifications and the acquisition of a site in the vicinity of the capitol. This amount is to be available this year. Next year the first appropriation for the building itself will be made. In the architectural competition prizes amounting to

\$20,000 will be offered and the architect whose plans are accepted will receive a bonus of \$10,000; the author of the plans considered second choice will receive \$7,000, and the architect whose plans are third will receive \$3,000.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. In December, 1905, the library decided to make a collection of trade catalogs. Letters were sent to 200 manufacturers, principally of machinery, and over 300 catalogs were obtained and are now arranged for use in the bound periodical room, adjoining the reading room on the second floor.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. (11th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 5853; total 104,460. Issued, home use 106,103 (fict. 42 per cent.). New registration 119; total registration 6115, estimated as 30.7 per cent. of the population. Receipts, aid fund \$12,025.31; expenses \$11,449.79 (officers and employes \$8251.99, fuel and lighting \$1083.36, supplies \$1235.55); book fund \$13,212.61.

The report is mainly devoted to the correspondence between the library trustees and trustees of Smith College, regarding the subsidy of \$2500 which the college was requested to pay toward the library's support, in return for the according of library privileges to college students. The difficulty was bridged over for three years by the agreement of the college authorities to pay \$2000 yearly and the gift of \$500 a year in addition from an anonymous donor.

Mr. Cutter reports a slight increase in circulation, due to the increased use of pictures from the art department; this department now contains 59,672 pieces. Weekly distributions of books have been carried on in outlying districts, schools, clubs and institutions, in all 14,004 v. having been circulated through these outside agencies. Important additions have been made to the collection of pictures; for the use of teachers 1350 stereoscopic views have been purchased, for circulation with stereoscopes. "These have had extensive use, although a very recent purchase." Effort is being made to strengthen the collection of technological books. There were numerous changes in the cataloging staff, but 14,384 v. were cataloged during the year, "making a total of 39,545 cataloged volumes in the library, or 37.8 per cent." More shelving is a pressing necessity.

Oberlin (O.) College L. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1905.) Added 3816 v. (purchased 1450), 3236 unbound v.; total 67,554 v., 39,987 unbound v. Chief accessions and gifts of the year are noted, and appeal is made for an increased book fund. For home use 15,614 v. were drawn by 1288 persons.

The chief event of the year was the offer of Andrew Carnegie, by virtue of which a new building "is some day to become a reality."

Of importance in the working of the library was the appointment of a trained reference librarian, Miss Antoinette Metcalf, and the rearrangement of the reading room so that books reserved by professors for the use of their classes were brought under supervision. "Heretofore these books have been on open shelves, without supervision, with the result that books were carried from the building, hidden or kept by a student in order to prevent others from having an opportunity to make use of them. Our present system, whereby such books are kept on shelves, under supervision, and for each book taken a signed card is left with the reference librarian, has worked to perfection. During the entire year, out of 1500 books thus reserved, not more than half a dozen have in any way disappeared, and it has been possible at any time to tell a student just where a given book could be found. Many expressions of satisfaction have come from the students as to the new arrangement. In spite of the inconvenience of having to sign a card for the book, the knowledge that the book could be found, and that it would not remain in any one's hands an undue length of time, has offset all the inconvenience. We would not willingly go back to the old arrangement."

Ottumwa (Ia.) P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 5047; total 18,029. Issued, home use 70,229 (fict. 60 per cent.), of which 29 per cent. were issued to children. New registration 862; cards in use 6151. Receipts \$5183.35; expenses \$4859.49 (salaries \$2497.50, books \$1238.02, binding \$575.07, periodicals \$122.95).

The circulation shows an increase of 11 per cent. over that of the preceding year, and over one-fourth of the total issue was through schools, two branches, one station, and other agencies. The extent of the circulation is notable, as the city has a population of only 23,000 and there are not over 10,000 v. in the circulating department. The collection of newspaper clippings grows constantly and is proving most useful, as is the picture collection. A separate children's room is much needed, as the work with children is steadily increasing.

"It has been the policy of the library to organize and thoroughly develop one new feature each year. Our new work this year has been to start as many branches and stations as the library can afford with its present resources." These include two branches, each open one or two afternoons and evenings a week; one station, in a small shop, open daily; and collections of books at the Y. W. C. A., city mission, city prison, fire department, and schools.

Owatonna (Minn.) F. P. L. (6th rpt., 1905; in local press.) Added 827; total 9833. Issued, home use 35,856. New registration 656; total active borrowers 3436.

The last report of Miss Maude Van Buren,

whose term as librarian was closed under circumstance previously noted in these columns. She says: "It has been our aim this year to reach those who through indifference or timidity, or ignorance of the fact that a free public library, entertaining and instructive, exists for them, have heretofore failed to make use of their privileges." Lists, bulletins, loan and travelling collections have been among the means used to spread a knowledge of the library. German and Danish books have been in constant demand, and there has been marked increase in reading and reference room use. The revision of the catalog was completed during the year. Visits were made to the schools, with the result of bringing many more children to the library, and a Saturday morning "poetry hour" was held during the spring months. The county extension plan begun the year before was developed, eight travelling libraries of 40 volumes each being kept in active service at eight county stations; the total county circulation was 3377, of which 37 per cent. was non-fiction.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. An organization known as the Children's Library Helpers has been formed to assist the children's department of the library, both financially and in other ways. It is composed of members and associate members, the former being children, with an annual fee of 50 cents; the latter being parents or friends of children, with an annual fee of not less than \$1. The funds are devoted to the purchase of duplicates or other needed books, or to other needs of the department. The children's department contains only about 6600 v. and had a circulation of over 42,000 v. in 1904, so that its supply is quite insufficient for the demands upon it.

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending March 1, 1906.) Added 517; total 20,057. Issued, home use 29,585. New registration 499; total registration 2269. Receipts: \$2886.72; expenses \$2784.62; additional fund \$1080.80, of which \$50.03 was expended.

Books for boys and girls show the greatest increase in circulation, and a children's room is regarded as "the crying need of this library."

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (40th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 1168; total 51,468. Issued, home use 58,911 (28,135 fict.; 13,706 juv.). New registration 1055; total new registration 6570. Receipts \$9246.19; expenses \$9246.19 (books \$1601.59, periodicals \$507.04, salaries \$2709.45, binding \$788.20).

This report covers the first year of work in the new Carnegie building. A course of free lectures was given during February, March, and April, and several exhibits have been held through the Library Art Club.

Toledo (O.) P. L. (31st rpt., 1905.) Added 10,571; total 65,491. Issued, home use 227,827 (fict. 45 per cent.; juv. 40.7 per cent.).

New registration 3987; total registration 19,055.

Much has been done to improve the equipment and methods of the library, but the work is much hampered by unsuitable and inadequate quarters. The circulation has grown beyond the library's power to meet demands for books. "In the juvenile department the problem was to maintain the stock in the children's room in the face of a 20 per cent. increase in circulation over 1904; to make good 871 books worn out, and to meet an unexpected and phenomenal demand for school libraries. One-half of the 5161 children's books added went into the schools. Of the 2416 volumes of fiction added, 687 were current novels for the rental shelves. The remaining 1729 were used to replenish and strengthen our stock of the older standard fiction, the demand for which is constant." Class room libraries were established in the high school, and collections of children's books were sent to a social settlement, where a story hour was experimentally conducted.

University of Texas L. The library class conducted under direction of the librarian is now closing its fourth year, 13 students having carried through the year's work. Of these 13, eight are now employed in Texas libraries.

Virginia State L. The appropriation of \$31,800 for two years' administration of the library, granted at the recent session of the legislature, will enable the state librarian, Mr. Kennedy, to effect a complete reorganization of the library force and carry out many measures for developing the library's efficiency.

For many years the sole support of the library has been derived from the sale of public documents, which has given the institution an annual income of from \$5000 to \$8000. The present appropriation provides for \$22,300 for the salaries of the members of the library force, \$7500 for the department of travelling libraries, and \$2000 for library furnishings, which for some time have been much needed.

Waterbury, Ct. Silas Bronson L. (36th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1905.) Added 5190; total 65,716. Issued, home use 116,709, of which 10,213 were from the school libraries (fict. 72.70 per cent.); juvenile books formed 35 per cent. of the circulation of the main library.

"The gift of \$3000 by the city has enabled us to extend our system of school deposit libraries. The collection of books now numbers 2052, distributed through grades four to nine, inclusive, in seven schools." One result of this extension is the interest shown by parents, and the use of the school libraries practically as neighborhood libraries in the outer parts of the city.

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (27th rpt., 1905.) Added 758; total not given. Issued, home use, 54,042 (fict., incl. juv., .682 per

cent.). New registration 327; total registration 5306. Receipts \$3872.32; expenses \$3746.78 (books \$594.66, salaries \$1256.71, janitor \$300, supplies, \$210.94, binding \$102.51).

"2543 volumes have been loaned to the teachers on their special cards besides the collection of books sent to seven of the schools situated at a distance from the library. This work has proved very satisfactory." A third vacation reading list was compiled for the schools, and is given in appendix to this report. The long-needed revision of the card catalog has been undertaken. In June an interesting and successful drawing exhibition of the public schools was held, which brought many persons to the library for the first time.

Wichita (Kan.) P. L. The circulating department of the library was closed on the evening of April 4, to permit the assistants to attend Mme. Bernhardt's performance. [The reading and reference room was open during the usual hours.]

Wisconsin State Historical Soc. L., Madison. The library has just purchased an interesting volume from the standpoint of American history, being a scrap book kept by Pierre Margry, the celebrated editor of French documents appertaining to early French exploration of the Mississippi valley. In this book M. Margry mounted clippings from American and European magazines and newspapers, bearing chiefly on this subject, adding thereto in his own handwriting, both in ink and pencil, annotations, criticisms, and other data. The scrap book is significant not only for the material it contains, but as illustrating Margry's methods of work and trend of thought.

Worcester County (Mass.) Law L. (8th rpt.—year ending March 9, 1905.) Added 463; total 24,027. Attendance 2709 readers, to whom 17,317 v. were issued.

When desired, volumes of cases, reports and textbooks will be loaned to responsible persons in any part of the county, on a reasonable time limit and on payment of transportation both ways. Dr. Wire gives, as usual, some practical suggestions regarding binding and care of books.

FOREIGN

Ontario, Canada. The report of the Ministry of Education for 1905 (Toronto, 1906), records 397 public libraries reporting for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904; these have 179,485 members, 180 reading rooms, a total of 1,153,778 v., and the circulation from these libraries for the year amounted to 2,507,233 v. There were 88 public libraries that did not report, and 6 libraries were established in the year 1905. The usual tabulated lists and statistics are given.

Ottawa (Can.) P. L. The handsome Carnegie library building was opened on April

30, Andrew Carnegie being present at the exercises.

University of Toronto L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 3292; total 80,937. A library fee has been imposed upon students in medicine, and funds for the purchase of textbooks for their special use have been provided. Extension of the reading room is now as pressing a necessity as is extension of the stack room. "In fact, an entire reconstruction of the building, making provision not for 10 or 15 years, but for 25, 50 or 100 years, is the only proper solution of the problem of lack of accommodation in all branches of the library service.

Gifts and Bequests

East Douglas (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late James Smith, of East Douglas, the library receives a bequest of \$6000.

Lancaster, N. H. The town has received a gift of \$15,000 from John W. Weeks, of Newton, Mass., for a library building to be a memorial to his father, the late William D. Weeks.

New Ipswich (N. H.) P. L. By the will of the late Mary M. B. Whitman, of Washington, D. C., the library receives a bequest of \$10,000 for the maintenance of the library, the fund to be known as the "Henry Ames Blood and Royal Henry Blood memorial fund." The bequest is not available until after the death of the testator's husband.

New York Historical Society L. The library has received a valuable gift in the library of Rufus King, of 5247 v., rich in historical and antiquarian material relating to America. This is the gift of the late Mrs. Charles Ray King and her daughter, Mary Rhinelander King.

Carnegie library gifts

Darien, Ct. At a town meeting on April 9 it was voted not to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$5000 for a library building. The vote was 45 to 43, on a second ballot. Two later meetings were held, with a similar result, at the third meeting on April 30 the vote being 130 to 121.

Denison University, Newark, O. April 21. \$40,000 for a library building, provided an equal amount is raised for endowment.

Denver (Colo.) University. April 20. \$30,000 for new library building, provided an equal sum is raised for endowment.

Guthrie Centre, Ia. At a special election held on April 3, the proposition to accept a \$5000 Carnegie library building was defeated by 91 votes. Out of the 616 votes cast, 300 were cast by women. Of the votes cast by

men, a majority of 29 were against the proposition.

Perth Amboy (N. J.) P. L. April 24. \$450 additional, for installing seats in auditorium of library building.

Rochester, Ind. April 27. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$15,000.

Practical Notes

BINDING MATERIALS. The Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library issues the following "Schedule of material used on outside of books":

1. Popular novels, all juveniles and all books other than novels which are much used and will become too much worn and soiled as to the leaves to be worth keeping after about five years: half red or light brown cowskin and green keratol or Meer's artificial leather for sides.

The cowskin is brown, because that color seems to be less injured by dye than any other. It is of good quality, about 16 cents per square foot. The keratol and artificial leather wear well, do not gather much dirt and can be cleaned. Keratol costs about 35 cents per square yard; the artificial leather costs 25 cents.

2. Novels and other books which are very little used: Follow style of set where advisable, otherwise full dark blue art canvas or green imperial morocco cloth.

The canvas has the thread dyed of both warp and woof. It does not grow gray at the corners or joint. It costs about 20 cents per square yard. Imperial morocco cloth is made in England. It is very strong. It costs about 45 cents per square yard.

3. Periodicals which are much used, but not the early numbers of long sets if they are not often handled: Three-quarters brown cowskin, imperial morocco cloth sides.

In a century set, for example, current volumes are put into this binding; volumes 10 years old or more if not often consulted are bound as per next paragraph.

4. Periodicals and proceedings of societies which are little used and all little used large books: Follow style of set where advisable; otherwise green canvas backs, dark blue art canvas or imperial morocco cloth sides. Lettered in black.

The green canvas is not sized. This binding and nos. 2 and 3 are the only ones the librarian can be quite sure will not decay in from three to 15 years. But see the leathers made in England dressed as recommended by the Society of Arts.

5. Duplicate collection novels: These are books lent for one cent per day. The borrowers thus pay their first cost and also their rebinding. They are kept in first-class condition and rebound thus: half green cowhide, red keratol or Meer's artificial leather.

LOOSE-LEAF BOOK BACK. (Described in *Official Gazette*, U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 13, 1906. 120: 2011-2012.) II.

Twelve claims are allowed for this patent.

MATHEWS, E. N. Library binderies. (*In Library Association Record*, 15th March, 1906. 8: 73-78.)

As a result of practical experience Mr. Mathews believes that "it is both economical and advantageous to establish a bindery," and his article describes the development, methods and results of the bindery of the Bristol Public Libraries. The library system includes a central library (founded in 1613 and containing an important collection of ancient folios and quartos, incunabula and early 16th century books), six large new district libraries and three smaller ones; and the problem of handling heavy arrears of binding work and the restoration of ancient bindings has been a very serious one, in view of the insufficient income available. A beginning was made in home binding by the employment of one man for repairs and recasing. Later a library bindery was established in connection with the opening of a new district library for Bristol North. This adjoins the library building, but is built apart from it, with an area of 400 or 500 square feet, and is fitted with all the necessary equipment of a modern workshop. "The result of a year's work ending 31st March last shows that with one practical binder and two sewers there were 2864 volumes rebound in leather or cloth, including special binding for the local collection, and 2271 volumes were repaired or re-cased. In addition, early printed books, involving much care and labor, were restored to the extent of 41 folio volumes, making a grand total of 5176 volumes. The cost of binding materials during the same period amounted to the sum of £28 13s. 3d., which with the cost of wages and sundries brought the total cost to the sum of £207 7s. 4d., and represents the binding for the whole of the libraries, exclusive only of newspaper and periodical volumes and specifications of patents. The net cost of this, working out to a little over 9d. per volume, including the restoration of the special bindings. Books needing very slight repairs, such as securing loose pages or guarding plates, are done by the ordinary staff at each library, while at the central the staff, at stock-taking time, once a year, carefully clean and polish the restored bindings of the more valuable books." The salary here mentioned, of less than \$10 a week for a head bookbinder, indicates, however, that American librarians cannot accept Mr. Mathews' figures as applicable to American conditions. Like most of those who have experimented with binding, Mr. Mathews recommends morocco, pigskin and stout roan for reference books or other valuable works; for cheaper books, morocco, buckram and canvas cloths. In color he considers red preferable, as the dye seems to act favorably on the leather.

Librarians

BEER, William, on April 19, resigned the position of chief clerk of the New Orleans Public Library. Mr. Beer, who has long been librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, was also appointed librarian of the Public Library at the time of its organization, this title being changed to that of chief clerk in 1903, when the library was placed under the local civil service law. He continues his work as librarian of the Howard Memorial Library.

BLISS, Robert P., librarian of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., was on May 3 appointed secretary of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, in charge of the department of travelling libraries. Mr. Bliss has for several years been active in library affairs in Pennsylvania and in the work of the Keystone State Library Association, and is thoroughly familiar with the conditions and needs of libraries in the state.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M., librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, has taken leave of absence for several months on account of ill health.

FLINT, Weston, formerly librarian of the Washington (D. C.) Free Public Library, died at his home in Washington on April 6, after a brief illness. Mr. Flint was born in Pike, Wyoming county, New York, July 4, 1835. At the age of 17 he began teaching, and in 1855 entered Alfred Academy, which was about to be raised to a university, where he was graduated in 1858. In 1860 he was graduated from Union College, and in 1863 received the degree of A.M. After teaching in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio he went to St. Louis, in connection with the hospital service of the federal army, and was there appointed military agent for Ohio, acting also for Michigan and New York in the care of sick or wounded soldiers. In 1866 to 1869 he was attorney for claims in St. Louis, and active in state politics, and later became editor and publisher of the *St. Louis Daily Tribune*, and organized the second board of the state geological survey, of which he was secretary. In 1871 he was appointed United States consul to Chin Kiang, China, from which he returned in 1874, to engage in literary work, lecturing and study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1878. For the 10 years 1877-1887 he was librarian of the scientific library of the United States Patent Office, serving also with the Senate civil service investigating committee, and in 1889 he was appointed statistician of the U. S. Bureau of Education, having in charge the 1893 report on the libraries of the United States and Canada. On Sept. 29, 1898, he was appointed librarian of the newly organized Washington (D. C.) Free Public Library (now the District of Columbia Public Library), of which

he was then a trustee. This position he held until about a year ago, when he retired from active work, and was succeeded by George F. Bowerman. Mr. Flint belonged to many associations, among them the American Library Association, of which he was a life member; the American Historical Association, American Folk Lore Society, and National Geographic Society. His wife, who was Miss Lucy R. Brown, of Ohio, died several months ago.

JEWETT, Walter Kendall, assistant in the John Crerar Library, Chicago, was on April 10 elected librarian of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, succeeding J. I. Wyer, Jr., his appointment taking effect May 1. Dr. Jewett is a graduate of Brown University, the class of 1891, and received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1895. After six years spent in the practice of medicine in Massachusetts and two years of study and travel in Europe, he entered the New York State Library School in 1903, completing the course in 1905.

NELSON, Miss Esther, of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed librarian of the University of Utah.

SCOTT, Miss Carrie E., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed assistant to the supervisor of work with schools, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALTER, Frank Keller, of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant in the reference department of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification

CLASSIFICATION IN USEFUL ARTS AND NATURAL SCIENCE. — We have had some inquiries concerning the classification of books in the Useful arts and Natural sciences, and it may be of interest to those who are making some use of this part of our classified catalog to know that many changes were made in these classes of the D. C. We worked this out before having the classification of the Brussels Institut Internationale de Bibliographie, which we now use for new divisions whenever possible. We would probably have used it altogether had it been available when we began our work.

We have not subdivided the class 537, but have classified books in 621.3 rather than 537, whenever it was at all possible to do so. We have not found the separation of books in the theory and practice of electricity (537 and 621.3) particularly inconvenient. It would, of course, be more convenient to have them together, but we feel that this would necessitate an entire reconstruction of the general

scheme of classification and that the disadvantages of this would be quite as great as the advantages. The greatest change in other classes was that made in (770) Photography and (790) Amusements. In expanding both of these classes, the classification of the Brussels Institut Internationale de Bibliographie was followed.

We have inserted references in the classified catalog where it seemed necessary to connect subjects, or where books treating different phases of the same subject were widely separated, as in the case of books on Railroads, which may classify in 656, 385 or 625.

MARGARET MANN, *Chief cataloger,*
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

BERKSHIRE ATHENAEUM (*Pittsfield, Mass.*) *Bulletin* for April contains lists of books for boys and girls, giving in conjunction a popular book and one recommended to be read with it. Thus, with Oliver Optic's "Young navigators" is bracketed Lady Brassey's "Voyage in the *Sunbeam*," and in the girls' list Miss Alcott's "Little men" is accompanied by "Swiss family Robinson," Mrs. Barr's "Trinity bells," by Henry James's "Memoirs of an American lady," etc. The boys' list is devoted to Willis J. Abbot, Jacob Abbott and Oliver Optic; the girls' includes Miss Alcott, Amy Blanchard, Mrs. Champney, and others.

CATALOGUE des livres et manuscrits composant la bibliothèque du feu Salvatore Meluzzi, maître de la chapelle du Vatican, suivi du catalogue d'un choix de livres appartenant à un amateur. Rome, D. G. Rossi, 1906. 123 p. 8°.

CASE L., *Cleveland, O.* Finding list of French fiction. Cleveland, 1905 [1906]. 22 p. T.

CHICAGO P. L. *Bulletin* no. 74. Accessions, from Feb. 1 to May 1, 1906. 16 p. O.

EAST ST. LOUIS (*Ill.*) F. P. L. Classified catalogue: a complete list of books in the circulating, reference and children's departments. Jan. 1, 1906. East St. Louis, Ill., 1906. 12+216 p. O.

A short-title D. C. classed list, with separate lists of supplementary reading for schools, reference books, and juvenile books. Advertising pages are inserted at frequent intervals and included at front and back. One copy of the catalog is given free to each family holding readers' cards.

JOHN CRERAR L., *Chicago.* Supplement to the list of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston. 2d ed., corrected to November, 1905; ed. by C. W. Andrews; with a bibliography of union lists of serials, comp.

by Aksel G. S. Josephson. Chicago, 1906.
10+220+28 p. O.

The second cumulative supplement to the "List of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston," published by the Chicago Library Club in 1901. Records 8460 serials received in 19 libraries; the original list gave 3540 entries not here reprinted, so that in both lists 12,000 serials are recorded. "One change in method of entry has been made by unanimous consent of the larger libraries. The entry of foreign serials having individual titles under the society has proved so inconvenient that such serials are now entered under the title, in accordance with the rule for American and English publications."

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains an extended selection of letters of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, 1776-1838, printed from the original manuscripts in the Bancroft collection, owned by the library.

The ST. LOUIS (Mo.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains short reading lists on Agriculture and botany, and Stories of the opera.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains a good classed special reading list on Botany.

ERNEST A. SAVAGE, librarian of the Bromley (Eng.) Public Library, has written "A manual of descriptive annotation for library catalogues," which the Library Supply Co., of London, are about to publish. The manual discusses various methods of preparing and publishing guides for the use of readers, and provides a code of rules for analyzing contents of books. Ernest A. Baker, author of the "Guide to best fiction," has contributed a chapter on evaluation and a historical note.

The SEATTLE (Wash.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March has a reference list on "Gardening."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. *Bulletin* no. 58: Accessions to the department library. October - December, 1905. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 64 p. O.

WISCONSIN. *Department of Education*. List of books for township libraries in the state of Wisconsin, 1906 and 1907; prep. by Maud Barnett, state library clerk; issued by C. P. Cary, state superintendent. Madison, 1906. 88+255 p. O.

Prefaced by "Suggestions to teachers" on accessioning, classification, cataloging, care of books, etc., and with an alphabetical list of headings to be used in making a dictionary catalog of the books listed. There are 699 titles in the list, which is classed and annotated and followed by an author and title index.

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The first number of a periodical (frequency of issue not stated), "published as a means of bringing the work of the H. W. Wilson Co. to the attention of libraries" and sent free to librarians. The present number is a subject index or digest of articles in periodicals, books and pamphlets on library work appearing in 1905. Of the 285 entries 127 are of contributions to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and 90 of contributions to *Public Libraries*; the 68 remaining entries refer to the *Library World*, the various library commission bulletins, "A. L. A. tracts," etc. The annotations are frequently so full as to be practically abstracts. Prefaced by an illustrated account of the H. W. Wilson publishing house. A cumulated volume made up of the successive numbers of this publication is promised for the future, which will form "a handy reference book on library science."

McPIKE, Eugene F. A suggestion for an international bibliographic exchange. (*In Science*, April 6, 1906. 23: 547.)

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MUSIC. Universal-handbuch der musikliteratur aller zeiten und völker. Als nachschlagewerk und studienquelle der welt-musik-literatur eingerichtet u. hrsg. von F. Pazdirek. T. 1, Die gesamte, durch musikalienhandlungen noch beziehbare musikliteratur aller völker. bd. 4-6. Wien, Pazdirek, 1906.

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Omits only Hebrew drama, which will follow in a special list. Native Sanscrit, Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Burmese, Hindoo and Bengalese dramas are included, as well as translations and related works.

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REFORMATION. Fisher, G. P. The Reformation. New and rev. ed. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. 20+525 p. 22cm.

A list of works on the Reformation: p. 475-502.

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Vol. 1 was published 45 years ago, and the present volume records the additions made to the collection since that time. Preceding the catalog are an index of shelfmarks of mss., palæographical index, and list of works cited. Then comes the catalog of the 766 mss. of Vedic and non-Vedic literature, an index, and addenda and corrigenda by Dr. Winternitz.

SERIALS. Josephson, Aksel G. S. A bibliography of union lists of serials. 2d ed. (*In John Crerar Library. Supplement to the list of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston.* 2d ed. Chicago, 1906.) 28 p. O.

A revision and extension of the list first printed in the Proceedings of the American Library Association, Atlanta Conference, 1899. Rearranged geographically by countries and cities, with a chronological table and an alphabetical index of cities.

SOCIOLOGY. Bliss, W. D. P. A bibliography of economic and social subjects. (*In Social progress, an international year book.* 1906. p. 265-288.)

SWEDISH LITERATURE. Almquist, J. A. Sveriges bibliografiska litteratur förtecknad. D. 1. Egentlig bibliografi. Häft 2. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt, 1905. 153-320 p.

Notes and Queries

"THE FLOWER GARDEN." — "The flower garden," by Ida D. Bennett (Country home library), N. Y., McClure, Phillips & Co., 1905 (1903), is same as "The flower garden: a handbook of practical garden lore," by Ida D. Bennet, Ill., 1903. On title-page of 1903 edition author's name is spelt with one "t," while on cover two "t's" are used. A. L. A. cards follow title-page. Otherwise editions are identical.

PURD B. WRIGHT.

DISPOSITION OF FOUND ARTICLES. — I should be glad to learn what disposition is made elsewhere of articles of value found in library buildings. We often find jewelry, purses, etc. Of course, in most cases such articles are claimed, but occasionally we are unable to restore such property, even by advertising it in the newspapers. Is it customary to regard such property as belonging to the library after a certain length of time, and, if so, how long? By what method is such property sold for the benefit of the library?

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

"CYCLOPAEDIA OF COMMON THINGS." — We wish to call attention to the fact that Sir George W. Cox's "Little cyclopædia of common things" (published by Sonnenschein and imported by the Macmillan Company) is the same, word for word, except for the omission of whole articles and of the colored plates, as Champlin's "Young folks' cyclopædia of common things." Cox's book was first published in 1882, according to Sonnenschein's "Best books." Champlin's was copyrighted in 1879.

ETHEL J. HEATH,
In Charge of Reference Room, Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

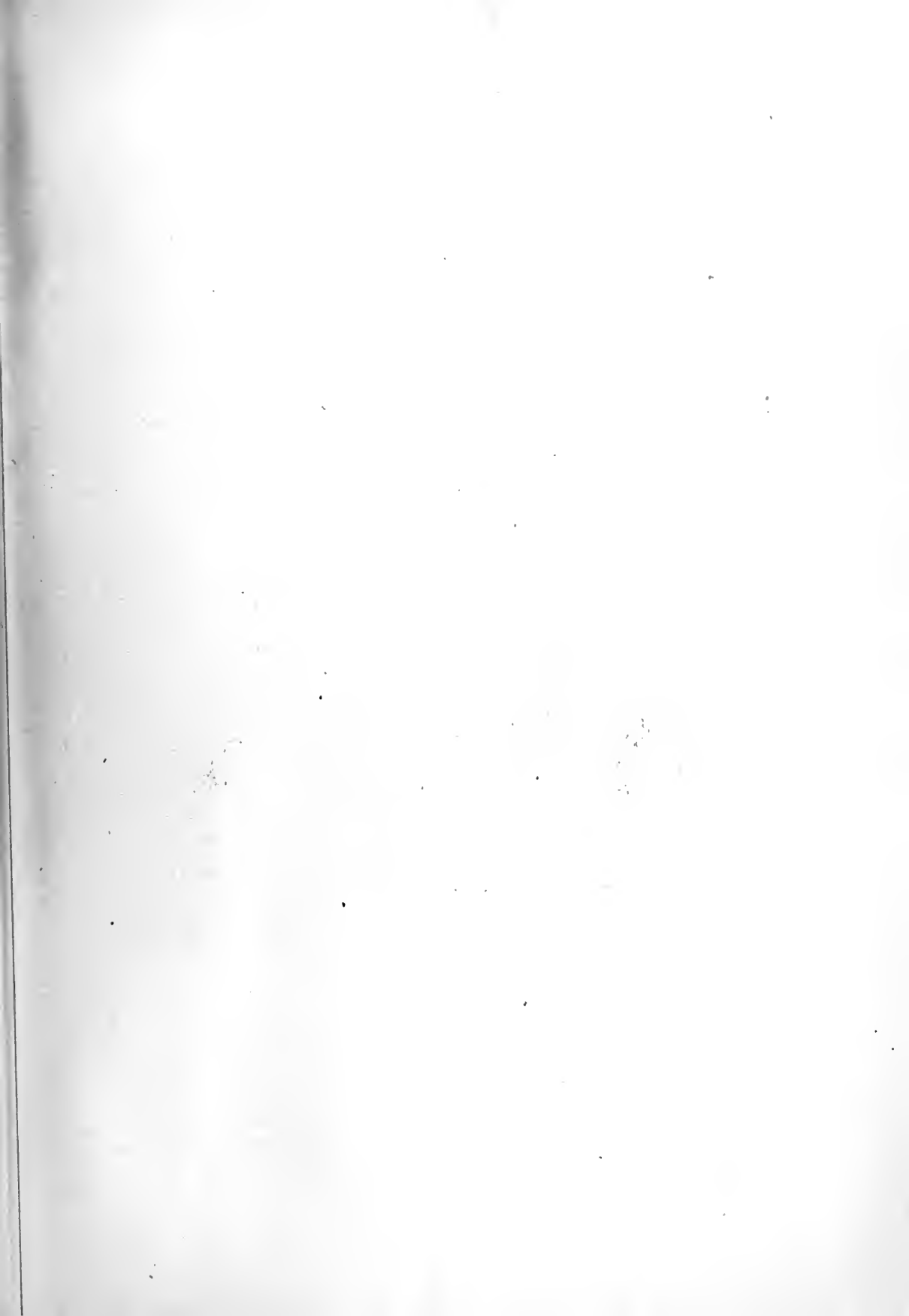
BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING. — Bulletins 22 (April), 23 (March), and 24 (May) have been issued by the A. L. A. committee on book buying. Bulletin 23 is devoted to the proposed clauses regarding importation of books by libraries, approved by the A. L. A. delegates and Executive Board. These clauses, given fully in April L. J., are summarized, and the committee says: "This section is now the official expression of the desires of the American Library Association, having been unanimously approved by the Executive Committee and also, though not unanimously, by the Council. It does not, of course, bind individuals or libraries in any way, or prevent them from taking such action as they may deem proper; but it is only fair to the delegates that no such action be taken without full knowledge of the circumstances under which they thought it best to urge the compromise that has now been approved by the Association." Bulletin 24 gives lists of 36 dealers issuing useful second hand and special catalogs, and 12 "lists of books helpful in purchasing books for small libraries."

VARIATIONS OF TYPE IN INDEXES AND BOOKLISTS. — I desire to protest against the growing custom of using different faces of type in headings or entry words of indexes and booklists. It is very common nowadays to employ full face type for authors' names, small caps for subject headings and lower case for titles. Many go so far as to print the author's name in black face even after the subject, or title. This seems to me particularly objectionable, first because it looks very badly, giving the page a spotted appearance, and, secondly, because it distracts the mind from the order of the entries which are usually alphabetical. In indexes to periodicals the author entries are usually least sought for; hence the black face is wasted on them. Again the great relative prominence of the black face is likely to lead one to think that the entries in caps or lower case between the several black face entries belong to the previous black face entry, instead of being independent entries. In my opinion the proper use of black face type is to catch the eye, and the earlier way of using it, as in the earlier volumes of the "American catalog," is decidedly commendable, and later departures from that usage are decidedly to be condemned.

WILLIS K. STETSON.

"WISCONSIN IN THREE CENTURIES." — The New York Publishing Society (sometime the Century History Company, and the Publishing Society of Wisconsin) has recently issued a work in four volumes entitled "Wisconsin in three centuries." I have not yet seen the publication in its entirety, but am credibly informed that my name appears on the title-page thereof in the capacity of "chairman" of its "board of editors." My sole connection with this history is the fact that I wrote the brief introduction, purely as a matter of friendly courtesy to the author, Mr. Henry Colin Campbell, managing editor of the *Milwaukee Journal*, he having shown me the proof of his first volume, and his monographic work in connection with the Parkman Club publications being well and favorably known to me. This act of courtesy did not make me an "editor" of the work, much less the chairman of any so-called "board of editors" thereof. My several vigorous protests to the publishers against this unwarranted use of my name in the prospectus, proved unavailing; all that appears possible now to do is to request my fellow librarians not to catalog the work under my name. In justice to Mr. Campbell, who, I am glad to be able to say, has in no way been responsible for the peculiar methods of his publishers, the history should be credited to him, although from the subordinate manner in which his name is given on the title-page, this fact is not apparent to the cataloger.

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Madison, Wis.





FRANK PIERCE HILL, PRESIDENT AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1905-1906
CHIEF LIBRARIAN BROOKLYN (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 31

JUNE, 1906

No. 6

THE present number of the JOURNAL is very largely devoted to a consideration of the use now made by libraries of the printed catalog cards issued by the Library of Congress. This is practically a continuation of the similar report made in these columns four years ago, and a comparison of both articles will show how great has been the increase in the libraries using the cards and in the variety of purposes to which they are applied. The articles by Mr. Hicks and Miss Ambrose show also how important a part the L. C. cards (to use the abbreviation now generally adopted) have come to play in library reorganization, and indicate the possibility of using them in reclassification also. The advantages of the cards in appearance and bibliographical correctness are readily stated; the specific economy they effect in general cataloging work is less readily demonstrable, for in analyzing this feature no two libraries are likely to employ the same methods or to base these methods on uniform conditions. It will be observed, for example, that the estimate of greatest saving (that of Princeton University) does not include allowance for the cost of ordering the cards, in time or money; while the statement of the New York Public Library, that for the main union catalog the L. C. cards are more expensive than original work, does not include in the cost of the home-made cards anything but the mechanical cost of copying by typewriter or hand. The report of the Chicago Public Library is one of the most useful, in its indication of practical and common-sense means by which red tape may be eliminated in handling the printed cards, and their use made to conduce to economy of time and money. It is plain, of course, that the keeping of elaborate statistics and analytical studies of the use of these cards as against original work, forms in itself an added item of cataloging expense; such comparative statistics are perhaps necessary at first, but they should be dropped as soon as their purpose has been fairly accomplished and every effort should be made to obtain the greatest possible simplicity of method. There is no question that the reports here given indicate that

the work of the Library of Congress in providing these cards is proving of very great value to libraries throughout the country, and that the usefulness of the cards is bound to increase and become more diversified as time goes on.

AN interesting point in this consideration of the use of printed catalog cards is brought out by Mr. Bishop in his estimate of the space required for card cabinets. His final estimate is that about three card trays are needed for every 1200 volumes, and he points out the necessary conditions of light and floor space required for the convenient use of the card cabinets. Architects have not as yet given much attention to the demands of the catalog, in planning library buildings; but it is apparent that these demands are considerable, and that the growing use of cards means a steadily increasing requirement of storage space. The printed catalog now seems in large measure to have been superseded by the card cabinet; but it is a question whether in time the printed volumes, despite the expense and time involved in their production, may not prove necessary to replace the ever-increasing array of card cabinets. This would be especially the case in the great libraries, though the use of cards would continue of course by such libraries for special purposes and for later accessions to the collection. It is probably a long look ahead to the day when the card catalog will require so much storage space as to become a pressing problem, yet this possibility demands thought in the planning of library buildings.

IN Denmark the organization of a library association some six months ago has been followed by the publication of the first Danish library periodical, which is henceforth to be published quarterly under the editorship of the president of the association. It is interesting to note that the organization of librarians in Denmark was brought about mainly for the purpose of obtaining lower prices for books, and that this has been successfully ac-

complished. Formal agreement has been entered into between the librarians' association and the Danish booksellers' association, granting a discount of not more than 25 per cent. on books purchased by libraries represented in the library association, such purchases to be made through and certified by the office of that association. Other significant points in this agreement are that orders for second-hand books will not be accepted by the library association, whose members agree to encourage as far as possible the purchase of new books, and that membership in the association is restricted to the free popular libraries or school libraries, which form practically a part of the national educational system. The fact that the Danish teachers' association had long sought unsuccessfully to obtain the privileges now granted to the librarians shows that compact organization of the interests directly concerned in any undertaking is the most powerful form of argument. Membership dues in the Danish library association are set at a low uniform rate for personal membership, and for library membership at a sliding rate, graded according to the number of volumes, which would probably in most cases indicate also approximate income. This is an ingenious arrangement, which perhaps conveys a suggestion for other library associations.

AN interesting experiment has been successfully carried out by the New York Library Association in its series of round table meetings, held this spring to replace its usual annual series of library institutes. The round table is practically a library institute reduced and made as personal and individual as possible. In place of the eight institutes previously held, there have been twenty-six of these round table meetings, which have reached nearly 200 libraries and over 300 persons. The small informal meetings brought together as a rule about a dozen persons, though a few ranged in attendance from fifteen to twenty. The sessions were devoted to exposition of technical or general subjects—in each case chosen by the local representatives—and were entirely informal in the presentation of topics and in discussion. Each

institute was in charge of a visitor appointed by the association's committee, and the attendance was largely representative of those connected with small local libraries, who seldom come in touch with organized library work or attend meetings of library associations. All reports speak of the round tables as interesting and spontaneous to an unusual degree, and it is apparent that they have reached more small libraries, probably more effectively, than has ever been done before. The plan was outlined at the last year's meeting of the state association, and its success is likely to ensure its continuance. Somewhat similar has been the experience of the Michigan Library Association in regard to the institutes it has conducted this season. The institute which most resembled a round table meeting in informality of procedure and character of attendance was the one that seemed to be the most effective in reaching the small libraries and imparting enthusiasm and instruction. The results of this year's institute work in both New York and Michigan seem to show the wisdom of following out this modification of the original institute idea.

A HEARING on the copyright bill was given in Washington by the Senate and House committees on patents early in the month, but we are not yet able to give a full report as to the provisions affecting libraries. Mr. Bostwick attended the first hearing, but could not stay until he had opportunity to be heard, so that Col. Stephen H. Olin stated on his behalf the official position of the American Library Association. Mr. W. P. Cutter made a lucid and trenchant statement of the position of the libraries opposing any restrictions on library importation, handing to the committee a list of the libraries and library associations which he was authorized to represent. He urged that the present copyright provisions should be maintained in the new bill, or that section 30 (E, 3), after the first use of the phrase "United States" should be dropped; that is, that the privilege of importing American books should not be made an exception to the permission to import. We shall endeavor in the next issue to give a full statement of Mr. Cutter's argument.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION AND ITS PRINTED CATALOG CARDS

By FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Librarian, U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.*

THE recent experience of the Library of the U. S. Naval War College in the classification of its collection is probably unique. It is therefore dangerous to draw general conclusions from it; but with a consciousness of this danger, it may not be futile to chronicle briefly the chief points in this experience.

The collection of books in the Library of the Naval War College has been accumulating since the founding of the institution in 1885. It had never been properly housed until its removal in July, 1905, to the new library building erected as an annex to the main building of the War College. The collection consists of less than 10,000 volumes. This number represents a rather large special collection, made up mostly of works on international law, military and naval subjects, and books of geography and travel. Until July of last year the care of these books had devolved upon naval officers connected with the War College, who had little time or training to devote to such a task. The selection of books purchased had been carefully made, but their care from the librarian's point of view had been neglected. The card catalog, roughly made by many hands, had outlived its usefulness. The classification was of the fixed location order, and with the removal of the books to new quarters lost all the value that it had ever possessed. The books must be entirely recataloged and classified. How this work could be done with a limited force, while carrying on the current work of the library and the general work of reorganization, was a distressing problem. It is, however, in a fair way to be solved by making use of aids obtainable from the Library of Congress.

First of all, this library was made a depository for a "partial depository set" of the printed catalog cards issued by the Library of Congress. This set contains all cards that have been printed representing books in the Library of Congress in the classes which are valuable to the Naval War College. It is kept up to date by checking up the proof-sheets sent out by the Library of Congress, which are then returned to Washington and the

cards received in exchange. This set will serve as a permanent reference bibliography; but at the present time is principally useful in ordering printed cards by serial numbers for use in the process of recataloging. Of course the "partial depository set" in this case serves a purpose identical with that of the "travelling catalogs" obtainable from the Library of Congress, from which to order cards. When the cards have been received subject headings are typewritten at their heads preparatory to filing them in the card trays.

The process thus far outlined has of course been duplicated in the experience of many libraries. But the next step is, I am informed by the Library of Congress, a new one.

The question that presented itself was something like the following: Given a library of 10,000 volumes without catalog or scientific classification. Supply the catalog by means of the printed cards of the Library of Congress. Would it not then be wise to adopt the classification indicated by the notation at the bottom of the Library of Congress cards?

The arguments in favor of the scheme were that the classification of the books might be hastened, in most cases the work being reduced to the mechanical process of labelling and marking the books, and writing the call-numbers at the top of the cards. The work of recataloging and reclassifying the Library of Congress had already advanced so far that it would be possible to obtain cards with class marks for a majority of the books in the library of the Naval War College. The scheme of card distribution also having passed beyond the experimental stage, the classification of books according to the notation indicated on the cards might be considered permanently possible for a large proportion of new books likely to be received. The objections to adopting the scheme were (1) that the complete classification is not available in printed form, so that the use of the notation indicated on the cards savors of slavishness; (2) some of the cards that were issued when the distribution of cards was commenced do not contain the class marks, and there is no complete

printed scheme from which to supply them; (3) there is yet no index such as that contained in the Dewey system.

The relative merits of the system itself as compared with older well-known classifications, of course, had to be considered. In this particular case the point was of special importance because the Library of the Naval War College is technical in character. It was found that no printed scheme available fully met the needs of this library, so that the use of any of them necessitated the dangerous work of "adaptation." The conclusion was reached that for this library the merits of the system itself as compared with Dewey or Cutter need not be made the basis of choice.

It was therefore decided to appeal to the Library of Congress for information concerning the practicability of using its classification, and if the objections mentioned could be met, to adopt it for this library. The information received was to the effect that there seemed to be no reason why, in a government library special in character, and likely to be in intimate relations with the Library of Congress, the use of the scheme was not practicable; that the scheme of classification was likely to be as full as other schemes, certainly in the subjects with which the Naval War College is concerned; that ultimately and when complete, the scheme would appear in printed form, with an index; that in the meantime it would continue to be printed section by section; and that for those unprinted sections with which it was necessary immediately to deal, arrangements could be made to obtain typewritten copies. A detail that was to be observed in adopting the system was that the Cutter-Sanborn author tables were used instead of the Cutter three-figure tables in assigning author marks, the latter tables not having been completed when the classification was commenced. It was learned, however, that no library had thus far adopted the Library of Congress classification in connection with the printed cards, though it was being used to some extent by the U. S. Army War College Library, the Library of the U. S. Engineer School of Application (Washington Barracks), the U. S. War Department Library, and the Virginia State Library.

Finally it was decided to adopt the system as a whole on the ground that the advantages

to be derived in a government library where the number of assistants was limited, and where a close connection with the Library of Congress would be maintained, would outweigh any present disadvantages that might exist.

Thus far there has been no cause to doubt the wisdom of that decision. Whether the small public library, general in scope, would be justified in adopting the system at the present time may be open to question. When the completed classification, indexed, has been printed, I believe there can be no doubt about the practicability of its use by new libraries which purchase the Library of Congress cards, or by such libraries as are being recataloged and classified. As in the use of the printed cards themselves, there is a saving of both time and money, with an increase in the quality and quantity of actual results, so in the use of the classification there is a corresponding economy with a result equally as good as that obtained from other systems. The scheme has been sufficiently tested in the Library of Congress to substantiate this statement.

Furthermore, the experience of the Library of the Naval War College seems to demonstrate that, whether designedly or not, as a matter of fact, the principle of supply and demand operates, both where cards and classification are concerned. The national library being in a period of wonderful growth, and coming in touch through its Card Distribution Section with hundreds of libraries, it is natural that an attempt should be made to satisfy the special needs of the various classes of libraries which use the printed cards. The scope of the stock of cards available, both in actual number and in classes of books represented, becomes constantly more extended. At the same time the classification becomes more expanded in its various classes and more thoroughly tested. Eventually scarcely any library, either special or general in character, will be unable to obtain from the Library of Congress printed catalog cards containing class marks for a majority of its books. When the card supply for a particular library has been exhausted, the printed scheme of classification will offer the same opportunities to the local classifier that any other system can offer. In addition, he will have a large proportion of his library already classified as a guide for a further application of the system.

THE USE OF PRINTED CARDS IN THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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INTRODUCTION.—The Northwestern University was chartered in 1851 and opened to students in 1855. The first expenditure for books for a library was authorized in June, 1856. For many years some professor was appointed librarian. Then a library staff was gradually developed, but the staff has at no time been sufficiently large to cope advantageously with the current work and with the accumulated needs of years. But increasing use and size made at least an attempt at the ultimate organization of the library imperative. Some relief by the use of printed cards seemed a hopeful possibility. January 1, 1904, the purchase of Library of Congress printed cards for books currently ordered was begun, and a study was made concerning the use of these cards in the classification and better cataloging of the library. The cards printed by the American Library Association for certain sets had been taken for some time.

CONDITIONS.—The library was not uncataloged. The first card catalog was probably the one made in Germany in 1870 for the valuable collection purchased in Germany in that year, and since known as the Greenleaf library. That catalog was on cards of twice the area of the 33-size card. The second catalog was on 32-size cards. It came to be known as the "old catalog," after the new catalog on 33-size cards was begun in July, 1898. United States publications were checked up in the printed "Checklist," supplemented by brief entries on slips. For lack of time to carry out full cataloging, state and city publications were listed on slips, as were also other special classes of publications. There was an accession catalog for nearly all the books outside of the Greenleaf collection, but no shelf list.

The problem was the unification of all these catalogs, the replacing of the defective work of early years by proper bibliographical cataloging, and the creation of the permanent classification and shelf list hitherto non-existent. The possible application of printed cards was

twofold, to the cataloging of current accessions and to recataloging.

CURRENT CATALOGING.—After correspondence with the Library of Congress, it was decided to order cards for current accessions by sending a carbon copy of each order letter. These carbons were returned with the cards, and bore checkmarks showing why cards had not been furnished for certain titles. In the case of titles for which cards might be printed later, 33-size slips were returned to be filed in the waiting list. Cards for books received by gift were ordered by author and title on manila slips.

A study of the returned carbons (there is no record of results from the orders on slips) shows the following facts for the years 1904 and 1905:

During 1904 cards were ordered for 727 titles, and were received on the first order for 44 per cent. of them; cards were received for 29 per cent. of the foreign titles and for 59 per cent. of the American titles. In 1905 cards were ordered for 1126 titles, and were received on the first order for 48 per cent. of them; cards were received for 42 per cent. of the foreign titles and for 51 per cent. of the American titles.

The summary of the report on cards not received on the first order by carbon copy is as follows:

	1904	1905
Book announced.....	3	...
Copyrighted books, cards sent without further order.....	4	5
Books likely to be copyrighted.....	13	25
Books for which there is no definite prospect of having cards within 30 weeks...	199	210
Foreign books ordered on the continent...	8	...
Books ordered in London.....	6	...
Books ordered in New York.....	1	1
Books for which cards are temporarily out of print, cards sent without further order.....	18	10
Current non-copyrighted books, already purchased, cards sent without further order.....	7	5
Books recommended for purchase.....	15	14

Titles for which the Library of Congress has not furnished cards, if within the scope of the John Crerar Library, are looked up in its catalog (deposited in this library), the serial

number is written on the order slip, with "J" prefixed, and on receipt of the books the exact number of cards needed is ordered at a cost of one cent each.

Books are not withheld from circulation awaiting cards, but are represented temporarily by a slip, usually the order slip, in the list of uncataloged books.

The formula adopted for all orders of Library of Congress cards was " $3 + s_3$," since changed to " $3 + sa_3$." The "3" indicates one card each for author entry, for official catalog, for shelf list; " sa_3 " means that, if the Library of Congress has assigned subject headings, cards sufficient to make these entries are to be sent, and also cards for added entries; but if the Library of Congress has not assigned subject headings, then three cards for subject entries are to be sent.

RECATALOGING.—The complexity of the recataloging problem has already been hinted at. An additional element of difficulty was found in the fact that during a year of great pressure on the one cataloger author entries only had been made for a large number of books. After some correspondence with the Library of Congress, it was decided to ask for the travelling catalog of all the cards printed up to that date, April, 1904. Stiff manila slips, size 33, were used for ordering cards. "North-western University" was stamped in the lower left-hand corner of each slip, and the cards were ordered by serial number, one number only on a slip. When all the slips had been written, they were arranged in the order of serial numbers, and sent to Washington.

The following routine for checking was adopted and successfully used.

Form of order:

1 — F — 146/7

If a special number of cards is needed, write that number after the serial number, as above, otherwise the regular formula, " $3 + s_3$," is understood.

New catalog.—Look up every author card in the Library of Congress catalog. Look on the back of our card to see whether the work

has been completely cataloged. If it has been, two cards are needed, one for the official catalog, one for the shelf list. Form of order will be: "1 — F — 146/2." If no subject entries have been made, get regular number and discard written author card when the printed author card is received. If the number of extra cards needed can be estimated from the contents given on the Library of Congress card without consulting the book, order them; otherwise order extra cards if found to be needed when the book is in hand for cataloging. If a Library of Congress card is found, write the serial number on a slip in ink and on the back of the author card in pencil. If any unusual entry, corporate and the like, is not found under our heading, look for it under other possible headings. If a Library of Congress card is not found, turn card up on end. When drawer is finished, look up turned cards in the John Crerar catalog. If found there, write number on the back of the author card in pencil with "J" prefixed: "J2378." Ordering John Crerar cards will be left until the book is reached in classification and recataloging and the number needed can be determined.

Reference books.—Go through Library of Congress catalog with alphabetical list of reference books permanently shelved in reading room. Get two extra cards. Write the numbers on white slips, add to the order on the manila slip after the slips are arranged in serial numbers.

Old catalog.—Same routine as for the new catalog with the following exceptions: The regular number is to be ordered for all found. Write the serial number on the front of the card in the lower right-hand corner.

Greenleaf.—Same routine as for the new catalog with the following exceptions: The regular number is to be ordered for all found. Write the serial number on the front of the card in the lower right-hand corner. Turn up only those cards likely to be found in the John Crerar catalog.

Slip lists, and United States checklist.—Same routine as for the old catalog.

Notes.—Make author and title order for any bibliography not found in the Library of Congress catalog.

The result of this checking was that in June, 1904, Library of Congress cards were ordered for 4155 titles, and that John Crerar cards were found to be available for 2727 titles in addition.

CLASSIFICATION.—The Dewey Decimal classification is used, and all choices of alternatives offered have been made with reference to the needs of college instruction and use; for example, the life and works of a public man are classified in the period of history in which he lived. Classification was begun in history, a class where many printed cards had been obtained, and it has been continued in English literature; and economics will be the next class undertaken. As a rule, in recataloging precedence has been given to books for which there were printed cards. To facilitate the shelf arrangement of books classified but not recataloged, such books have been labelled with the class number and the initial of the author's name.

RESULTS.—In considering the work accomplished in 1904 and 1905, it should be remembered that all the preliminary work and checking were done in 1904. One cataloger has given full time to the work and a second person less than one-third time. Alphabetering, labelling and some writing of call numbers have been done by other assistants, and the classification has been done by the writer. The average per year for one cataloger during three and a half working years when no printed cards were used was: titles, 1913; volumes, 4185; cards, 6676. There are some variations in the number of months of actual work in these years and in 1904 and 1905. Further, many cards were written during 1904 and 1905 if printed ones could not be obtained. Therefore, the comparison of these results with those obtained with printed cards is not absolute. Still, considering only the number of cards added to the catalog (including the shelf list), the work of one cataloger giving all her time for the two working years, and using printed cards when they could be obtained, is equal to the work of one cataloger for three years before Library of Congress cards were intro-

duced; and the part time work of the second cataloger during the two years is equal to the whole time of one cataloger for 1.2 years.

The cataloging work of 1904 and 1905 may be summarized as follows:

	Titles.	Volumes.	Cards
Recataloging	3,190	5,828	14,553
Current cataloging	2,392	4,766	8,765
Totals	5,582	10,594	23,318
Shelf list			5,520
Total number of cards			28,838

The totals for recataloging would have been much larger if the amount of the new work since September, 1905, had not been extraordinary. Many of the printed cards obtained in May, 1904, are still filed in the order of their serial numbers waiting until there shall be time to recatalog the books they represent.

The total expenditure for printed cards in 1904 and 1905 was:

Library of Congress	\$295.01
John Crerar Library	29.25
American Library Association	38.95
Transportation on Library of Congress travelling catalog	24.52
Total	\$387.73

The remnant of the old catalog on 32-size cards has been combined with the catalog on 33-size cards. It was discovered that the 33-size card would cover the writing on nearly all the large cards for the Greenleaf collection, and these have been cut down to the 33-size and punched and combined with the general card catalog. Thus two troublesome extra alphabets have been disposed of. It is anticipated that in the course of the recataloging, these old cards (they are chiefly author cards) will be replaced, and that subject and other needed entries will then be made for the books they represent.

The use of printed cards on a large scale is no longer an experiment in this library. It has made possible great advance toward the much-needed unification of the library. The enthusiasm and accuracy of the two catalogers, Miss Adaline Maitland Baker and Miss Olinia May Mattison, have contributed largely to the present progress.

THE PRINTED CATALOG CARDS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: FURTHER COMPARISONS OF USE

In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June, 1902 (27: 314-318) there was given a report, based on statements received from 20 libraries of varying size and character, on "The printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress: comparisons of use." The cards had then been available for about six months, and the statements made covered both the use made of the cards and criticisms or suggestions regarding their issue and form. It was pointed out that the system had not been in operation long enough to pass judgment upon its practical advantages in economy of time or of money, but the general opinion of subscribers to the cards was strongly favorable.

It is believed that a further report and analysis of the use made by libraries of these printed cards should be useful. The system has now been in steady operation for over four years, and there has been time to gauge fairly its advantages and compare results of use—particularly with a view to determining what actual saving the cards effect in time or money. That the enterprise has grown steadily in favor is shown by the fact that there are at the present time 740 subscribers to the cards, classified as follows: public libraries of over 100,000 v., 23; public libraries from 25,000 to 100,000 v., 74; public libraries from 10,000 to 25,000 v., 100; public libraries of less than 10,000 v., 231; university libraries, 29; college libraries, 75; high and normal school libraries, 43; libraries of U. S. departments, 32; individuals and firms, 61; miscellaneous libraries, 72. At present the sales of cards average about \$50 per day. Further consideration of the use of the cards is now given in a series of brief statements from libraries of different sizes and character, most of which contributed to the former report, based upon their actual experience with the L. C. cards. These statements are intended to answer as compactly as may be the following questions: 1, Extent and character of use made by library of L. C. cards; 2, Elements of cost (a) in money, (b) in time; 3, What saving do they effect (a) in money, (b) in time—e.g., do they save the salary of one assistant or more? Do they save

salary by permitting an assistant to do other work also, who would otherwise be restricted entirely to cataloging? 4, Can any actual economies be cited as result of their use? 5, What criticisms are to be made regarding issue, form or other details of these cards? 6, Give brief statement of conclusions regarding the card distribution service.

Reports have been received from 23 libraries, ranging from the large university and reference libraries to the public libraries of different cities, such as New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Hartford, Medford and Salem, and including a few libraries of smaller institutions. While on details opinion is somewhat divided, there is practically unanimous approval of the card distribution work as a service of great value to libraries and of increasing usefulness. On the question of actual economy resulting from the use of the cards the reports vary in degree, but on the whole indicate that their use permits a reduction in cataloging expenses, often slight, but frequently significant.

Columbia University reports that during 1905, 3527 L. C. cards, for English and American books only, were bought at a cost of \$42.35. Dr. Canfield says: "We do not find that, ordering as we do, the use of these cards is any direct saving to us, either in money or in time. But we continue to order because for at least no more than it would cost us to get out the cards here, we get these well printed, accurate and authoritative cards. The gain is in the quality of the card, perhaps, as against those we make ourselves; but I do not think there is any direct saving. We object somewhat to the form of entry for double author, which we think ought to be a double entry rather than a single one; and it seems to us that for the size symbol either the usual letter or inches, or both, should be used with the centimeter indication."

Harvard University Library (Mr. Currier):

Of the 40,678 cards filed in our public card catalog during the year beginning Oct. 1, 1904, 23,211 were written cards, 7981 were L. C. cards, 6026 were printed for us at the college printing office, and 3460 were A. L. A. cards. The percentages are 57.1, 19.6, 14.8 and 8.5 respectively. These cards correspond to a total of 15,231 titles, of which 2650, or 17.4 per cent., were L. C. titles.

The total cost of L. C. cards for the year

was \$88.31, making an average cost of 3 1-3 cents per title. To the actual money cost must be added the expense of ordering, keeping track of orders, cutting the cards down to 32 size, repunching, ruling the subject cards, writing the subject headings and correcting the entries to conform with our cards. As to the last item, we correct the L. C. heading usually only in cases where it is out of the question to attempt to bring our catalog into uniformity with L. C. practice. Slight variations in heading are allowed to go unchanged where they will lead to no confusion in the catalog.

It would be difficult without making somewhat extensive experiments to estimate the actual saving due to using L. C. cards. It varies greatly according to the character of the book under consideration. For current English and American books there is probably a saving over our written card work, though it cannot be very large. The time saved in looking up full names and in revision of work is largely offset by the machinery of ordering and preparing cards for the catalog. In the case of difficult cataloging, as, for instance, the series of Huntington facsimile reprints, the saving could easily mount up to 50 cents or more for some titles, though the average would probably be below this. In the case of our printed work there is of course an appreciable saving in cost of composition, proofreading and presswork—the first and third together amounting to from 15 cents to 25 cents per title.

One advantage derived from the introduction of L. C. work is the possibility of getting into the public catalog a large number of titles, which, with our present insufficient staff, would otherwise be recorded in the official catalog only. Thus we have cataloged this year many older works relating to South America. These titles we have been able to order from L. C. with certainty by using a file of L. C. titles made by cutting up the L. C. proof sheets and arranging them in one alphabetic catalog. This catalog occupies very much less space than a complete set of the L. C. cards (at present 45 trays half or two-thirds full). It is proving itself an indispensable bibliographical tool.

The form of the cards we find satisfactory for our purposes. The fulness of bibliographic detail is very useful for our file of L. C. titles, though sometimes more lengthy than we deem necessary for our public catalog.

We consider the card distribution service excellent. From Oct. 1, 1902 to Mar. 31, 1906, 9452 titles were ordered, about 60 per cent. by serial number. Of the total ordered, 8705, or about 92 per cent., were received. This would probably be increased a trifle by considering the orders out at the beginning and end of the period mentioned. Those ordered and not re-

ceived include titles not falling in scope of stock and titles for which we did not care to delay the cataloging. Cards ordered by number come almost invariably within five days. Frequently the cards come before the book is ready for circulation; but whenever the book is ready for circulation before the cards come it is not withheld, but a memorandum is kept containing the information necessary for preparing the cards for the catalog. In cases where L. C. cannot furnish cards immediately and is instructed by us to hold our order until they can do so, we insert a colored temporary author card in the public catalog to remain until the permanent card is filed.

In the case of all titles which we know have been cataloged by L. C., and of titles of current American and English books well within the scope of stock, we find the service extremely satisfactory. Foreign titles which we do not certainly know to be in the Library of Congress we usually catalog for ourselves unless we are willing to wait as much as three or four months for the cards.

Princeton University Library (Mr. Bishop):

Since December, 1902, the library of Princeton University has been using the Library of Congress printed cards as far as possible for cataloging current accessions. The percentage of use has grown steadily with the recataloging of the Library of Congress until now it reaches 33 1-3 per cent. of our current work, and will doubtless continue to increase. We have not substituted printed cards for old manuscript cards already in our catalog save in a very few instances. As a depository for the complete file of the Library of Congress cards we make very great use of them as a source of bibliographical information. Indeed, this aspect of their use we consider of extreme importance, particularly in our cataloging work, in which we seldom seek further for a form of entry than the one adopted by the Library of Congress.

In 1903 we made a series of experiments to determine the relative cost, to us, in time and money of manuscript cards and of printed cards from Washington. Our final result was that on ordinary books our net saving by the use of Library of Congress cards was 10 cents per title, and on books of more than average difficulty in cataloging decidedly more than that sum. The estimates included every element of cost which we could compute, and did not neglect the time spent in ordering the printed cards. At present the greater familiarity of the staff with the use of printed cards leads us to think that our minimum saving is at least 12½ cents per title.

We also made an experiment in the analysis of three works of some intricacy and length, the results of which are given below. These are in general so nearly those of our average work that they may be of value as showing the saving in the various processes:

Comparison of time cost.			Comparison of money cost.		
Processes	Ms. cards	L. C. cards.	Processes	Ms. cards.	L. C. cards.
Cataloging.....	13 hrs. 50'	6 hrs. 30'	Cataloging.....	\$4.05	\$2.04
Revision of cataloging..	1 hr. 07'	.. 37'	Revision of cataloging..	.75	.49
Copying.....	17 hrs.	4 hrs. 35'	Copying.....	2.07	.65
Revision of copying.....	1 hr. 45'	.. 21'	Revision of copying.....	.83	.33
			Cost of cards....	.39	1.33
Totals....	33 hrs. 42'	12 hrs. 03'		\$8.09	\$4.84

* Saving:—Time, 21 hrs. 39'; money, \$3.23.

* No account has been taken of time or money cost of ordering the printed cards.

The saving over a manuscript or a type-written card is very considerable, as is shown above. The saving over the cost of cards printed by ourselves, of which we make a few, is much greater—thirteen cents (\$.13) per title. It is thus seen that we save at least \$.125 on each title where we write slips and duplicate them by hand, by \$.255 per title where we write slips and duplicate them by printing. A stronger plea for a central cataloging bureau could hardly be made. Could we buy all our cards from such a bureau, we could free nearly half our cataloging force for other work.

We have no serious criticism to offer regarding the issue or form of the cards. The chief difficulty, if it may be called such, which we find is an occasional inconsistency between earlier and later forms of entry for the same author.

The card distribution service is in general excellent. We note occasional clerical errors in filling our orders, rather more frequent of late than formerly. Orders for "series" and "standing orders" are not filled as satisfactorily as the ordinary orders by serial number.

Wesleyan University (Mr. James):

During 1905 the Library of Wesleyan University ordered 2766 L. C. cards for 618 titles, and received 2540 cards for 556 titles, an average of a little more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ cards to a title. Cards for 158 titles, one-fourth of the whole number, were ordered by serial numbers. Of the whole number ordered 90 per cent. were received. The high average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cards to a title is due to the number of uses to which we put the cards. In addition to the ordinary author, title and subject entries we use them in the shelf list, for series entries, and extensively for author and subject analyticals.

Some time since we had a full set of the galley slips issued by the Library of Congress cut to make cards of standard size, and the galley slips currently received are treated in the same manner. These cards are arranged alphabetically by authors, and this catalog is regularly consulted to determine whether the

Library of Congress can supply cards. This accounts for the large number of titles ordered by serial numbers.

The Library of Congress has promised to send us a set of the 55,000 cards printed before the galley slips were issued. When these cards have been received and arranged we intend to replace the large cards used in our catalog prior to 1899 by cards of standard size, using so far as possible L. C. cards.

The cost per title for printed cards is $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for the cards we use in cataloging $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents. It seems hardly fair to add cost of galley slips and of cutting and arranging the cards made from the galley slips, but if this is done, and we estimate the value of the time spent in ordering cards, the cost of cards per title, at our present rate of ordering, must be about 10 cents a title. I think this estimate is too high, as it allows nothing for the future usefulness of a complete set of L. C. cards, a bibliographical tool of great value. Any increase in the size of our orders would result in a decrease in the cost per title.

In a library with a small staff, where a few persons do many things, it is difficult to determine the cost of ordering printed cards, but it is impossible under the same circumstances even to guess at the saving in their use. There is no saving in money in our use of them, but there is a saving in time, because more books can be cataloged in a year. It would not have been possible for us to have cataloged 2600 volumes in 1905 but for the time saved by the use of L. C. cards for 556 titles.

We have no criticism of the L. C. cards save what is favorable. The cards have improved greatly in the past four years in the apparent quality of the stock and in general appearance. There is improvement also in the uniformity of the output. The type at present in use for the heading, the body of the card and the notes are sufficiently distinguished from one another, are perfectly legible, and are a pleasure to the eye. Much to be commended is the relegation to the bottom of the card, and almost to invisibility, of entries which concern only the Library of Congress and the Copyright Office.

Our experience in the use of the cards has been entirely satisfactory. Orders are filled in three or four days and very few errors occur. We are inclined to use the printed cards more freely than we do the written ones. Any tendency to swell unduly the size of the catalog is more than corrected by the fact that a single printed card often contains matter which would require two written cards. In the cataloging of a large collection of books or in the recataloging of a library the L. C. cards will prove invaluable. In our own case we could not contemplate without dismay the recataloging which we now face with calmness. It is a source of keen satisfaction to order all the cards one needs for such sets as the "Quellen und forschungen zur sprach-

und kultur-geschichte der germanischen völker," or the "English garner."

In a word, the card distribution service, because of the legibility, attractiveness and cheapness of its cards, the fulness of the entries, and the promptness of its service, merits and should receive the hearty support of American libraries. The service is now on a self-supporting basis, but at a small increase in expense it could serve many more libraries, and increased patronage might lead to a cheapening of the cards.

John Crerar Library (Mr. Andrews):

The John Crerar Library makes as much use as possible of the L. C. cards. It sends to the Library of Congress a copy of its order sheets and asks for 21 copies of every title, excepting only those for serials and the few English books of which the Library of Congress has American editions. Besides this, it has filed standing orders for all titles of works in series taken by both libraries, and has given special orders for a considerable number of titles of older works obtained either by auction, by purchase *en bloc*, or received as gifts.

The total number of titles received in 1905 were 3311, and 2700 were placed in our public catalogs. The number of titles not used by the library is less than six per cent. of those received and paid for. The cost, therefore, is for 21 copies of 1000 titles \$110 plus six per cent. for the cards found to be useless — \$6.60, and say \$3.40 for postage and stationery—or a total of \$120. The printing of the same number of titles would cost us \$217.50 per M. titles for 25 copies each, or \$207.50 for 21 copies. The money economy, therefore, is \$87.50 per M., or about \$250 per year.

Considerably more important than this, however, is the economy in the work of preparing the titles for the printer, revision and proofreading. This we have calculated to be \$170 per M. titles, leaving a total saving of \$250 per M., or about \$800 per year. It is about one-third of the total expense of preparing the books thus cataloged for the shelves, or over 10 per cent. of cataloging all our accessions. This economy is by no means inconsiderable, and would in itself justify our use of the Library of Congress cards. The gain in our output, however, is a greater advantage, for it would be almost impossible, without a very expensive increase in the staff or considerable modifications of our methods, to put the same number of titles in our catalog.

In almost all matters of issue, form, and other details of the work these cards give entire satisfaction, and the few points on which our opinions differ do not affect the great majority of the titles. We are so desirous of having our own practice conform as far as possible with that of the Library of Congress that we greatly regret the unexpected delay in definitely formulating the cataloging rules of that library.

The most important changes that would increase the usefulness of the cards to this library are: the omission of contents notes from the temporary cards for works in course of publication; the giving to each edition of a work a separate card; the statement on cards for incomplete sets of what constitutes a complete set; and the capitalization of titles in foreign languages according to the generally accepted usage of the languages.

New York State Library (Mr. Biscoe):

Use. The library receives the proof sheets and has also a complete depository set of the L. C. cards. These are both utilized in ordering cards for the regular catalog. The proof sheets as received are looked over and any titles of books waiting to be cataloged are ordered at once. All new books which fall within the scope of the L. C. cards are compared with the depository catalog and cards ordered for such as are found. The proof sheets are also used as a basis for the selection of books to be bought.

The L. C. cards are used for all books for which they can be obtained and also where slight changes can adapt them to our copies; e.g., a change from the English to American imprint, special edition to the ordinary edition, mere change of date, etc. Six copies of all titles are ordered to meet the ordinary requirements of cataloging, and in special cases extra copies, sometimes even 15 or 20 of a single title. Extra sets are also ordered by the sociology librarian for special alphabetic and classed catalogs of legislative subjects kept in that section.

Cost. We have during the past four years received cards as follows:

Year.	No. titles.	Total cost.	Av. cost.
1901-2	891	\$ 46.61	5.2c.
1903	2,459	120.48	4.8
1904	4,054	202.34	4.9
1905	3,347	157.60	4.7
Total.....	10,751	\$527.03	4.9c.

As to the cost to the library of cataloging these books, we have kept no exact statistics. The task of recording the time where the work is divided among a number of assistants is too great to pay for the comparatively small value of the result. We know that it takes less time than it would to write out each card and that the only extra time required is spent as follows: in ordering and checking up the cards as received, which costs perhaps \$200-\$300 a year; in altering the cards to correspond to our form of cataloging, mainly confined to the author headings; and in making such changes in imprint as are necessary to agree with our copies.

Saving. We gain the full and accurate title in place of the shorter written title in which mistakes are liable to be made each time it is

copied. With the ability to obtain extra cards at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a title we often make additional entries in the catalog which we should not have made if we had been obliged to write the cards. We also find it a convenience in consulting the catalog to have full information on every card representing a title, thus being saved the trouble of referring back to the main entry, as with the written cards.

Criticisms. We have no criticism to make of the issue or distribution of the cards. As to form, the great end is accomplished when full information is given, the spacing on the card or the order of imprint being of comparatively little importance. The great difficulty is with the author headings, which determine the place of the card in the catalog, and this difficulty can never be solved till libraries agree on some rules, and those the right rules. Our practice in regard to government headings differs from the L. C. use. The order of entry on the card should be that which is to be followed in the arrangement, so that a comparatively inexperienced person can file the cards away and the wholly inexperienced reader may not be confused any more than is necessary in his use of the catalog. The full personal names are satisfactory to us and seem to be necessary for the large libraries, and the small libraries can draw a pen through the part they do not wish to use.

New York Public Library (Mr. Bostwick):

We formerly ordered L. C. cards from galley proofs, checking these up with the current book orders. The result was that we missed many cards for books published previous to 1902, the date when we began subscribing for the proofs. For the last three months we have been sending orders on separate slips to the Library of Congress for all titles as the books are ordered, whether they are old or new publications; and we find that in this way we get cards for about twice as many titles as before, although we receive less than half the number asked for, many of the cards not being printed until after the receipt of our orders. If we were willing to wait until the printing of the L. C. cards, as we used to do under the old plan, we should probably get more than two-thirds of our cards in this way. The reason why we do not thus wait is that there is a great objection on the part of the librarians in charge of our branch libraries to leaving the branch catalogs imperfect for such a considerable length of time. We order no cards for use as title cards. L. C. cards are also used when revising old catalogs, making analytics, etc., in which case we get cards for about three-quarters of the titles ordered from the Library of Congress. When a new branch is to be opened a special order is sent for L. C. cards, although we keep some in stock that we know we shall need. The catalogs of the branches hitherto opened have contained on opening about one-third or one-quarter of L. C. cards. This is because the

cards were ordered in the old way. In cases of future openings we shall order them in the new way and shall then expect the new catalogs to contain fully three-quarters of L. C. cards. Our order for cards for these various purposes during the year ending July 1, 1905, amounted to 45,275 cards. Our current orders of duplicate cards are sometimes large, amounting in some cases to more than 100 cards at a time for one title.

In addition to the price of cards, say \$700 a year, the ordering takes about half the time of one assistant in the cataloging department, costing about \$23 a month. To this must be added the time necessary to write in numbers, headings, etc., which except for the union catalog is done at the branches. It is impossible to estimate this time and its value, as the work is done at odd moments in the intervals of routine branch work. If this work were transferred to the central cataloging department, no branch library would be willing to give up an assistant, so that we may say that it practically costs nothing.

Our chief cataloger figures that the type-written cards cost us about 0.9 cent apiece, and the hand-written cards about 1.7 cents, while L. C. cards cost about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents each on an average. These are prices for the union catalog, not for branch catalogs, since work done at the branches cannot be estimated as noted above. It is very much less, however, in the case of the L. C. cards than of the others. The prices also do not include cost of administration, supervision, and classification, but represent merely the mechanical making of the card. The classification of L. C. cards does not aid us.

Our chief complaint is that the L. C. cards are often not issued until too late to be of practical service in catalogs such as ours. As above noted, we often cannot and do not wait for them; but the cards that we do receive come to us usually before the corresponding book, so that there is no delay in cataloging. In regard to the form, our chief cataloger regards the repetition of the author's name in the title as unnecessary, and objects to the regular omission of the joint author's name in the author line. Otherwise we have no complaints to make.

On the whole we are very much pleased with the L. C. cards, and would not give them up on any account. The cost for union cards is greater than when the cards are written, as shown above, but where duplicates are ordered for the branches the cost of ordering, per card, becomes small, and the excess in total cost must be very little; or possibly there may be a saving, especially if we take into account other work on the cards that it is difficult to include in an estimate, such as looking up full names and pseudonyms, and assigning subject headings. In any case the cards are much fuller than those we should make ourselves and also more compact and legible, and it is on this account,

rather than from considerations of economy, that we prefer them.

Chicago Public Library (Mr. Roden):

This library is a heavy user of Library of Congress cards. Besides ordering for all current accessions, we constantly watch the proof sheets for long contents cards and analyticals for large and difficult sets, and substitute these for our own mss. cards whenever possible. We maintain two complete dictionary catalogs and three author and title lists of new books. Our orders, therefore, average about eight cards per title. The following statement is based upon transactions covering the past four months, Jan. 1 to May 1, 1906. Of current American titles ordered we received cards for 73 per cent.; current English, 48 per cent.; current German, 23 per cent.; French, 35 per cent. Of the current American (cards and books ordered simultaneously) 42 per cent. of cards came before books, and of 47 titles which bookseller has been unable to supply, 26 have L. C. cards, showing among other things that many books which reach the copyright office never arrive in the market. Total number of titles received (averaging 8 cards each) 2137, of which less than one-fourth were current books, the rest used for cataloging nine branch collections, for the Blackstone Library, and for special back work indicated above. Total cost in money for all the above \$127.96. Total cost in time, *i.e.*, in preparing orders and receiving and distributing cards, about one day in four weeks for one assistant. This latter estimate implies the least possible amount of bookkeeping, checking, tracing, etc.

We are convinced that much of the gain in time may be dissipated through too much detail in keeping records of L. C. transactions, and have reduced our practice to the minimum. We send to L. C. a carbon copy of our orders as sent to booksellers and foreign agents, adding serial numbers when found at the time when order card is written. (Proof sheets are carefully examined as received.) We accept the "extra charges" levied for "titles unarranged" and other negligences and ignorances, rather than stop to correct them. We have dropped all secondary transactions, reorders, extension of time limit, etc., as not worth the time they take up. We try to cast the burden of clerical work on the Library of Congress, and estimate that it still costs us nearly two cents per title to order the printed cards. Of course the large number of copies which we require increases very materially the saving in time and money effected by their use. We do not consider that this saving amounts to the salary of one assistant. The saving of time in cataloging a book with printed cards as against written (*i.e.*, type-written) might be expressed by the ratio of 35 to 15.

By way of citing actual economies, we would say that we are now supplying five cat-

alogs with cards for all new books, without delaying unduly the progress of the books to the shelves. We are also making complete dictionary catalogs for six branch reading rooms and three field house libraries with no other help than one extra clerk to add titles and subject headings. The catalog of the Blackstone Branch, now kept up to date, would never have been possible with the staff available, without the L. C. cards. These are the mere material gains, to which should be added the advantages on the score of greater accuracy and the high grade of work done on the printed cards, greater compactness, especially in long contents cards, legibility and general excellence of appearance and workmanship, which cannot be computed, but are of greater importance than the little savings in time and money. But over against these advantages must be set the mass of vexatious detail and the amazing pedantries occasionally perpetrated by our learned colleagues in the name of bibliography, inspiring the thought that the L. C. application blanks should include clear proof of a sense of humor in all candidates for the catalog division. Regarding the distribution section, we take pleasure in stating that its service seems to us remarkably prompt and accurate.

Enoch Pratt Free Library (Dr. Steiner):

After some hesitation, this library began ordering Library of Congress cards in the autumn of 1904. We speedily found that it was necessary to have an adequate and systematic method of ordering the cards, in order to make use of them satisfactorily. This method was established after several visits to Washington. We obtained the galley proof sheets of the cards from the Library of Congress; we also tried the experiment of having two of the travelling card cases sent us from the Library of Congress for use in recataloging, etc. While these cases are useful, we have found that it is much more satisfactory to refer, from time to time, to the cards kept in the library of Johns Hopkins University, which is a depository of L. C. cards. We use all the L. C. cards that we are able to obtain, both for new books and for such portions of the library as it seems wise, from time to time, to recatalog.

It is difficult to tell what the cost of Library of Congress cards has been in the matter of time; ordering them has taken a good deal of the time of the assistant librarian, and the arrangement of the cards has taken some time in the cataloging department. In money we have spent from the beginning of our orders \$375. We find that they effect a decided saving both in money and in time; through them we have been able to accomplish a great deal of recataloging which would otherwise have been impossible. In addition to this saving we have found it possible without increasing our cataloging force to catalog more books in a given time than previously, and to

double the number of cards made for each book, thus establishing for the first time a public card catalog in addition to the official one. We feel that these results have been important, and are so pleased with the cards furnished us, and with the satisfaction we have found from them, that we have no criticism to make at present.

Cincinnati Public Library (Mr. Hodges):

We order cards for all books, except fiction, cataloged in our main library and 13 branches. L. C. cards are used in the branches for all entries except adaptation and picture entries. In the main library colored cards are used for bibliography, biography and criticism. Between July 1, 1905, and May 1, 1906, we received cards for 5283 titles, an increase over the year before. There were 302 titles returned for which no cards could be supplied.

During the same period (July 1, 1905, to May 1, 1906) we received 78,344 L. C. cards at a cost of \$439.99. Time spent in ordering these cards was 465 hours, costing \$109.80, making a total cost of \$549.79. Another element of cost is the time spent in filing the branch cards, all of which cannot be used immediately.

The cost of the same number (78,344) of blank catalog cards would be \$141.02. Time is saved in looking up entries. In case of a new author we accept the L. C. entry. The subject headings suggested are made consistent with what has been done previously. We use the typewriter for all cards other than L. C. cards. The average minimum cost of cataloging a book with L. C. cards is estimated at \$.06, with typewritten cards at \$.23. It is understood that this is merely the cost of cataloging the book. It is not possible to say that the L. C. cards save salary by permitting an assistant to do other work, as in this library no one does cataloging exclusively.

The order for the L. C. cards is sent out at the same time as the order for the book. Delay in distribution of the cards causes inconvenience and expense. If it is necessary to put the book in circulation, the expense of cataloging falls on us and not on the Library of Congress. We make a temporary author slip indicating all the subject headings, practically cataloging the book, so that when the L. C. cards come (or fail to come) the only thing to be done is to put on the call number and subject headings. In these cases the L. C. cards save us only the writing of the secondary cards. The expense of making our temporary slip, revising, filing and withdrawing it, should be added to the cost of the L. C. cards.

Detroit Public Library (Mr. Utley):

Of the 46,460 cards added to our several catalogs (including those of five branches) in 1905, only 4585 were from the Library of Congress. The small proportion is partly explained by the fact that we give no orders for

the branches, nor for French, German or Polish books, nor for the fiction and medical catalogs, which are on no. 32 cards. We do not order for our imported books, having learned by experience that the small number of cards which the Library of Congress is able to supply makes it not worth our while to send in such orders. We do not use the cards for analyticals, preferring the shorter, simpler form which we had long ago adopted, and which we are careful to restrict to such matter as distinctly relates to the subject entry. Neither do we use them for title entries, choosing a brief entry, or one only sufficient to exactly identify the book sought, rather than the cumbersome entry with so much detail entirely foreign to the purpose of a title card. We order duplicate sets for the children's department, as well as duplicates for subjects only, for the reference room catalog. The form of some cards is found on receipt to be so different from that adopted by us that they cannot be used, except by considerable loss of time and great disfigurement, and they are therefore destroyed. Sometimes these misfits come owing to want of detail in making the order.

With the small number of L. C. cards used by us, we do not begin to save the salary of an assistant. In ordering for a large parcel of books it is necessary to examine each one with reference to the scope of cards which can be furnished, also to review each with reference to number of cards needed; then write the order, pack away the books for waiting, and upon receipt of the cards compare, change if necessary for adaptation, fit with our own numbers and adjust to our subject headings. Of course, time is consumed in some of the same processes necessarily attending the preparation of cards ourselves, but there is much less handling of both books and cards.

So far as this library is concerned, we do not see any actual economies in the use of these cards.

Springfield City Library (Mr. Wellman):

This library uses L. C. cards for cataloging all its current books except fiction and all the books which it is recataloging, so far as its books fall within the scope of stock. The cards are also used freely for analyticals, the subject headings being typewritten at the top, and the chapter or essay dealt with underlined in red ink in the contents printed at the bottom of the card. Besides the cards ordered for the two complete card catalogs of the library, a printed card is used for the shelf list and another as copy for the monthly bulletin. Extra cards are ordered also for the juvenile catalog, the special catalog of the fine arts collection, and the special catalog of the genealogical department.

These printed cards cost the library slightly less than two-thirds of a cent apiece. The cost of simply copying these cards in manu-

script would be more than three times as great, to say nothing of the large additional expense involved in looking up the bibliographical data, authors' full names, etc., that are supplied on the printed cards. There is, to be sure, a slight expenditure of time in ordering and handling the printed cards, but this is inconsiderable.

The subject headings suggested at the bottom of certain classes of the printed cards are exceedingly useful, and it would be advantageous to have these headings indicated on as large a proportion of the cards as is possible.

In most instances the cards are received with great promptness. When, as occasionally happens, there is a delay, the book, if in demand, is placed in circulation and a temporary author card is placed in the catalog. The stock for this card is yellow and has printed at the bottom "This book has been received, but has not yet been cataloged."

Utica Public Library (Miss Underhill):

This library makes use of the L. C. cards for the main catalog and also for the catalog in the children's room, adding subject headings and title entries with the typewriter, and when necessary, the titles of analyticals in the form of a note. We do not attempt to make the details of imprint correspond to our previously adopted rules. Notes are frequently used to elucidate any doubtful points.

It is difficult to specify the actual cost and amount saved, but we know that the saving of time and money is very great, due allowance being made for the time spent in making out the card orders and checking them up, etc. This saving of time makes possible more analytical work and at the same time the work is more easily kept up to date. The use of the printed cards relieves the cataloging work of much of its drudgery, making time for the catalogers to do more interesting work in the department, or to find a change of occupation in another department.

From recent orders the following facts appear: About 3000 cards were received at an expense of \$40 deposited and an estimated cost of \$6 for the time spent in preparation of card orders, checking and arranging. This \$46 thus spent saved (1) the cost of cards, \$9; (2) time spent in writing that number of cards, \$40; (3) time spent in looking up full names and revision, \$25; an estimated total of \$74.

The cards are in most instances received promptly, often before the receipt of the book, and very few mistakes are made in filling the orders. Occasionally the cards for books in great demand are not forthcoming for three or four weeks after the order is sent in, even when the cards are ordered almost as soon as the book is issued. Temporary author and title cards are made and inserted in the catalog covering the period of waiting.

We feel that no work in library co-operation is of greater usefulness than this, that the sav-

ing of time and the elimination of much of the routine work are strong points in its favor. As a library of moderate size and moderate income, we would most heartily commend the use of these printed catalog cards.

Salem Public Library (Mr. Jones):

The Salem Public Library, the Essex Institute, and the Peabody Institute, Peabody, share a subscription to the L. C. galley proofs, this library paying \$7.50 a year as its proportion. On receipt of galleys the librarian draws off on "P" slips the titles and serial numbers of books already ordered or which we are likely to buy. These are filed alphabetically by author. When a lot of new books reaches the cataloger she runs through this slip catalog and takes out slips for all titles found. This enables her to order cards for such books by serial number. We also get numbers from the *A. L. A. Booklist* and from other sources. Cards for other books "within the scope" are ordered by author and title on slips. We have kept no record of the number of titles for which cards cannot be furnished within the time limit—in our case four weeks—but the number is now very small and would be smaller if we were less prompt in buying new books.

The financial statement of our printed card account for the last fiscal year, Dec. 1, 1904, to Nov. 30, 1905, is as follows:

839 titles (2578 cards) cost.....	\$27.18
Rebates, 15% on 11.75.....	1.75
	<hr/>
Galley proofs.....	25.43
	7.50
	<hr/>
	\$32.93

The net cost, including galleys, is 3.9 cents per title. The blank cards for the weight used cost \$2.40 per thousand. We, therefore, pay only \$26.73 a year, or a little over 50 cents a week, for the service rendered by the Library of Congress.

It is impossible to make any estimate of the saving in time by the use of printed cards as the cataloger does other work besides cataloging. I think, however, that the saving is very small, if the time spent in going through the galley proofs and keeping accounts is considered. Even if there is no saving in time or salaries, I believe the small extra expense is justified because of the better cards secured for our catalog. Printed cards are more legible than written, and the fact that all the cards for a book agree in all details does away with the careful revision of every card necessary in the days of hand or typewritten cards. Furthermore, for the trifling sum mentioned above we have the services of the highly trained catalogers and the fine bibliographical resources of the Library of Congress. Another advantage in our case is that we are able to place books more promptly before the public. They are shelved as soon as they are accessioned, pasted and shelved, and it is seldom that the printed cards, when received, have to be compared with the books. Some-

times questions of author, entry or subject heading arise, and the cataloger needs to see the books again, but such cases are few.

Some librarians have objected to the fullness of the L. C. entries, but I consider such criticism unfounded. It is manifestly impossible for the L. C. to print two kinds of cards, one intended only for sale, as the only excuse that it can give for doing the work at all is that they simply furnish duplicates of what they are already printing for their own use. This is on the same basis as that on which other public documents are sold. If at any future time such a special cataloging and printing should be undertaken it would, of course, be necessary to include the cost of cataloging in the price of the cards, thereby increasing the cost to libraries. At present we pay only for stock, presswork, and distribution. In cases where I have suggested changes in the direction of shortening and simplification of entry Mr. Hanson has been able to give good reasons for their present practice, and I have decided that changes which suggest themselves as desirable in the cataloging of the few current and comparatively simple books in the English language bought by the average public library are undesirable when one considers the whole range of ancient and modern literature in all languages. After all, I doubt if the public, for whom we make our catalogs, is so much troubled by such matters as we imagine. As for the librarian, he never knows when any information given on the card may be useful.

Hartford Public Library (Miss Crocker):

We order cards for all current books and for all other additions for which we can obtain L. C. cards. We average three cards to a book, and have only one catalog. The orders are made from the books by author and title.

The average cost in money of our cards has been \$25 each year. No account has been made of the time saved, although we feel that there is such a saving. We have only one regular cataloger, an expert cataloger giving us what time she can each year. As we do our work more rapidly with the L. C. cards, we save both money and time by having them. They save salary by permitting the cataloger to do other work also. Time is saved in not having to look up full names for authors and dates for biography headings and in the supplying of names for pseudonymous books. Up to January of this year we have had to use a cutting and punching outfit to reduce the cards to the index size required for our old catalog. In January a new case was added for our catalog, with the large cards, and now that we can file the L. C. cards without cutting them, we find a much greater saving in time.

One criticism is that the cards have much more exact work than we put on our cards, as to paging, etc. When the full cards are used for title and other secondary cards they

are somewhat confusing to the user. We get no help from the cards for books that puzzle us the most as to classification and headings. The simple headings that we would naturally use are always given, but there is no attention apparently given to a book that is at all difficult to decide about and for which we would like some gain in time.

Medford Public Library (Miss Sargent):

The L. C. cards are a great boon to us, even if they should be more expensive than our former method of cataloging, which is not the case. We are not able to employ an expert cataloger, but are obliged to make use of an attendant whose chief accomplishment is penmanship, and the expense is reckoned on her salary and not on that of an expert cataloger.

All cards that we can possibly obtain are purchased from the L. C., but are used only for the public catalog. Cost may be estimated as follows:

L. C. cards		
1002 cards for 324 books.		
a in money.....	\$8.46	
b in time for procuring numbers at the state house and material for slips.....	2.85	\$11.31
Cost if cataloged at library		
1002 cards for 324 books		
Material for cards.....	\$3.00	
Time of writer of cards.....	33.00	
Time of supt. of catalog.....	2.52	
		\$38.52
Saving in money on 324 books.....		\$27.21
On 1500 or 1600 books, the number we usually add, the saving (approximately) would be per year.....		\$136.05

To my mind the advantages besides that of economy are as follows:

No cards are wasted; the errors, if made, come upon the Library of Congress and not upon the individual library. Any errors detected on these cards, which are very few, are rectified by the L. C.

No time is wasted in searching for and verifying names of authors. The L. C. has greater facilities for this work than the ordinary library has.

The subject headings which are suggested on some of the cards are helpful to many.

The dates of birth and death of authors which appear are a valuable help for biographical entries, and also serve as a means of identification of authors having the same name.

The printed card is much more legible than the written one, and on it can be placed more data.

The time saved from the cataloging can be used by the assistant in other necessary work.

St. Louis Mercantile Library (Mr. Gifford):

We began the use of these cards when I became librarian, February, 1904. Our card catalog was inadequate and was not made on cards of standard size. We have bought L. C. cards for all new books for which they were procurable, and we are gradually destroying the old cards, made for books acquired previous to 1904, and substituting those of the

Library of Congress in all cases where they are to be had. When they cannot be had, we use typewritten cards. This library is particularly rich in books relating to the early history of the Middle West, and the L. C. travelling catalog of American history was of great assistance to us. We bought about \$100 worth of cards from this catalog, and we have made considerable purchases from several of the other travelling catalogs.

We have thus far deposited to the credit of our L. C. card catalog account \$375, and the amount still standing to our credit will surely last through the remainder of this year. As I began to use these cards as soon as I came here, I can give no definite statistics as to the saving they effect in comparison with an entirely different method of cataloging. But, throwing aside the great advantage of having printed cards, I know that I am speaking moderately in saying that the employment of two catalogers would not have enabled us to make the progress made thus far. I think the amount of work so far accomplished would have cost five times as much had we not used the L. C. cards.

Among the other reports received, *Pratt Institute Free Library* (Miss Lord) reports that L. C. cards are ordered for all American copyright books and for all books in the "A. L. A. catalog." As the library's cataloging from January to June is done by the library school students, under supervision, the saving, if any, effected by use of L. C. cards cannot be estimated. The form of the cards is regarded as too elaborate for the use of an ordinary public library, but this is not a serious disadvantage, as in consulting the cards the superfluous items are ignored. It is added: "Although I believe the L. C. cards save a certain amount of time, I think their greatest value to a library is in the greater legibility and ease of use by the general public."

Essex Institute reports that L. C. cards are used for the general cataloging of the library. Comparatively few current books are bought. A subject order has been placed for all cards relating to China, and these are used to compile a bibliography. While no definite statement as to amount of money or time saved can be made, it is felt that it is an economy to buy the printed cards both on account of the saving of time and their greater legibility and uniformity.

For *Forbes Library, Northampton*, which was formerly an extensive user of L. C. cards, Mr. Cutter reports that the use of the cards

has been "almost entirely abandoned, substituting for them a much abbreviated entry copied on the typewriter." He says:

"My reasons for abandoning the use of the cards may be stated briefly as follows: The time required in writing the title of the book as an order for the card, and filing the duplicate carbon copy which we use in checking up the receipt of the card, in sorting out the cards to correspond with the books, and in changing the entry on the card to correspond with the variations of the edition, publisher and date, occupies so much time that I am convinced that, under the conditions under which we are working, it is more expensive than our present method of home cataloging. My chief objection to the form of entry of the L. C. card is that it contains so much as to be bewildering to the ordinary reader; that it contains abbreviations which may be mistaken by the reader for the call number in the library; that the subject headings adopted by the Library of Congress often do not agree with our choice of subject headings.

"Please understand that our conditions here are somewhat different from those in many other libraries; that we have a large collection of uncataloged books which must be rendered available as soon as possible, and that we are working with catalogers who receive very moderate salaries, hence can do the mechanical work at a comparatively slight cost; that we are able to use the unpaid services of pupil assistants in connection with our cataloging, rewarding them only by the experience gained. Our author cards in the catalog contain no information with reference to the book except the place of publication and the date, and the statement that the book is illustrated if this is the case. We have abandoned all idea of making a bibliographically correct entry for each book in our library, leaving that to the book collector and the bibliophile. We are forced to use a large amount of help at low salaries by the exigencies of our fund for maintenance. The chief advantage, it seems to me, in the use of L. C. cards is that it makes it possible to obtain a correct entry, legibly made, for the library where there is no trained cataloger, and to obtain it at a fair cost; but, under the conditions existing here, we feel it best to first catalog our library in the simplest possible manner, and, when this is done, to spend our money and time in making analytical entries for such works as need them. We are using the typewriter entirely for our library work, and each cataloger writes her own cards on the machine."

From the *Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh*, which has never used the L. C. cards, Miss Mann sends the following report on its cataloging work in relation to this subject:

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh began

the printing of its own catalog cards in 1898, that is to say about four years before the offer was made by the Library of Congress to furnish printed cards to libraries. The details as to form and style of composition were worked out with great care at that time and a card was chosen which should be standard in so far as standards had then been determined. Simplicity was thought to be one of the first requisites for a catalog to be used by the constituents of a public library in a community having the industrial character of Pittsburgh. To accomplish that purpose few imprint items were included on the cards and any unusual characteristics of the book were mentioned in a note and in non-technical terms.

An item that has proved to be one of the most valuable to be included on the card is a note designed to guide the reader in the selection of his books by mentioning the scope and character of the book and its relation to other books covering the same field of knowledge. This feature of our catalog has had a large development and has been greatly appreciated. These annotations are written by persons especially qualified for the task and are regarded as of the highest worth to the users of our catalog. Here is an item in cataloging which few libraries have had to consider, but to this library it is that one which we should be most unwilling to give up.

The face of the cards issued by the Library of Congress is so fully covered by title, bibliographical details, subject headings, etc., requisite to its work, that there is no space left on the majority of the cards for printing our annotation, even if an arrangement were feasible whereby it could be done with economy. When the use of these cards was under discussion by this library, it was suggested, for example, that the note be printed on a second card, but experience has proved that second cards are seldom consulted, and we did not feel justified in thus adding to the bulk of our catalog. In short, no satisfactory solution was found, although numerous attempts were made looking to that end.

As the work is now organized here the same linotype slugs that are used for the catalog cards, including the annotation, are again used at slight cost to print our *Monthly Bulletin*. By any other arrangement the cost of production of the *Monthly Bulletin* would be largely increased and its free use locally considerably circumscribed thereby.

These are some of the considerations that have kept the question of the use of the Library of Congress cards in abeyance. It has been given careful and repeated consideration. Nor is it by any means regarded as a closed question. Indeed, plans are under way at the present moment looking to further experiment, in the hope that advantage may yet be taken of this splendid feature of the work of the Library of Congress.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE NUMBER OF CATALOG CARDS TO A BOOK

In January, 1905, I published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* some statistics dealing with the number of cards needed in the author catalog in cataloging a single title. These figures were based on the records of the cataloging work in the Library of Princeton University for 15 months in 1903 and 1904. There was not then available any record of subject cards, and hence the showing was incomplete. Notwithstanding this fact, I ventured to publish the figures in the hope that others might contribute their records to the discussion. The following are the statistics for 14 months (October, 1904, to December, 1905, inclusive, omitting August, 1905).

Total number of main entry cards.....	11,375
Total number of author analytical cards.....	2,640
Subject cards.....	16,807
Editor, translator, and all other reference cards	3,425
Total number of "additions" recorded.....	3,581
Problems requiring study of former entries..	2,105

It will be seen that there were 13,997 main entry and author analytical cards placed in the author catalog to 16,807 cards placed in the subject catalog. This means that there were made 1.2+ subject cards for each author card, and 1.479+ subject cards for each main author entry.* It will be noticed that the number of subject cards per author entry (main and analytical) is low (1.2+). This is the direct result of a consistent attempt to enter under the most specific and definite subject heading possible, rather than the consequence of any policy of limiting the number of subject cards. It is interesting to observe that the effect is very nearly that of the rule obtaining in some libraries of making but a single subject card for an author card. It may be suggested that the purpose of this rigid rule is met almost as well by insisting on the definite, specific subject, as by the Procrustean treatment. The flexibility allowed in the former method has undoubted advantages.

In the 29 months covered by the records given in the former article and those now published there were 23,430 main entry cards made and 6300 author analyticals. The total number of author cards made was thus 29,730. There were 7625 reference cards of all sorts, including all the "added entries" as well as the general references. These are 25.64 per cent. of the combined author entries and 32.58 per cent. of the main entries. (The figures for the first 15 months were 26.67 per cent. and

* It should be said that there were perhaps some 300 author entries which for various reasons were not represented in the subject catalog. This happens in all catalogs more or less, but the number is too slight to affect the general result greatly. Our theory is that every book has one or more subject cards, but exceptions, such as texts of the Bible, etc., occur.

34.78 per cent., respectively.) The author analyticals were 26.8 per cent. of the main entry cards (30.39 per cent. in the first 15 months). Therefore to every main entry made in these 29 months there were 1.5938+ cards in the author catalog, and to every main entry made in the 14 months 1.479+ cards in the subject catalog. The average number of cards to each main entry (or title) resulting from a combination of these figures was, then, 3.0728.

In considering the cost of cataloging it should be borne in mind that the "additions" to sets already in the library and entered (made by binding or by the publication of later volumes, etc.), which are not included in the preceding figures, were 6600 in these 29 months. These "additions" were 28.1 per cent. of the total number of titles, and required no small portion of the total time of cataloging. Finally, 4167 questions of previous entry required investigation and study because of various reasons directly connected with new cataloging. The figures for the 29 months are substantially in agreement with those for the first 15. The chief discrepancy is in the number of author analyticals, which is now seen to have been correctly pronounced high in the comments on the first record. If any marked discrepancy occurs in the records for 1906, it will probably be published, but considering the practical similarity of the figures for the two periods, I regard it as highly improbable that noteworthy differences will be observed. It may be confidently stated that under a system of reasonably full and careful cataloging, involving the analysis of most books which demand separate entries for distinct parts, and insisting on the assignment of definite and minute subjects, there will be in the neighborhood of three cards required in the catalog.

There is a corollary to this proposition of no small importance. Granted the accuracy of the basis of reckoning, it is a very simple matter to compute the growth of the card catalog in its relations to the growth of the library. Few of our newer library buildings seem to have been planned with any very definite views on this point. The amount of floor space and light assigned to rooms intended for the consultation of the card catalog does not seem to have been very carefully worked out on the basis of the library's future growth. This is almost always provided for in the matter of shelving for books, as is well known. Without citing names, it is enough to say that some of our large libraries are already finding themselves hampered for lack of room for the proper consultation under favorable conditions of their card catalogs. Especially are they troubled with regard to proper lighting.

Now the average card catalog tray as made at the present day is 35 cm. long in the clear. 30 cm. is the greatest length that can be utilized and allow the necessary "play" to insure ease of consultation, while 29 cm. would be a much safer basis. Allowing 29 cm., the greatest number of cards of the thickness of those of the Library of Congress stock ("r" weight, of the Library Bureau) which can be placed in a tray is about 940. But guides are needed, and must be of thick cardboard and numerous, and the number practically housed in a single tray is thus reduced to about 800.* The lighter cards in use ("l" weight, L. B.) will average about 1000 to the tray. That is, one tray of the ordinary Library Bureau standard size will provide space for cards for 260.3 titles if "r" weight (Library of Congress or John Crerar cards) are used, and for 322.83 titles if "l" weight cards are employed in the library. Therefore for each thousand titles added to the library, 3.84 trays must be provided if the "r" weight cards are used, and 3.09 trays for the "l" weight cards. Of course it is a simple matter to make the computation for other styles of tray. The relation between titles and volumes is not known to me from any computations on a large scale, but the excess of volumes over titles on the shelves of our libraries can hardly be greater than 20 per cent. So much of the work recorded in the figures given above was recataloging of one kind and another that our accessions for the period covered do not furnish any accurate data to decide this question. Accessions are usually reckoned in volumes. Libraries are usually built to provide shelving for so many thousand volumes, and are so planned as to allow an extension of so many thousand more. For every additional 1000 titles, or about 1200 volumes, provided for in shelving, the architect must provide space in the card catalog room for about three to three and eight-tenths trays, supposing the present size tray to remain the standard. Moreover he must so arrange his windows or his artificial light that these additional trays shall receive good light. This is a most important matter, as the light must penetrate the tray to the bottom of the cards. He must allow considerable floor space for persons consulting the growing catalog. It may be remarked in closing that he will do well not to plan to range all his catalog cases around the walls of the room, but probably had best group them in tiers back to back, after the fashion of the most compact bookstacks, if he is to conserve space and light and promote the convenience of the users of the library.

WM. WARNER BISHOP,
Princeton University Library.

* Mr. Hanson tells me that this is his calculation also.

GREENWOOD'S LIBRARY FOR LIBRARIANS

*From Manchester Public Free Libraries Quarterly
Record, v. 9, no. 3*

THE Manchester Public Free Libraries have recently received from Mr. Thomas Greenwood a most magnificent donation. This gift is "The Thomas Greenwood library for librarians," containing at present nearly 10,000 volumes. It is Mr. Greenwood's intention to provide, by a generous endowment, for the future extension of what is already one of the largest collections of its kind in existence. Mr. Greenwood's idea has been to bring together a library of such books as may be of professional service to librarians. For this purpose he has gathered the writings of the great bibliographers, Brunet, Watt, De Bure, David Clement, and a host of others. Here are not only the extensive writings of Dibdin and Quérard, but smaller monographs, including a long series of the essays in which Gabriel Peignot expended much of his varied erudition. Long sets of periodicals from the severe "Jugemens des savans" to the ornate "Livre" contain a world of out-of-the-way information. There are a great number of bibliographies of individual authors, including Coleridge, Molière, Ruskin, Browning, Rossetti, and others. Various special classes of authors have occupied the attention of bibliographers, and here are lists of books written by Quakers, English Catholics, civil servants, etc. Many authors have tried to conceal their identity by the adoption of fictitious names, or by issuing their books without their names. Bibliographers have always taken a pleasure in revealing such secrets, and here are a score of books in Latin, French, English, Italian, and other languages in which the mask is taken away and the true author revealed. Mr. Greenwood has also collected books like the "English catalogue" and the "Bibliographie de la France," which record the publications of particular countries.

Special efforts have been made to bring together the catalogs issued by the great public libraries, such as the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bodleian, etc., nor have the smaller libraries escaped attention, as catalogs from Reykjavik, Capetown, and many other places will show. Private libraries are strongly represented, often, it is a regret to notice, by the sale catalogs which record their dispersal. Every question of library economy, foundation, architecture, government, and administration is represented on the shelves of the Thomas Greenwood Library.

Although the distinction between printed and manuscript books is purely formal the distinction is convenient, and, speaking broadly, each appeals to a different class. The

Greenwood Library is rich in its collection of catalogs of mss. A wealth of books about printing, both in its historical and in its practical aspects, has been provided, as also of those relating to engraving and the arts by which books are made beautiful. A number of the volumes have come from famous libraries and bear the ex-libris of Sir Robert Peel, Sir Henry Ellis, and many famous persons. The literature of prohibited books has not been forgotten, and the "Indexes" are here in considerable variety. Almost every kind of literary curiosity is represented, books printed on rice paper, books printed on vellum, great folios like those of Montfaucon, and a tiny volume that ranks amongst the smallest books in the world.

In addition to the classical writers on bibliography, Mr. Greenwood has accumulated many volumes which may be regarded as object-lessons in the physical art of literature. Thus there are specimens of mss. on papyrus, vellum, and paper. Amongst these is a Spanish "Carta executoria de Hidalguia," dated 1586 and containing illuminated miniatures. There is a revolving Sanskrit ms. of great beauty, which is remarkable for the smallness of the characters in which it is written. As a modern example of illumination Frances Martindale's copy of Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott" should be named. In contrast with this is a book of hours of the 15th century with 15 miniatures. A 13th century ms. contains the "Legenda" of St. Bona of Pisa. A Hebrew ms. may also be named. A folio volume has been filled with fragments of ancient writing, including one said to be as early as the "Codex Alexandrinus."

There are curious specimens of early English and Dutch books, with the chains by which they were attached to the reading shelves of the old libraries. A desk has been constructed by which this is exemplified. Mr. Greenwood has included many fine specimens of the bookbinder's art. Amongst modern bindings a copy of Pollock's Dante may be named on account of the water-color drawing which decorates the fore-edge of the volume. There are various specimens of fine bindings, including a copy of Rhodocanakis's "Life of Gorresius," bound by Bedford. The variety of design and execution is noteworthy, and the work of a Persian may be compared with the triumphs achieved by English and French binders.

There are, as might be expected in such a collection, many books that are seldom seen. The rarity of horn books is a fact well known to collectors. There is here a remarkably fine example in ivory. Several folios and quartos have been filled with fragments of early printed books, including many pieces that have been rescued from bindings. There are also specimens from the presses of Aldus

and other famous printers. Some collectors are fond of tiny volumes, and a veritable thumb book is "Les petits montagnards," issued in 1822. . . .

Illustrated books have naturally attracted attention, and there are here Bartsch, Nagler, the publications of the Société Calographique, and many others, to show the course of pictorial art as applied to books in successive ages. A folio manuscript contains "Notes of the career of an artist"—John Wood, a pupil of Lawrence, who has here shown his remarkable skill in calligraphy as well as in water-color drawing. Here also is a large folio of characteristic Indian drawings. Some facsimiles of mss. deserve attention; they range from such specimens of aboriginal art as the Maya Codex to that Grimani Missal which is one of the treasures of St. Mark's at Venice. There are collections of portraits of authors, printers, booksellers, etc. Mr. W. H. Allnutt's materials for a "History of English provincial printing" fill eight folio volumes, and there are other ms. collections of the industrious bibliographer.

REPORT ON DAMAGE TO CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES BY EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

THE California State Library issues the first number of a bulletin entitled *News Notes of California Libraries*, dated May, 1906, which contains a careful descriptive record, in alphabetic order, of all libraries of California that are free for loan or reference purposes. This record gives brief summary of the destruction and damage caused by the earthquake of April 18, as follows:

Berkeley Free Public Library: Building damaged by earthquake to the extent of \$1000.

Berkeley, University of California Library: 1007 volumes destroyed by fire at the Hicks-Judd bindery in San Francisco and 250 (estimated) in hands of instructors and students.

The following list gives some of the volumes lost, of which other libraries may be able to supply duplicates:

Adjuster. vols. 29, 30, 31.
Architect and Engineer of California. vols. 1, 2, 3, 1905.
California Journal of Technology. Berkeley. vols. 1 to 6, inclusive
California Review. S. F. Nov., Dec., 1903; April, 1904.
Chautauquan. vol. 1.
Bankers' Magazine. New York. Any vols. or nos.
Commonwealth Club of California. Transactions. vol. 1, 1903-05.
Dairy and Produce Review. S. F. vol. 9, 1905.
For California. vol. 1, nos. 2, 3; Jan-Feb., 1904.
 vol. 2, nos. 8, 10, 11, 12; July, Sept., Oct., Nov., 1905.
Insurance Sun. S. F. vol. 17, 1904-05.
Journal of Electricity. S. F. vol. 15, 1905.
Labor Clarion. vols. 3-4, 1904-05.
Literary West. S. F. vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1902-04.

Mining and Scientific Press. vol. 91, 1905.
Munsey's Magazine. vol. 13, 1895.
Nurses' Journal. S. F. vol. 1, 1904-05.
Occident. S. F. vols. 47-49, 1904-05.
Pacific Coast Journal of Homoeopathy. vol. 13, 1905.
Pacific Medical Journal. vol. 22 (1879-80) and 48 (1905).
Western Field. vol. 7, 1905-06.

Colusa Free Public Library: 34 v. lost by fire in Hicks-Judd bindery, San Francisco.

Ferndale Free Public Library: Building (rented) damaged by earthquake to extent of \$300.

Hayward Free Public Library: Building damaged by earthquake to extent of \$1750.

Livermore Free Public Library: Building damaged to extent of one fallen chimney.

Los Gatos Free Public Library: Building slightly damaged.

Martinez Free Reading Room and Library: Closed for repairs. Building damaged to extent of \$1400. 50 books lost by fire in Hicks-Judd bindery, San Francisco.

Mountain View Public Library: Building destroyed by earthquake; very little damage to books.

Napa, Goodman Free Public Library: Closed for repairs; seriously damaged by earthquake.

Niles Free Library: Building slightly damaged (about \$20).

Oakland Free Public Library: Building damaged by earthquake to extent of about \$3000; a few books lost that were in San Francisco.

Palo Alto Free Public Library: Building slightly damaged (about \$80).

Petaluma Free Public Library: Closed indefinitely and books stored. The library on the upper floor of the city hall was badly damaged and cannot be used for library purposes, and the new Carnegie building was also seriously damaged.

Redwood City Free Public Library: Carnegie building damaged to extent of about \$5000; books now housed in one of the old school buildings.

St. Helena Free Public Library: 100 v. lost by fire in Hicks-Judd bindery, San Francisco.

San Francisco: Libraries destroyed as reported in May L. J., with exception of Bancroft Library and part of Sutro collection.

San Jose State Normal School: Building damaged to extent of about \$69,000, and a few books injured.

San Mateo Free Public Library: Building condemned after damage by earthquake.

Santa Cruz Free Public Library: Building slightly damaged.

Santa Rosa Free Public Library: Building badly wrecked.

Stanford University Library: 450 v. lost by fire in Hicks-Judd bindery, San Francisco. Old library building, valued at \$150,000, damaged to extent of about \$200. New library building, valued at \$300,000, a complete wreck from earthquake, except the dome.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF GERMAN LIBRARIES

PAUL SCHWENKE, in the March number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, adds an interesting contribution to the literature of library finances in Germany, in a paper on "Estimates for material in libraries and catalogs." The line between "personal" and "material" is not always easily drawn, much personal service, of a lower grade, which is paid by time or "by the job," being paid out of the fund for material. Within this fund for material, the portion set apart for the increase and maintenance of the collections is usually definitely separated from the working expenses. These latter, until a few decades ago, were low, limited mainly to outlays for postage, stationery and heating. Nor has much attention been paid to this matter, energy having been directed mainly toward enlarging the fund for increase. Dr. Schwenke has therefore asked a number of libraries of over 100,000 volumes and at least 15,000 marks increase-fund, for their expenses for material in 1904. Cost of maintenance of building has been omitted. Care of building (heating, lighting, cleaning) in 22 libraries varies between 37 and 29 per cent. (in one case 42.3 per cent.) of the increase-fund. Postage and freight vary from 0.2 to 2.2 per cent.; stationery and printing amount to an average of 3.6 per cent.

The fact is deplored that estimates take note only of cataloging of new accessions. "But every catalog must be renewed at least every 50 years (sooner, if used by the public), and it is poor policy to wait until it is worn to the limit, not to speak of the necessity of revision. When means for renewal are finally allowed, the work brings disorder into the rest of the library's activity. . . ." The estimates should allow for a gradual but complete renewal of the catalogs within a period of 50 years. Many scientific libraries in Germany do not permit public access to their catalogs. Means should be found to provide a second copy for public use. Printed catalogs are needed, and lists of new accessions. They pay, of which fact "the bulletins of American libraries offer the best proof." Present working forces hardly suffice for cataloging new accessions, not to speak of maintenance, revision and printing of catalogs. The engagement of trained catalogers, as in American libraries, is recommended. The creation of a special item for cataloging, in the estimates, is necessary. Co-operative cataloging would diminish cost. The author closes with the suggestion that another application of the same principle would be to allow a definite amount (say, 8-10 per cent.) for cataloging when allowing an appropriation for "filling gaps," or for the purchase of entire libraries. Only in this way is a suitably rapid preparation of such accessions made possible.

F. W.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN DENMARK AND FRANCE

AN account of the organization of the Danmarks Folkebogsamlinger, the first association of Danish librarians, is given in *Bogsamlingsbladet* for May, the organ of the new association and of Danish library interests. The association was organized Nov. 25, 1905, at a meeting in Fredericia of 48 library representatives. A directorate of five members was appointed, composed of J. Bjerre, Joh. Gronborg, Otto Henrikson, H. H. Hvass and Rasmus P. Nielson, who later elected Dr. Bjerre, of Lemvig, president, and Mr. Nielson, of Holbaek, treasurer. The association has now a membership of about 200, and is restricted to free popular libraries or school libraries; each library may have but one voting representative at the general meeting of the association, which is to be held biennially in June. Special meetings may be held on call of 25 members. Dues are graded: library membership is 1 kroner per year for libraries containing not more than 500 volumes, and 1 kroner per year for each 500 volumes additional, up to not more than 10 kroner per year; personal membership is 2 kroner per year. The year runs from April 1 to March 31. The management of the association is in the hands of a directorate of five members, who elect their officers. Three members of the directorate go out of office one year and two members the following year, their successors being elected at the biennial meeting. Members of the directorate have their travelling expenses paid and are authorized to employ clerical assistance.

The chief purpose of the association is to obtain better prices for books, and its organization is the first effective step taken in this direction after long effort, particularly on the part of the Danish teachers' association. It has been able to effect an agreement with the Danish booksellers' association (*Danske Boghandlerforening*), by which members of the librarians' association are given a discount of not more than 25 per cent. on library purchases. Such discount applies only to orders sent through the office of the librarians' association and is k'd by its representative. On their side, the librarians' association agrees not to accept orders for second-hand books, to encourage so far as possible the buying of new books by its members, and to print recommended lists of new books in its official periodical.

In France the Association des Bibliothécaires Français has been organized, as already outlined in these columns, with headquarters at 6, Place du Panthéon, Paris, and the following officers: president, M. Deniker, librarian of the Natural History Museum, Paris; vice-president, M. Michel, of the Municipal Library, Amiens, and M. Henry Martin, of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris; general secretary, M. Sustrac, of the Bibliothèque Ste.

Geneviève. The membership is already reported as over 200.

The organization meeting was held on April 22, M. Deniker presiding. At this meeting a committee of 20 members was elected, as provided by the constitution, which committee met a few days later and elected a "bureau" (executive board) of the officers previously named. The committee decided that its first task should be the collection of information regarding all libraries in Paris and the provinces, and that questions should be prepared for this purpose and sent to all members of the association. It was also decided to consider the organization of a bureau of information regarding library vacancies and appointments, so that librarians might be systematically informed of professional opportunities.

LIBRARY AND EDUCATION CONFERENCE AT BIRMINGHAM

IN accordance with recommendations made at the Cambridge meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom last year, a further conference between the library and educational authorities of Great Britain was held at Birmingham on May 10. Invitations had been issued to the councils of every county, county borough, borough, and urban district, together with every educational and library authority in the Midland district, to consider the questions of (1) public libraries and public education, and (2) new library legislation. About 180 delegates were present when the conference was opened in the Birmingham city council chamber with the Lord Mayor of Birmingham in the chair. Henry R. Tedder made a brief statement of the work and aims of the library association, and proposed the following resolution:

"That as the public library should be recognized as forming part of the national educational machinery, it is desirable that children from an early age should become accustomed to the use of collections of books in special children's libraries, and that advanced students should be able to obtain in public libraries the principal books recommended by various teaching bodies."

He dwelt upon the importance of the three propositions advanced in this resolution, which was seconded and made the subject of general discussion. It was then unanimously carried. A further resolution was adopted, as follows:

"That this conference is of the opinion that the time has arrived for promoting legislation in reference to the following objects, viz.: (a) to empower county councils to put the Public Libraries Acts into operation and to organize library systems for the areas under their jurisdiction; (b) that, having regard to the increasing demands made upon the resources of the public library authorities throughout the country during recent years for educational work, it is of the greatest importance that the Public Libraries Acts should be amended so as to remove the present limitation of the library rate; (c) to exempt public libraries from the payment of local rates."

COPYRIGHT BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

ON May 31 Senator Kittredge, of South Dakota, and Representative Currier, of New Hampshire, introduced in the Senate and House, respectively, the copyright bill prepared by the Librarian of Congress, on the basis of the memorandum draft compiled by Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyright, and the recommendations of the conference on copyright at its several sessions. A public hearing on the bill was given by the patents committees of the two houses, sitting jointly in the office of the Library of Congress, on Wednesday, June 6.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE National Association of State Libraries will hold its ninth annual meeting at Narragansett Pier, in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association, June 29-July 6. There will be two sessions, on June 30 and July 2, respectively, for which the program is as follows:

First session, Saturday, June 30, 10 a.m.

Address of welcome, Hon. George P. Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

President's response and address, John P. Kennedy, state librarian of Virginia. In memoriam Leonard Carver, A. J. Roberts, Maine.

Report of secretary-treasurer, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Uniformity in preparation of session laws, Robert H. Whitten, New York State Library.

Report of special committee on attendance, James L. Gillis, state librarian of California.

The evolution of the state library, William E. Henry, state librarian of Indiana.

The true work of the state library, Charles McCarthy, legislative reference librarian, Madison, Wis.

Second session, Monday, July 2, 9.30 a.m.

Reports of committees:

Clearing house for state publications, Adelaide R. Hasse, New York Public Library, chairman.

Exchange and distribution of state documents, Charles B. Galbreath, state librarian of Ohio, substitute chairman.

Report of membership committee, John P. Kennedy, chairman.

Special committee to present the essentials which should be incorporated in every state library building, Melvil Dewey, chairman.

State library statistics, William E. Henry, chairman.

Systematic bibliography of state official literature, Adelaide R. Hasse, chairman.

Co-operative work among state libraries, Herbert O. Brigham, state librarian of Rhode Island.

A model state library, Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania.

Comparative legislation in legislative reference work, Robert H. Whitten.

Election of officers.

Unfinished business.

A business meeting of the officers will be held on Saturday morning at 9.30, just previous to the first session.

The headquarters of the association will be the Atlantic House. The officers are: president, John P. Kennedy, state librarian of Virginia; 1st vice-president, James L. Gillis, state librarian of California; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian of Michigan; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. M. Oakley, State Historical Society Library, Madison, Wis.

LIBRARY ROUND TABLE MEETINGS IN NEW YORK STATE

IN accordance with the resolutions adopted at its last annual meeting at Lake Placid, the New York Library Association has this year replaced its series of library institutes, held each spring, with a series of small round table meetings. Reports from 26 such meetings, held from April 25 to June 8, show a representation of 179 libraries. Deducting 3 Pennsylvania libraries, whose delegates were welcome guests, and 5 libraries attending more than one meeting, the number of New York libraries was 171. An average allowance of five for each of two meetings not yet held will increase this number to 181. The largest number of libraries yet represented at the eight institute meetings of any year was 108, and last year but 93. While making further allowance of 24, for including the territory of Buffalo, Westchester and Long Island in the round table system, it remains true that there is a very decided gain in the larger number of libraries interested this year. The attendance of persons was 352, more than ever before at the day sessions.

One institute district in the western part of the state which in four years has never reported more than 12 libraries and 28 persons at a meeting, has this year been divided into three districts, which show 19 libraries and 42 persons at the round table meetings.

In some places representation was confined to one for a library. In others the local trustees found satisfaction in attending the meetings. Meetings were small, informal and limited to one or two sessions, not exceeding four hours at the outside; usually not more than three hours. Six held one session in the morning; 10 held one session in the afternoon; 10 held two short sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. There was no

attempt at a public meeting or any formal address. Perhaps not very much was accomplished, but some fires were lighted which may spread. Many of the reports are most enthusiastic in expressions of satisfaction with the meetings and the spirit shown by librarians attending.

The following table gives details of the round tables:

NEW YORK LIBRARY ROUND TABLE MEETINGS,
1906

Place.	Date.	Libs.	Persons.	Visitor.
Troy.....	May 15	6	7	C. Bacon
Albany.....	June 2	11	16	"
Chatham.....	" 1	6	20	A. L. Peck and W. R. Eastman
Gloversville...	Apr. 25	6	14	C. Bacon
Herkimer.....	May 17	8	16	"
Rome.....	" 22	6	12	"
Watertown.....	" "	7	14	C. Bacon
Malone.....	" 24	5	6	"
Port Henry.....	" 25	3	8	"
Sidney.....	" 15	3	8	A. Wynkoop
Binghamton.....	" 16	7	19	"
Elmira.....	" 17	7	10	"
Horwell.....	" 18	15	32	"
Dunkirk.....	" 22	8	17	"
Olean.....	" 24	7	15	"
Syracuse.....	" 15	5	14	W. R. Eastman
Auburn.....	" 25	5	8	"
Geneva.....	" 26	5	12	"
Canandaigua...	" 22	5	17	"
Rochester.....	" 23	9	13	"
Buffalo.....	" 12	12	18	"
Middletown...	" 23	5	12	H. W. Fison
Kingston.....	" 4	4	12	I. E. Lord.
Poughkeepsie..	" 5	5	13	"
Irvington.....	" "	"	"	F. D. Thomson
Mt. Vernon.....	" 16	6	12	L. R. Townsend
Richmond Hill	" 17	6	6	J. F. Hume
Southold.....	" "	"	"	J. A. Rathbone
Bridgehamton.	June 8	5	7	"
		179	359	

A schedule of topics suggested for the round tables was prepared and sent out, and from this local selection of the topics desired was made. The list, with the number of times each topic was chosen, is as follows:

How I select books.....	18 times.
Where we buy books, and how.....	16 "
Recent books.....	" "
New fiction.....	2 "
How to duplicate.....	1 "
Reference books most used.....	12 "
What not to bind.....	7 "
Our new catalog.....	" "
Description of books on catalog cards....	3 "
Printed catalogs.....	2 "
Special subject lists and bulletins.....	2 "
Items needed in accession book.....	2 "
Mending books.....	12 "
Charging by cards.....	1 "
More than one book to a borrower.....	3 "
Rural delivery of books.....	1 "
Branch libraries.....	" "
Circulation of magazines.....	3 "
Fines and penalties.....	3 "
Hours of opening.....	" "
Work with schools.....	9 "
Children in the library.....	14 "
Subject indexes.....	2 "
Library of Congress cards.....	1 "
Methods.....	1 "

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

FOLLOWING a meeting of the Institute Board, held at Atlantic City in March, its list of 53 nominees for additional fellows was sent out to be voted on by the 44 previously chosen. There was some delay in obtaining all the responses, while the voting was so scattered among the entire list that the requisite three-fourths number (33) was given to seven persons only, viz.: Edwin H. Anderson, Mrs. Salome C. Fairchild, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Gardner M. Jones, Ainsworth R. Spofford, Bernard C. Steiner, and James L. Whitnev. They have now been declared duly elected, bringing the present total fellowship of the institute up to 51. The board is not inclined to take further action in respect to an increase until after the A. L. A. meeting at Narragansett Pier in June, at which time and place it is expected that a meeting of the institute will also be held.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

THE READING PUBLIC

W. D. Howells, in Harper's Monthly for June

THE reading public is not the old reading public, with a critical taste of more or less refinement and the wish, more or less conscientious, to read good things. What we have now to satisfy is not a palate, it is a maw, asking to be filled with whatever will produce an agreeable feeling of distention. It hates to be an aching void, as it has been so long; of quality, when it does not loathe it, this maw is insensible; quantity, preferably quantity that looks like quality, is what the maw will and must have. The question is simply of educating the maw. . . . If it were possible to educate the palate, surely it is possible to educate the maw. At present it is filled with the east wind, raw, vaporous, innutritious, but it need not always be so. . . . The public libraries, so far as they supply the latest novels, are public enemies; no fiction less than a year old should leave their shelves, after which most fictions would have dropped from them into the dust.

American Library Association

President: Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

NARRAGANSETT CONFERENCE, JUNE 29-
JULY 6, 1906

HOTEL RATES

Rates for the conference, including meals, have been secured at the principal hotels as follows: \$2.50 per day each, two in room, double bed; \$2.75 per day each, two in room, single beds; \$3.50 per day, one person, single

room; \$3.50 per day, with bath, two in room; \$6 per day, single room, with bath.

All rooming will be done by an A. L. A. committee and not by the hotels; a limited number can be accommodated at about \$10 per week in smaller hotels and boarding houses. Application for rooms and further information should be sent before June 20, to American Library Association, 10½ Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

RAILROAD RATES

A rate of one fare and one-third has been granted for the round trip on the usual certificate plan, going and returning by the same route, covering all points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be bought from June 26 to July 1, inclusive, and at the same time a "standard certificate" should be taken showing amount of fare paid and route travelled on going trip. Certificates should be delivered to the secretary of the A. L. A. at headquarters at Narragansett Pier, to be signed by special railroad agent.

A western travel party is being arranged by Mr. C. B. Roden, Chicago Public Library, who will give, on application, information regarding route and plans.

LOCAL TRIPS

Tuesday, July 3, will be reserved for a trip to Providence. Special trolley cars will leave Narragansett Pier at about 8.30 a.m. for Saunderstown, where a chartered boat will be waiting. After a sail up Narragansett Bay, the libraries of Providence will be visited, and luncheon served under the auspices of the local committee. Four hours will be spent in Providence, and then a trip will be made by steamer to a nearby shore resort, where a Rhode Island clambake will be served. The return sail will be by moonlight, reaching Narragansett Pier at about 10 p.m. Cost of the trip will be \$1.50.

On Friday, July 6, a trip to Newport will be made, cars leaving Narragansett Pier at about 1.30 p.m., to connect at Saunderstown with special steamer for Newport. The afternoon will be given to sightseeing, return for those who so desire to be made in the early evening. Cost of the trip will be \$1.75.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP, JULY 6-11

There will be a post-conference trip to Newport, Fall River, New Bedford and Nantucket. This party will take the general trip to Newport on Friday, July 6, and will spend Friday night in Newport, leaving for Fall River by train on Saturday morning. The Fall River Public Library will be visited, and trolleys taken for the 55-minute trip to New Bedford. Here visits will be made to the Public Library and Historical Society. Dinner will be served at one, and at two o'clock the steamer will sail for Nantucket, where

the party will spend five days. Passage will be taken back to New Bedford, where the party will break up. Cost of the trip will be \$21.25. The party will be limited, so early application is desirable.

FURTHER NOTES ON PROGRAM

In view of the abandonment of plans for the meeting of the National Educational Association in San Francisco, the Library Department of the N. E. A. will hold its annual meeting as a joint session with the A. L. A. on Monday morning, July 2, at 9.30. This session will take the place of the meeting of the Children's Librarians' Section, first session, previously scheduled for that time.

State Library Commissions

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Merica Hoagland, secretary, State House, Indianapolis.

The commission issues a bulletin entitled the *Library Occurrent*, of which nos. 1-4 appear as a 12-page pamphlet, under date of April. It is well printed, contains short practical articles, note of A. L. A. and library association affairs, news of Indiana libraries, and is intended as a means of communication between the commission and the local libraries of the state.

State Library Associations

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The third of the institutes, under the joint direction of the Michigan Board of Library Commissioners and the Michigan Library Association, was held at Ishpeming May 17 and 18. It was conducted by Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School. There was an average attendance of 15 library workers at the four sessions, representing the libraries of Calumet, Escanaba, Iron Mountain, Ishpeming, Marquette, Negaunee and Painsville. In several respects the institute was in marked contrast with those held at Hudson and Traverse City. Practically all who attended were librarians or library assistants; club women were not represented, and only two trustees dropped in for single sessions. School teachers, who were particularly in evidence at Traverse City, had only one representative at Ishpeming, and that for but a few hours. Despite these facts the attendance at Ishpeming averaged larger than at the previous institutes. Moreover, while the programs for the Hudson and Traverse City institutes were arranged beforehand as to details of time, at Ishpeming these were left to the circumstances arising from day to day. The sessions, which were held at the Carnegie Library, began at 8.30 a.m. and lasted until 12.30, being resumed at 2 p.m.

and continuing until the last call for supper. As there were almost no special papers, the various subjects presented were treated in an informal manner and the subject expanded or curtailed according to the amount of interest evinced by the discussion among the attendants. The free and easy discussion of almost every question brought up was one of the delightful characteristics of the meetings. Miss Hazeltine, in her opening address, reviewed the general phases, opportunities and interests of a librarian's work, and later treated the question of book selection and buying and many miscellaneous practical and technical topics. Mrs. Grierson, of the Calumet Library, considered "Assistance to readers" in its broadest interpretation; an illustrated evening public lecture was given by Theodore W. Koch on "Carnegie libraries," and part of a session was devoted to consideration of the Library of Congress cards and other printed cards, introduced by Mr. Koch.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Mrs. Charles Scheuber, Public Library, Fort Worth.

Secretary: Phineas L. Windsor, University of Texas Library, Austin.

Treasurer: Albert C. Read, Public Library, El Paso.

On the invitation of Baylor University Library, the Waco Public Library, and Texas Christian University Library, the fourth annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was held in the Waco Public Library, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 8 and 9. Twelve librarians and workers came to the meeting from other parts of the state, and the local librarians, trustees and friends increased the attendance at the four sessions to from 20 to 50. Among those present were a dozen Baylor University students and two members of the library training class at the University of Texas Library.

Tuesday morning, after inspecting the new Waco Public Library, the visiting librarians were taken in a special car provided by the local committee to visit the libraries of Baylor University and Texas Christian University. In the afternoon a business session was held, followed by a paper on "The library and the lecture," by Frank C. Patten, librarian of Rosenberg Library, Galveston, which was, owing to his absence, read by Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Houston, and which clearly stated the aims and recent successes of the lecture department of the Rosenberg Library. Mr. Patten was continued as chairman of the committee on library lectures. Mrs. Charles Scheuber, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Fort Worth, then read a paper on "Library institutes," which constituted the report of the committee on that subject. She described in detail the work of the first and only institute ever held in Texas (see L. J., 31:177) and of the plans

of the committee for the ensuing year. The committee was continued.

Tuesday evening Hon. A. P. Wooldridge, the president, arrived, and after cordial addresses of welcome by Mayor Barker, Dean Kesler, of Baylor University, and Mr. Goldstein, trustee of the Public Library of Waco, delivered his annual address, in which he outlined the aims of the association and made a report of the work attempted during the last legislature for a state library commission. He was followed by Hon. W. J. Clay, commissioner of agriculture, insurance, statistics and history, in whose care the Texas State Library now is, who gave a clear account of the present status of that library, its purposes and what it has accomplished. He expressed his disapproval of the attempt to make a loan or travelling library out of it, though sympathizing generally with the establishment of such a popular library. He was followed by Mrs. William Christian, of Houston, who spoke on "The Women's Federation and libraries." Mrs. Christian is chairman of the federation committee on libraries, has already aroused much interest among club women, and will do much to secure the passage of the bill establishing the library commission this winter.

Wednesday morning Mrs. H. M. Price, of the class of 1903, University of Illinois Library School, now of Paris, Texas, gave a paper on "Cataloging and classification for small libraries." A section of the Library of Congress card catalog was on exhibition. Miss Surratt, librarian of Baylor Library, described the work of the university students in the Baylor bindery (a bindery begun by the students), and quoted remarkably cheap prices on binding. Her talk was illustrated by examples of work done at the bindery, by examples from Chivers and by a bindery exhibit loaned by Newark (N. J.) Public Library. Mr. A. C. Read, librarian Public Library, El Paso, sent a tabulation of facts concerning janitorial service (salaries, hours, vacation, etc.) in Texas libraries, together with comments on the inevitable comparisons, which excited no little interest. Mrs. Scheuber, who presided at this session, then conducted a discussion of various local library problems.

The last session, Wednesday afternoon, was opened by Miss Surratt, who gave an account of the aid given by Baylor University Library to libraries of smaller Baptist schools and colleges of the state. This aid may include the sending of the librarian of Baylor to the smaller college for a week or two to help get the library started, and has been very successful. Then followed three papers which together presented an unusually effective treatment of the relation of the library to children: "Library work with children," by Miss Agnes Edwards, Carnegie Library, San Antonio; "The library and the school, a librarian's view," by Miss Mary A. Osgood, Public Library, Tyler; "The library and the

school, a teacher's view," by Miss Hallie Walker, of the Waco high school.

After discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the Texas Library Association considers the organization of a Southern Library Association inadvisable at this time."

The committee on revising the constitution and by-laws submitted a report, which was adopted. Among other changes the new constitution changes the name from Texas State Library Association to Texas Library Association. The treasurer reported \$83.83 in the treasury. A legislative committee will be appointed to work for a state law providing for a library commission and for travelling libraries.

In accordance with the report of the nominating committee the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: president, Mrs. Charles Scheuber, Public Library, Fort Worth; 1st vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth; 2d vice-president, Mrs. William Christian, Houston; treasurer, Mr. Albert Read, Public Library, El Paso; secretary, Mr. Phineas L. Windsor, University of Texas Library, Austin.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted and included the following:

"William Lambdin Prather, president of the University of Texas, died at his home in Austin, July 25, 1905. President Prather was one of the founders of the Texas Library Association, was its first president, serving two terms, and always manifested a deep personal interest in its welfare, and in the progress of the library movement in the state. At the Houston meeting, November, 1904, he was elected an honorary member, being the first person whose services to Texas libraries was thus recognized. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the above statement be entered on the minutes and that the secretary be directed to express to Mrs. Prather the sympathy of the members of the Association."

A delightful drive to the beautiful Waco Country Club and an informal reception tendered the visiting librarians by the local committee and club members ended the busy two days. PHINEAS L. WINDSOR, *Secretary*.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Edward M. Goddard, assistant state librarian, Montpelier.

Vice-president: Miss Frances M. Pierce, librarian Fletcher Free Library, Ludlow.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Edith E. Clarke, librarian University of Vermont, Burlington.

The fourth annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association since its reorganization was held in conjunction with the Vermont Library Commission at Brattleboro on the 29th of May, as the guests of the Brattleboro Public Library. An afternoon session and an evening public meeting were held at the Congregational Chapel, opposite the library. The business meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. with remarks by President Goddard, who presided. Col. C. A. Miles, chairman of the directors of the Brattleboro library, welcomed

the librarians with a brief address. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a good balance in the treasury and 68 names on the membership list. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the withdrawal from libraries by the proposed copyright bill of the privilege of importing books protected by American copyright.

The meeting then merged into a round table conducted by Miss C. M. Hewins. Miss Frances M. Pierce gave a description, illustrated with models, of the Browne charging system. A paper by Miss Julia P. Parker, attesting its merits, was read in part. This will appear in the June *Bulletin* of the Vermont Library Commission. Miss S. C. Hagar spoke informally, responding to many questions on the choice of children's reading. Mrs. E. S. Truax described the facilities which the St. Johnsbury Athenæum Library gave to the schools and the school children. Mrs. W. P. Smith gave a most interesting account of the use made of circulating pictures to interest children by Miss M. L. Titcomb, a former Vermonter, at Hagerstown, Md.; also of the same librarian's project for a library garden to attract the boy readers during the summer. A talk by Miss Frances Hobart, secretary of the state library commission, on the commission's work, closed the meeting, after which came a delightful social hour at the library with refreshments. The librarians took advantage of the interim to examine the exhibit of children's books published by the Educational Publishing Co., of Boston, and the model of the Browne charging system.

At 8.30 an interested audience of librarians and townspeople listened to Miss C. M. Hewins on "How to make the country library attractive." As the great majority of the libraries in Vermont are in rural communities where \$15, \$25 up to \$100 or \$200 is a fair sum for the town to appropriate for the library's support annually, her account of how to make the most of small resources was very helpful.

EDITH E. CLARKE, *Secretary*.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: John P. Kennedy, state librarian, Richmond.

Secretary: Edward S. Evans, assistant state librarian, Richmond.

Treasurer: Miss Mary G. Lacy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

The association held a public meeting on the evening of May 9, when speeches were made urging the need of a public library for Richmond, whether given by Mr. Carnegie or not, and seconding the invitation to the American Library Association to hold its 1907 conference in Richmond. A resolution was adopted declaring in favor of erecting a monument to Edgar Allan Poe, as proposed by the Poe Memorial Association; and Mr. E. S. Evans gave an address on the public libraries of the country, illustrated with stereopticon views.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: F. L. Tolman, University of Chicago Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held April 12 at the Public Library, with the president, Miss Ahern, in the chair. Miss Woodford was elected a member of the club and the following committees were announced by the president: nominating, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hill, Miss Warren; auditing, Mr. Meleney, Mr. Gould. The action of the executive board in appropriating \$25 to the Harper Memorial Library fund was reported. A letter was read from the board of managers of the municipal museum requesting that the club co-operate with them in arranging for a public library exhibit to be held next year. The matter was put in the hands of the incoming executive board to appoint a committee to carry out the plan.

Mr. Wallace Rice was then introduced and gave a most delightful and instructive talk on "Earning a living by literature." He took as his text the long ago saying of Scott that literature does well enough as a staff, but not as a crutch, as a dilettante pursuit, but not as a means of getting one's bread and butter. He contrasted the reporter of to-day and yesterday. They are now university men, young in years as well as experience. The reporter does not write literature, but facts; his principal qualification being spryness in securing items of news, the man on the inside of the office rewriting the facts into "human interest stories." Book reviewers no longer or seldom write book criticisms, but book reports. He spoke of the Chicago book reviewers for the different papers, dwelling on the characteristic style of each. He also described the "method" of reviewing a book, not only fiction, but poetry, science, etc. Besides the books he writes and various newspaper work there are other phases of work by which a literary man may earn his living. One is by giving literary advice, another by reading manuscripts for publishing houses, and still another by giving expert touches to manuscripts. Mr. Rice gave figures of the amounts paid for all this work. He insisted that in the Chicago literary world (excepting McCutcheon) not one made a living by his books alone; indeed the writers would starve except for newspaper work.

The last regular meeting for the year was held May 10 at the Chicago Public Library, the president, Miss Ahern, in the chair.

The reports of the retiring officers were read and accepted. The report of the city charter committee was presented by Mr. Josephson and received as a report of progress.

Reports of the following committees were also presented and accepted: auditing committee, committee on publicity, and committee on children's work in Chicago Public Library.

Announcement was made by Miss Moore of the binding exhibit from the Newark Public Library, planned to be held jointly by the club and the Oak Park Public Library from May 14-26 at the Oak Park library. A special invitation was extended to the club to be present on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, May 19. The president read a letter from Mr. F. J. Teggart, librarian Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, recounting the library losses experienced there during the recent catastrophe, their needs and future plans. Upon motion a committee composed of the librarians of the Public Library, John Crerar Library, and Newberry Library were appointed to deal with the subject of assisting the libraries in San Francisco.

Miss Symmes, head of the English department of Kenwood Institute, then delighted the audience with a charming story, one about St. Francis of Assisi. The retiring president then presented her address on "Library conditions in Chicago."

The nominating committee submitted the following report: for president, Mr. F. L. Tolman; 1st vice-president, Miss Carrie L. Elliott; 2d vice-president, Miss Renée B. Stern; secretary, Miss E. G. Smith; treasurer, Mr. H. L. Leupp, and the secretary was then instructed to cast the vote for the officers as presented. The nominating committee reported further that it recommended that a program committee of five be appointed to take charge of the programs of the meetings of the club for 1906-1907, the president to be an *ex-officio* member of the committee. This second part of the report was referred by motion to the incoming executive board with power to act. A letter from H. P. Judson, of the University of Chicago, acknowledging the contribution of the club toward the Harper Memorial Library, was read by the president. Upon motion of Miss Warren the following resolution was adopted:

"The club has this year reached the highest point in its history, and since this is mainly due to the great interest and untiring devotion of the executive committee, and specially of the president, Miss Ahern, the Chicago Library Club extends to these officers its sincere thanks."

EVVA L. MOORE, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.

Secretary: Miss Mildred A. Collar, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Miss Mary A. Kingsbury, Erasmus Hall High School Library, Brooklyn.

The May meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on Tuesday afternoon, May 17, in one of the rooms of the Erasmus Hall High School in Flatbush. In the ab-

sence of Dr. Gunnison, the principal, Dr. Low, of the department of history, welcomed the club. The subject of the meeting—in lighter vein than usual—was "Apologetics." Miss Plummer, who was the first speaker, apologized most ably for one of her favorite writers of fiction, Rhoda Broughton, reading, by way of justification, delightful selections from "Nancy." Miss Sara Jacobsen, head of the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, Miss Anthony, of Packer Institute, and Mr. Bostwick each confessed to some secret "favorite writers" not usually upheld, among librarians at least, and their confessions were good for our souls.

At the close of the meeting coffee, lemonade, and sandwiches were served in an adjoining studio, and the members of the club were invited to visit the library in the new school building which is in process of erection.

MILDRED A. COLLAR, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: John Cotton Dana, Free Public Library, Newark (*Resigned*).

Secretary: Miss Alice Wilde, New York Public Library, Washington Heights Branch.

Treasurer: Edward Harmon Virgin, General Theological Seminary Library.

The New York Library Club held its 21st annual meeting on the evening of May 10, 1906, in the auditorium of the Charity Organization Society.

The treasurer's report was read and accepted and the committee on union list of periodicals made the following report: "As it was proved, on beginning to get together material for the union list of periodicals for Greater New York that the list would greatly exceed in cost the original estimate of the committee, and as less than \$700 was subscribed to the enterprise by libraries for a publication that would cost about \$3000, the committee decided to ask Mr. Carnegie to guarantee the cost of printing, leaving the sum subscribed by libraries to pay editorial expenses. The chairman of the committee has hoped to be able to get an interview with Mr. Carnegie, but so far has been unable to do so. The committee requests the club either to dismiss the committee or to instruct it to make further attempt in the autumn to get Mr. Carnegie's support for the enterprise." The report was accepted and later in the meeting the committee was instructed to continue its work.

The president then spoke of the good work of the various committees: hospitality committee, press committee, handbook committee, committee on guests (which with all it had done through the year in caring for speakers and guests and extending courtesies of the club to visiting strangers had spent but \$21 out of its appropriation of \$25), committee on permanent meeting place, which was obliged

to report failure; and program committee. The last in arranging the meetings for the year had decided for the May meeting to follow the plan, tried successfully last year by the Long Island Library Club, of procuring the services of some outside speaker at the expense of the club. The executive committee had approved the plan and a friend of the club had offered to contribute \$25. It was moved by Mr. Iles and carried that the club appropriate the entire \$50 needed.

The next business to be considered was the new constitution, which "differs from the ordinary club constitution in providing for an advisory committee (called, for brevity's sake, the council) of 16, who shall meet once a year to discuss club interests. In the opinion of the committee this would be a distinct advantage to the club, since they believe that many members of the club whose advice and interest would be of great value would serve in this body, though most of them cannot give the time to the executive committee. The latter body is, under the new arrangement, reduced to five, a good working number, and they alone would care for the routine work of the club." With three detail amendments, proposed by Dr. Billings and Mr. Nelson, the draft was referred to the executive committee, which after a brief meeting recommended its adoption with the proposed amendments. The recommendation was accepted by the club and the new constitution adopted. It was then moved by Dr. Gillett that to accord with the new plan the nominating committee be instructed to present for members of the council 16 names in groups of four to serve four, three, two, and one years. This motion was carried, the committee's report read, and the following officers elected: president, John Cotton Dana; vice-president, Victor H. Paltsits; treasurer, Edward Harmon Virgin; secretary, Miss Alice Wilde.

The business of the meeting being thus disposed of, the club turned to pleasure, and was well rewarded for its labors by a most delightful paper on "The mission of humor," by Miss Agnes Repplier. Those who know—as who does not?—the charm and distinction of Miss Repplier's essays need not be told of the pleasure that was enjoyed nor the folly any attempt at reproduction or reporting would be.

ALICE WILDE, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John J. MacFarlane, Commercial Museum Library, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia, 1200 N. Broad street, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia, Juniper and Locust streets.

The last meeting of the season of 1905-1906 was held on Monday evening, May 14,

in the Widener lecture hall of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania, with Mr. John Ashhurst in the chair. Upon motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. The chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Albert T. Clay, assistant professor of Semitic philology and archaeology in the University of Pennsylvania, who gave an illustrated talk on the work of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Free Museum of Science and Art, with especial reference to the excavations at Nippur, and the antiquities there discovered which are now on exhibition in the museum.

Four expeditions have been sent to Nippur under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania, and the discoveries there made have been very important in enabling archaeologists to reconstruct a very ancient period of Babylonian history, and have shown the existence of a high state of civilization dating back to about 6000-7000 B.C., which is much earlier than any civilization of which anything has hitherto been known. In conclusion, Dr. Clay invited the members of the club to remain to inspect the collections of Babylonian antiquities and of bronzes from Herculaneum in the upper galleries of the Free Museum of Science and Art.

At the close of Dr. Clay's address Mr. Thomson moved that a vote of thanks be given the speaker for his interesting and instructive talk, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Ashhurst then read the following ballot for officers for 1906-1907, which had been submitted by the nominating committee: president, John J. MacFarlane, Library of the Commercial Museum; vice-presidents, John Thomson, Free Library of Philadelphia, Miss Susan W. Randall, University of Pennsylvania Library; secretary, Miss Edith Brinkmann, Free Library of Philadelphia; treasurer, Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia. Upon motion the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for these names, and they were duly elected to office.

The chairman then read a letter from the president, Dr. Jordan, in which he regretted his inability to attend the meeting, and thanked the officers and members of the club for the uniform courtesy and assistance which they had given him during his term of office. Mr. Ashhurst then resigned the chair to Mr. MacFarlane, congratulating the members of the club on their choice of a president for the coming season.

Mr. Bliss invited the members of the club to attend a library meeting, to be held in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church at Bristol, Pa., on June 9, 1906, under the auspices of the Keystone State Library Association. The meeting was then adjourned, and a pleasant hour was spent in examining the collections in the museum, under the guidance and with the explanations of Professor Kent and of Dr. Clay.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. W. Folwell, State University Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, State Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

The fourth meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held Monday, May 7, at the Minneapolis Public Library. Supper was served at 7 o'clock in the new children's room. A brief business session followed, after which the meeting was turned over to Miss Countryman as hostess. Miss Countryman welcomed the club and announced that some of the special features of the library would be explained by heads of various departments. Miss Cloud, superintendent of circulation, gave an interesting account of the system of branches and stations, by which books are made easily accessible in every part of the city; Miss Todd, of the art department, gave a short talk on the building up and scope of the fine collection of art books, which ranks third in the United States, and Miss Patten read a short sketch of the Minneapolis Athenæum, telling of its early history, and the arrangement by which it is combined with the Public Library.

The remainder of the evening was spent in visiting the different departments of the library and the loan collection of original drawings from *Collier's Magazine* on exhibition in the art gallery.

CLARA F. BALDWIN.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The session of the Chautauqua Summer Library School will be held from July 7 to Aug. 17, 1906. Melvil Dewey is general director, Mary E. Downey, Ottumwa (Ia.) Public Library, resident director, with Miss Harriet B. Peck, of Gloversville (N. Y.) Public Library, and Miss Sabra Vought, of Nashville University, both graduates of the New York State Library School, as instructors. The advance applications indicate a prosperous season.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On May 2 the students of the library school accompanied by the director made their biennial pilgrimage to the libraries of New York City and vicinity. The following libraries were visited: Columbia University, two branches of the Brooklyn Public Library, the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Pratt Institute Library and library school, the Lenox, and four of the circulating branches of the New York Public Library, and the Newark Free Public Library. The visit was made most pleasant by the kindness and courtesy shown to the students at all the libraries.

On June 4 the class visited the Wanamaker

Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and on June 5 the Library of Bryn Mawr College.

On June 7 the commencement exercises took place. The graduates of the library school are: Susan Katharine Beck, Mary Eliizabeth Daigh, Margaret Forgeus, Adelaide Niven Hegeman, Lilian C. Kerr, Agnes Helen MacAlister, Sarah Isabel McFarland, May E. Pearson, Ruby Patience Pegan, Effie Maude Prickett, Edith Krohn Schanche, Helen Liola Smith, Edna Swartz, Irma Augusta Watts, Edith Maddock West, Sara Louise Young.

GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Edna V. Thomas, class of 1904, has been appointed librarian of the Library Association of Friends, Philadelphia.

Miss Mary E. Kaighn, class of 1905, has resigned her position in the University of Pennsylvania Library to join the cataloging force of the Library of Congress.

Miss Agnes V. P. Wright, class of 1905, who has been in the cataloging department of the University of Pennsylvania Library, has left to enter the cataloging department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Instead of the usual reading- and reference-lists, the class of 1906 have prepared a number of programs for study-clubs, making their own divisions and subdivisions of the subject, and giving references on each. The selection of books was limited, for the most part, to those in the "A. L. A. catalog" and of articles to those in the magazines and reviews of the last five years. The subjects of these programs are as follows: The American Indian; Comparative religion (outline for course of study); Cathedral towns of England; Early Teutonic literature; The English stage; Factors in the history of education; History of music; History of Scotch literature; Holland; Japan; Italian Renaissance; Mediæval towns of Italy; Florence and Venice; Mohammedanism; The mother as educator; Mythology and mythical legends; New France; Professions for women; Puritan and cavalier: a comparison of Colonial Massachusetts and Virginia; Romance of modern industry and invention; Shakespeare club program; Some problems of the day (Immigration, Labor question, The poor, Negro problem, Liquor question, Suffrage, Municipal government, Corporations and trusts); The South, an attempt to understand her; United States expansion. The number of meetings under a program varied from six to twelve. These are ready for lending to any town library which has study-club patronage and which may wish to look some of them over, with a view to use. There would be no charge except for postage.

The series of lectures for use in normal schools on co-operation between libraries and schools, on children's reading, the selection of

children's books, helpful reading-lists, picture bulletins, and reference-work for children, to be given by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, of the Indiana State Library Commission, was postponed for two weeks owing to the loss of lecture material by fire in Indianapolis, but was finally given the first and second weeks of May. During her stay in Brooklyn Miss Mendenhall criticised the students' work in bulletin-making.

The visits to local libraries made this term have been as follows: Brooklyn Public Library, Montague and Williamsburg branches; Long Island Historical Society Library, and the libraries of the Girls' High School and the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn Institute, and the Children's Museum Library; the New York Public Library, 23d street, Tompkins square, 96th street, and 110th street branches; Columbia University Library, the Lenox Library, and that of the Museum of Natural History, the Union Settlement Library, and the following out-of-town libraries: Vassar College and Poughkeepsie Public, Newark Public and the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Women's Institute, Hollywood Inn and Public Library of Yonkers.

The members of the advanced class are doing practical work this term in the Columbia University and Lenox libraries, and in the reference and children's departments of the Brooklyn Public Library.

GRADUATES

Miss Elizabeth M. Haskell (1905), secretary of the school, has accepted a position in the library of the University of California, her home being in California; and Miss Emily Turner (1898), formerly librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, enters upon the duties of secretary July 1. Miss Turner will also give some instruction in the school.

Mrs. Arabelle H. Jackson (1903 and 1904) and Miss Katrine H. Jacobsen (1896) announce their engagement to be married, both leaving their present positions during the summer.

Miss Ida M. Mendenhall (1904) comes to Geneseo, N. Y., in the autumn as librarian of the State Normal School there. Her work will have in part the character of her normal school and teachers' institute work in Indiana.

Miss Horrocks (1905) has been appointed assistant in the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The students of the Southern Library School attended the opening of the children's department of the Chattanooga Public Library, May 19. The equipment and books of the children's room were presented by the children of the late E. G. Richmond in the nature of a memorial, and are perfect in detail. The class was entertained by Mrs. E. G. Richmond at luncheon at Lookout Inn.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER SCHOOL

A library summer school will be held at the University of California, Berkeley, beginning June 25, and continuing six weeks. It will be conducted by Miss Mary L. Jones, graduate of the New York State Library School, and for several years librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. It is intended for librarians and assistants, actually engaged in library work; and besides Miss Jones, the instructing staff includes J. C. Rowell, Miss Helen G. Sheldon, J. D. Layman, H. R. Mead, A. B. Smith, Miss Mabel E. Prentiss, and Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second semester of the library school has been one of varied activities and interests. Throughout February and March was given the course upon work for children, three lectures being given by Miss Caroline Burnite, chief of the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library, and Miss Euphemia L. Power, instructor in literature for children in the City Normal School, Cleveland. Visits to the Cleveland public schools and to the children's rooms of the library constituted a part of this work. During the course Miss Frances J. Olcott visited the school and spoke upon "Library work with young people" and "Annotation of children's books."

A pleasant incident was the mutual acquaintanceship of students of the Pittsburgh and Western Reserve library schools brought about through the six weeks' visit by members of the senior class of the Training School for Children's Librarians. From the middle of February until April their time was divided between special courses at the school and practice in the children's rooms in the Cleveland Public Library. During this period also Professor Root, of Oberlin, delivered his course on the history of the printed book. The privilege of meeting and hearing in succession the editors of the two library periodicals was one greatly enjoyed. Miss Ahern spoke upon "The business side of library administration" and "The duties of a librarian to the library, to the community and to herself." This was followed by a talk on "Some American librarians of note." Miss Haines spoke on "Library periodicals" and "Discrimination in fiction."

The itinerary of the visit to eastern libraries, April 7-18, followed much the same program as that of last year, the libraries of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh being again visited. Owing to the absence of the director, on account of illness, Miss Eastman accompanied the three students who elected to take the entire trip. On the return they were met at Pittsburgh by six of the class and several members of the Cleveland Public Library staff. Immediately following the return from the trip the course in

book repair and binding was given by Miss Woodward, of Ann Arbor.

The students' loan practice in the Public Library closed in April. Throughout their course they have been much indebted to the librarians of the branches and heads of departments for the helpful and sympathetic attitude toward them in their efforts to gain a knowledge of the practical working of the library. Record practice, including classification and cataloging, began in January and continued through May. Final examinations will be held in the first week of June and entrance examinations for incoming students will take place June 15 and 16.

It has been decided not to give the senior work during the year 1906-7.

Reviews

JAMES, Montague Rhodes. A descriptive catalogue of the western manuscripts in the library of Clare College, Cambridge. Cambridge, University Press, 1905. 8+51 p. 27.5 cm.

—A descriptive catalogue of the western manuscripts in the library of Queen's College, Cambridge. Cambridge, University Press, 1905. 6+29 p. 27.5 cm.

Dr. James in these two thin volumes has made the most of his somewhat scanty material, the Clare College manuscripts, which he describes numbering but 31, and those of Queen's College 34. The descriptive work is of the usual high order of merit which we have come to look for in these catalogs. The loss of many manuscripts formerly in the possession of the two colleges is noted, and there are the usual tables. Dr. James carries his analysis of contents to the farthest extreme in these volumes, and certainly his work should be the final word on these two small collections. Perhaps his best work is seen in the careful descriptions of the Books of Hours and the Psalters. His catalog of the subjects of miniatures and his notes of the local peculiarities of ritual should prove very useful. There are no indexes in these catalogs, but they are so short that this loss will be but slightly felt. It is to be hoped that in future work of this sort the indexes will not be omitted, and will contain the subjects of miniatures, after the model of the best of Dr. James' previous catalogs. The usefulness of these catalogs, at least to students at a distance from the libraries in question, depends largely on the indexes. For one, I wish to testify to the practical utility which they have been to my own work, and to express the hope that considerations of cost and time may not exclude them from any future catalogs Dr. James may give us. WM. W. BISHOP.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

Bogsamlingsbladet, the first Danish library periodical, makes its appearance under date of May, 1906, as a 32-page twelvemo pamphlet. It opens with a portrait and short sketch of Dr. A. S. Steenberg, of Horsens, whose earnest and effective work in behalf of Danish libraries is known to many American librarians. The new magazine is issued quarterly from Lemvig, published and edited by the "Danmarks Folkebogsamlinger," a Danish library association organized Nov. 25, 1905. An account of the new association, with its objects and constitution, is given; there is an article on Danish popular libraries by Dr. Steenberg; note of the agreement regarding discounts made between the new library association and the Danish book trade organization; and a recommended list of new books.

BRETT, William H. The school and the library; reprinted from the proceedings of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, 1905. [Ann Arbor, Mich., 1906.] 8 p. O.

The *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires* for May has a short article on "Law books in popular libraries," pointing out the unsuitability of most law books for public library use, and indicating half a dozen or more elementary works on the history of French law which are recommended for such libraries.

Ceska Osveta for May (v. 2, no. 8) contains an article on "Women and library work" by J. Dont, and a further instalment of Pospisil's "Notes on the popularization of art in the villages." In the April number Jan Emmler foretold the "New epoch of Bohemian librarianship," for which this little periodical is so earnestly working.

HEYL, W. P. Public libraries: their value from educational and civic standpoints. (*In Municipal Journal and Engineer*, April 4, 1906. 20: 297-301.) il.

A number of floor plans are given of the Newark Public Library and the New York Public Library and illustrations of seven library buildings. The methods and cost of administration are also discussed incidentally.

The Library for April is mainly a Shakespeare number, with articles bibliographical, antiquarian and literary on Shakespearean subjects. Among them, John Ballinger contributes an article on "Shakespeare and the municipal library," describing the Shakespeare collection of the Birmingham Public Library, and other public Shakespeare collections, and indicating works on Shakespeare indispensable in a public library; and Mr. Esdail gives an authoritative record and review of "Shakespeare literature, 1901-1905."

Library Association Record, for April 15, besides the paper by R. W. Mould, noted elsewhere, contains "Some suggestions on the planning of public libraries," by H. T. Hare.

The *Library World* for April contains "Classification guides and indexes," by Ernest A. Savage; "A hitherto unrecorded conversation between Dr. Watson and Mr. Herlock Sholmes," by S. T. Ewart; and notes on the Public Libraries Acts bill, library appointments, etc.

Public Libraries for May contains a paper on "Reaching the people; some methods of popularizing a library," by Purd B. Wright; an interesting study of "Books as merchandise," analyzing the elements that make up the market value of collections of books, by C. W. Andrews; and "Library methods in the business world," in which Dr. Canfield points out the increasing demand for trained library workers in commercial positions.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION. Campaigning for a public library; suggested material for newspaper use and for general circulation. Madison, Wis., May, 1906. 16 p. S. (Circular of information, no. 5.)

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen for April again emphasizes the necessity of bringing out the full usefulness of resources of German libraries. A. Keyser suggests a "Guide" to German libraries, something like the "Manual" of the New York Library Club, perhaps, but more ambitious, more scientific, to supplement the great "Gesamtkatalog." The question of the determination of the sphere of each library's activity, that is, the specialties to which it shall mainly devote its resources, is also considered. Fritz Mikau, in "Zur ausnutzung des magazins," suggests the fuller utilization of space in the stack room by ceasing to build all shelves deep enough to hold folios, quartos and octavos, and dividing the stack room, instead, into three sections for the three sizes, the whole stack in each section being made of the proper depth for books of the size to which that section is devoted. His calculations show a gain of 14.3 per cent. in shelving capacity. This idea, he says, was developed by consideration of President Eliot's recommendations, published in L. J. some years ago, to divide the books in a library into "living" and "dead." The May number contains an account of the monastic and patristic collection of Joseph Gores, by Emil Jacobs; and a memorial sketch of Dr. Hermann Markgraf, director of the state library and archives of Breslau, who died on Jan. 12, 1906.

LOCAL

Bradford, Pa. Carnegie P. L. (6th rpt.—year ending March 1, 1906.) Added 1363, to-

tal 11,435. Issued home use 80,573 (fict. 64.5 per cent., juv. fict. 17.5 per cent.) New registration 1039; total registration 8909, "about one half of the entire population." Receipts \$7326.11; expenses \$5518.85 (books, periodicals and binding \$1757.29, salaries \$2429.06, light and fuel \$347.63.)

There is a decrease in adult circulation, offset by increase in reference use and growth of the children's department. Only 150 new titles of adult fiction were added during the year, these forming "11 per cent. of the books added to supply about 75 per cent. of the demand." "Our most encouraging work is with the children. With them we can really hope to cultivate a taste for the better class of books." During the year Miss Mabel Wann resigned from the position of librarian, in which she has been succeeded by Miss Susan Sherman.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 2956; total 49,452. Issued, home use 158,148 (fict. 46.81 per cent., juv. fict. 16.62 per cent.), of which 34,301 were juvenile and 26,214 were circulated through the schools. New cards issued 2240. Receipts \$12,393.29, expenses \$12,393.21.

The year was marked by the resignation of Mr. Robert K. Shaw as librarian and the appointment of Mr. Frank H. Whitmore as his successor. The circulation shows a gain in all departments, and there is considerable increase in school use. Reclassification according to the D. C. is being carried on as rapidly as possible, in intervals of routine and current work.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. On the evening of May 24 a dinner was given to Frank P. Hill, at the Hamilton Club, by the library directors, in celebration of the fifth anniversary of his administration as chief librarian. In further commemoration of the occasion a silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Hill on behalf of his board.

California State L. The library issues the first May number of a monthly bulletin, *News Notes of California Libraries*. It is a well-printed 48-page publication, containing descriptive record of libraries of the state, record of officers of California Library Association, information regarding the state library, and classed list of recent accessions to the state library.

Camden (N. J.) F. P. L. The Boys' Reading Fraternity, conducted under the auspices of the library, has arranged to take Saturday afternoon trips to the country during the summer months.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. (9th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1638; total 13,436. Issued, home use 77,866, of which 32,446 was juv. and 5334 school circulation. Receipts \$26,230.94 (\$13,000 from A. Carnegie); expenses \$24,103.43 (of which about \$18,000 was for new Carnegie building.)

An attractive and interesting report. The great event of the year was the dedication on June 23 of the \$75,000 Carnegie building, which is described in some detail. This has been already recorded in these columns (L. J. 30: 931-932). The death of Mrs. C. D. Van Vechten, president of the library board, was a great loss to the interests of the library. Book purchases have been considerably reduced, owing to increased cost of maintenance. The nucleus of a Bohemian collection was formed, in a gift of 56 volumes made by the Bohemian Reading Society, and the Knights of Columbus have offered to bear the cost of printing a list of all books in the library by Catholic authors. It is planned to publish by instalments in the daily papers a list of the adult fiction in the library. Re-registration was begun with removal into the new building, and during the six months 2455 cards were issued. Special work has as usual been done for students and clubs in the making of study programs and reference lists.

In the children's departments many attractive bulletins have been shown, the Hans Christian Andersen centenary was duly observed, talks have been given by outside speakers, and a story hour has been conducted on Wednesday evenings and Friday afternoons. A notable incident was the story-telling afternoon of Miss Marie Shedlock. School children in small classes accompanied by their teachers visit the library regularly and are instructed in its general arrangement and use.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L. The formal opening of the children's room of the Chattanooga Public Library was held Saturday, May 19, at 3 p.m. The new Carnegie building has been open about a year, and on Saturday the whole building was thrown open to the public. The interior finish, equipment and books of the children's room are a memorial to the late Edward Gould Richmond, given by his two children, Edmund and Ruth. The room chosen by Mrs. Richmond for this memorial opens directly on the street, and is an ideal situation for the children. The main feature of the room is a memorial mantelpiece of white marble. All of the interior woodwork, shelving and technical furniture is of green oak and of the best make. The tables, chairs, catalog and museum cases are specially designed for the needs of the room. The deep window seats are ideal lounging places for small readers. Cork carpet deadens the sound of the small feet, and everything has been done for the comfort of the children. About 2000 well selected children's books have been placed upon the shelves, marked by an appropriate book-plate. This plate was designed by Tiffany, and bears the motto, "Resolve well and persevere." The whole room presents a most pleasing appearance. It is beautiful in proportion and design, its simplicity is beguiling, and its perfection, both from

an artistic and a technical standpoint, represents taste, skill and an unlimited generosity on the part of Mrs. Richmond.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1025; total 27,830. Issued, home use 88,369. New registration 703.

This report gives no statistics in tabulated form, these facts being scattered through the librarian's narrative of the year's work. Fewer books were bought, on account of the expenditure of \$400 on a new supplementary printed finding list. The reserve post card system has been adopted, with satisfaction to users. A summer branch was maintained in the adjacent district of Fosterville. Miss Blanchard says: "During July and August a central room supplied with books, seats, tables and pictures was open two afternoons a week, and was filled with Swedish, Irish, Armenian, American, Greek, Italian and Norwegian children. Each afternoon I read aloud a story, and Miss Alcott was soon a favorite." Deliveries of books are sent to West Concord, East Concord and Penacook, and supplementary reading is sent regularly to school rooms. The semi-centennial of the library's establishment was observed on Aug. 25, 1905, when a reception was given at which the staff wore the dress of 1855 and there was an exhibit of old time pictures and furniture.

Connellsville, Pa. Carnegie F. L. Founders' day was celebrated with elaborate exercises on the evening of May 15, when historical addresses were delivered on the founders of the city, and there was music and a general reception. The annual report of the library, read as part of the exercises, gives the following facts: Added 950; total 4987. Issued, home use 32,817, of which 11,539 were juv. (fict. 72½ per cent.) Registration 2645. A children's story hour has been held on Friday afternoons; and the librarian recommends that a series of free lectures and concerts be given to supplement the work of the library.

Dallas (Tex.) P. L. (5th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1906.) Added 2362; total 20,337. Total circulation 78,890. New registration 1896; total registration 11,871. Receipts \$8331.41; expenses \$5887.63 (salaries incl. janitor \$3201.36, books \$1247.35, binding \$365.03, periodicals \$144.48, furniture \$281.50, light \$118.45, fuel \$143.74).

There has been a marked increase in reference use, and a falling off in general circulation. "Talks on the use of Poole's index, the catalog and some of the more important reference books, have been given to classes from the high school, also a number of talks on the library, to pupils from the grammar and high schools who were sent for material for compositions on that subject." The need for more open shelf space is constantly growing, but "experience with the open shelf system in the children's room proves to us that open access

will never take the place of personal service." Publication of lists and notes regarding new books, etc., in the local press has been a constant feature of the library's work. "We have daily proof of the use made of the lists in their presentation at the desk as call slips—sometimes two or three years after publication."

Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. L. "Library day" was observed as usual on Saturday, May 12, when nearly a thousand children were given an entertainment of story-telling, recitations and music. The exercises were arranged and carried through by the Education Division of the Dubuque Woman's Club.

Fort Worth, Tex. Carnegie P. L. (5th rpt.—year ending March 1, 1906; from manuscript.) Added 1700; total 14,353 v., 2167 pm. Issued, home use 60,611 (fict. 68.4 per cent.). New registration 1879; total registration 13,102.

The duplicate pay collection proves steadily popular, and has not only been self-supporting but has brought a net profit of \$153.59 to the library during the year. In the children's room talks on natural history and astronomy were given on Saturday afternoons, and on Friday afternoons stories were told to the children by teachers and students of the Kindergarten College. Books are circulated through the schools, so far as the library's resources allow; more books are greatly needed.

Germantown, Phila. Friends' F. L. (Rpt., 1905.) Added 611; total not given. Issued, home use 15,908 (juv. 3693). New cards issued 443.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt., 1905.) Added 625 (purchased 440); total 23,670. Issued, home use 45,738; ref. use 5087. New registration 518.

The library was opened to the public in its new building on Dec. 14. As Dec. 31, 1905, closed the library's 25th year, a brief retrospect of its history and work is given. It was opened, reading room only, Nov. 8, 1880, the circulating department being opened on Jan. 3, 1881. It opened with 3980 v., and the circulation has risen from 10,763 v. to an average of 70,000 a year. During the quarter century but 420 v. have been discarded.

Appended to the report is the usual classed list of accessions for the year.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. The second annual conference on children's reading for teachers and others interested, was held at the library on May 15. Miss Elizabeth L. Morrissey, principal of the Hall street school, read a paper on "The essentials of a good book for children." She said in substance: "Books selected for children's reading should contain a moral, but it should be so subtly put that the child is entirely unconscious of it. The book should also be attractive with

artistically colored cover. It should contain large, clear type, wide margins, and frequent paragraphing. A child loves color, and when he chooses a book for himself he invariably takes one that is full of colored pictures. It takes too long to read a book of fine type and long paragraphs. The schools should teach a child to appreciate a good book by keeping before him books which contain high ideals and good morals and at the same time suit his childish taste by their beautiful colored pictures, attractive bindings and large type." In the discussion which followed it was pointed out that, in order to develop a child's character, all kinds of good books should be given him. The temperament of boys varies so that what might be recommended to good advantage for one boy would not suit another. He should read good books of history, of travel. A well written biography will interest a boy. In fiction the characters should be real live, strong characters to inspire right thinking and right acting.

The second paper was on "Picture books, good and bad," by Mrs. W. B. Willard, an illustrator of children's books. She said: "There is very little material in children's books to illustrate, and the illustrating is consequently bad. The illustrating should be treated in an attractive way, not by an attempt at an exact reproduction. Walter Crane and Kate Greenaway considered things in the right perspective. The Kate Greenaway books are done entirely in the flat tones with very little regard to any rounding effects. The designs are simple with very little attempt at shading or perspective. If all the details were put in the child would become confused and could not understand the meaning of the pictures. While these children's illustrations are simple from an artist's standpoint, they teach the child to appreciate true art, and as he grows older his taste will develop." Of the Sunday supplements to newspapers it was said that while some of the illustrating was very good, considering the poor quality of paper on which it was done, the literature was generally poor and debasing in tone, and its constant reading would have about the same effect on a child as constant attendance at vaudeville would have upon a grown person.

Mr. C. H. Cogshall, principal of the Turner street school, spoke on the question "Should children be encouraged to read war stories?" He said that as the natural instincts of a child from 11 to 15 or more seem to demand stories of war and action, it is better to guide such reading than to refuse it. Good, authentic war stories often teach patriotism, Christianity and love for peace. In the discussion it was shown that the percentage of material in school histories devoted to war was about 40, but this percentage had gradually been reduced until in the histories of to-day the percentage is only about 24.

Dr. J. R. T. Lothrop considered the question "Are the writings of Mark Twain wholesome for children?" His verdict was in the negative, pointing out that both "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" were lacking in moral tone, and likely to foster lawlessness and disrespect of sacred things.

A conference for the blind was held at the library on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 22. Seven blind persons were present. The various systems of type for the blind were discussed, and in view of the number of different types it was decided not to purchase any books at present, but to consider borrowing books from the various institutions possessing them. The idea of forming a club for the blind was suggested and discussed, the club to meet each week at the library and the library to provide a reader. The chief difficulty here was that some of the blind are unable to go out without guides, especially the women. The idea of books being sent to their home met with approval. It was decided to meet every Tuesday afternoon and to devote two hours to reading current events, good stories, or other events.

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1906.) Added 1064; total 16,683. Issued, home use 47,344 (fict. 65 per cent.). New registration 1214; total cards in force 2819.

Circulation from the children's department was 15,926, of which 53 per cent. was fiction. There are six deposit stations in operation, one being at the high school.

Greensboro (N. C.) P. L. The attractive Carnegie building was formally opened on the evening of Monday, May 7.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. (31st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 2583, of which 288 were gifts; total "about 82,000." Issued, home use 169,489 (fict. 64 per cent.), an increase of 16,724, or 11 per cent. over the previous year. New cards issued 1576; total no. cardholders 18,888 out of a population of 37,830. Receipts \$19,624.99; expenses \$18,989.46 (books, periodicals and pictures \$3871.30, current expenses \$13,702.57).

The library is fifth in size among Massachusetts libraries, and ranks as eighth in circulation of books. The year shows marked growth in use, and there have been numerous changes and improvements. Besides an increase of 11 per cent. in home use of books, the circulation of mounted pictures (10,003) showed an increase of nearly 4000, and the percentage of fiction issued was slightly decreased. Sunday opening has been continued from November to May, and two new deposit stations were established. At the main library the delivery room was changed into an open shelf room, with about 1200 new books accessible, the loan desk was rebuilt and enlarged, the card catalog cases were grouped compactly in the middle of the room,

to give needed wall space for open shelves, and electricity was installed instead of gas. The reference room was enlarged by removing librarian's office and catalog room to temporary quarters on the second floor; additional floor space was gained in the exhibition hall by entirely ceiling over the delivery room below; and other alterations have made the building more convenient and adequate. It is not practicable, owing to the construction, to give access to the entire stack, but students are freely admitted on application. It is hoped that funds will soon permit the carrying out of the remaining alterations, and the establishment of proper quarters for the administrative departments. At the Bradford branch open shelves were installed for the entire collection, and the Washington street branch was removed to new and attractive quarters, previously described in these columns.

In the purchase of books large additions were made to the Whittier collection, and small collections of books in Italian and Russian were added, to meet the demands of residents of those nationalities. In the general buying, advantage was taken as often as possible of auction and clearance sales. It is pointed out that book funds have steadily diminished, and that the amount spent for books, periodicals and pictures in 1905 was only 68 per cent. of that spent in 1900. There are now about 9500 mounted pictures, arranged in filing cabinets and classified by subject according to the D. C., except for certain broad classes. "The pictures are now mounted on one size mount, 11 x 14 inches, the larger size, 14 x 18 inches, having been found impracticable in most cases. Pictures form one of the most popular features of the library." Continuous exhibitions have been held, in the main library, children's room or branches.

In the school work, visits were made by the assistant in charge to teachers' meetings, and the schools of the nearby country districts; books were sent monthly to all grammar school rooms of the city, and to the summer schools. The school circulation reached 21,794 v., an increase of 42 per cent. over the preceding year. Reference use of the library, it is pointed out, is growing faster than the circulation of light reading; "in this work the telephones at the main library and two branches play an important part."

In addition to the regular routine of cataloging, the reclassification and recataloging of the great bulk of the collection, the books added before 1899, was carried on as steadily as circumstances permitted; in this work 5493 L. of C. cards were bought, at a cost of \$49.62, and inserted in the card catalog. Mr. Moulton remarks, "Only by using the Library of Congress printed cards is it possible to catalog our new books and a few old ones with our present, small catalog force." The

binding record covers 1714 v., at a cost of \$811.88, or 47 cents a volume. Much has been done to keep the resources of the library before the public, through newspaper articles, book lists and bulletins, the latter being freely distributed to schools, hotels, factories, engine houses, police stations, etc. Besides the main building and four branches, the library had about 66 distributing agencies, including school-rooms, in use during the year.

Hornell (N. Y.) L. Assoc. (38th rpt.; in local press.) Added 812; total 14,355. Issued, home use 25,921 (fict. 22,388); ref. use 1452. Receipts \$1898.29; expenses \$1750.41.

Jacksonville (Fla.) F. P. L. (1st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) This is of special interest as the first report of the first, and as yet the only, free public library in Florida. It is naturally largely a record of organization work, giving evidence of much public interest and large opportunities for future usefulness. The building, which has been fully described in these columns (L. J., 30:861-862), was opened on June 1, 1905, with about 6200 v. on the shelves. In all during the year 8685 v. were purchased, at a cost of \$9055.37. All book purchases were made from funds given for the purpose by citizens of Jacksonville, and no books have so far been bought by city money. The list of donations to the book fund shows seven contributions of \$1000 apiece, and a generous array of smaller gifts. Since the close of the report about \$1400 more has been subscribed, and it is believed that nearly \$2000 more will be available—this being practical testimony to the interest felt by citizens in the development of the library. The library contains 9134 v., and the circulation was 44,011 from the white department, and 2541 from the colored department. There are 3423 registered borrowers in the general library, and 338 in the colored department. "About 15 per cent. of the white population already use the library." The use of the reference department, which contains 475 v., has grown steadily. About 450 reference books, 1000 adult circulating books, and all the children's books are on open shelves, the books for adult circulation being changed from time to time, so that practically the entire collection will pass through the open shelf room. From the children's room 10,774 v. were drawn, or 24 per cent. of the entire issue, and the room is proving much too small. The colored department is quartered in two rooms on the second floor in charge of a colored woman, formerly a teacher in the local schools. It contains 609 v., of which 76 are juvenile and 91 reference. "The colored people have separate magazines, separate books, separate rooms, separate staircase and separate assistant. Those who visit the library are, without exception, quiet, orderly, unobtrusive, and there has been no friction between the races."

Practically all books in the library are cataloged, the L. of C. printed cards having been used so far as possible. "The expense is much less than doing the work ourselves, the appearance of the cards is better, and stricter accuracy is obtained." Copies of the "A. L. A. catalog" are sold to borrowers at cost as a makeshift for a printed catalog of the library.

Lansing (Mich.) P. L. A Maypole dance for the children was given on Saturday, May 5, in the auditorium of the attractive Carnegie building. There was an audience of about 200; the room was decorated with blossoming boughs, and the whole effect was extremely pretty, and much enjoyed by all.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. An "informal housewarming" in the new quarters of the library was held on the afternoon of Saturday, May 19. Five hundred invitations had been sent out, and there was a large attendance of interested persons, who seemed greatly pleased with the attractive arrangements of the various departments.

The building which the library now occupies is centrally located, of fireproof concrete, and equipped with elevators. The elevators open on the second floor into the general library and non-fiction department, and on the third floor into the main reference room. These two rooms are the principal reading rooms, and in addition there are the fiction and juvenile departments on the east portion of the second floor, with the newspaper and magazine quarters to the north. There is a large reading room exclusively for women, connected with the women's section of the roof garden by a private passageway.

The roof garden reading room, which is the special feature of the new quarters, has an area of 6400 square feet and ample seating accommodations. It contains 320 feet of rose hedges, 60 feet of heliotrope, 60 feet of geraniums, a vine-clad arbor 80 feet long, 16 feet wide and 10 feet high, and it is the intention to have a typical representation of semi-tropical trees, such as the orange, golden bamboo, loquat, India rubber tree, Abyssinian banana, *Draecena* palm, and ornamental shrubbery. In the center is a circular fountain 10 feet in diameter. The care of the garden will devolve in a measure upon the library assistants, to each of whom has been allotted a section in which she is to work for at least ten minutes each day. Two-thirds of the roof garden are for both men and women, and the former will be allowed to smoke provided they do not cross the rose barrier into the women's section. None but cardholders are accorded the privileges of the roof garden. There are 30,000 cardholders, and it is thought this restriction will act as an inducement for the increase of responsible patronage.

In a recent newspaper interview Mr. Lummis expresses the conviction that the de-

struction of San Francisco libraries has placed on the Los Angeles library the responsibility and duty of becoming the great reference library of the Pacific coast. He states his intention of asking an appropriation of \$150,000 for next year, to greatly increase the resources of the library in works of reference.

Dr. C. J. K. Jones, director of study and research, failed to pass the recent civil service examination required of library employes, receiving 70.23 per cent. out of a required 75. The failure was in languages and library technique. The civil service rules allow an applicant to take three examinations, and a second one will be later arranged for. In the meantime he has been given an emergency appointment.

Ludlow, Vt. Fletcher Memorial L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 395 (juv. 208); total 8126. Issued, home use 17,648 (fict. 62.70 per cent.; periodicals 10.70 per cent.). New registration 160; total registration 1025; population of Ludlow in 1900, 2042.

There was an increase in circulation of 640 v., all in the children's department.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (43d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 3184; total 71,690. Issued, home use 184,326; ref. use 108,961. New cards issued 1586. Receipts \$18,798.17; expenses \$18,798.17 (books \$3685.13, periodicals \$663.89, binding \$936.25, printing \$184.50, salaries \$6695.67, extra help \$2180.95, fuel \$608.49).

In July a deposit station was opened at the library of the General Electric Company, and 1932 v. were used, of which 927 were on industrial arts. About 300 books were sent to the schools, where they had 7305 readers. Use of the reference room shows steady increase, and 17 exhibitions have been held in the lecture room. The room for the blind has been in charge of a volunteer committee of ladies, and three times a week instruction is given in the various types of printing and in musical notation; the collection in this room numbers 153 volumes, including booklets, and these have been issued for home use 266 times; 54 readings were given by volunteer readers.

New Jersey library institute, Summit. An institute under the auspices of the New Jersey Library Association was held at Summit on May 1. Mr. J. C. Dana presided, and the speakers included Ernest D. North and Mayor George Wilcox, of Summit; Miss Campbell, of the Passaic Public Library; W. C. Kimball, of the State Library Commission; Hamilton W. Mabie, and Miss Louise Connolly.

New York City. Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen's L. (120th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1117; total 100,369. Issued, home use 35,069 (fict. 27.338).

The work of the library has suffered se-

riously on account of the reconstruction of the building, which required the closing of the library in June, July and August. In view of the changing library conditions of the city, special efforts are being made to strengthen the reference value of the library, and to make more available the valuable architectural collection in the De Milt and Slade sections.

New York P. L. Lenox L. A curious incident occurred recently at the Lenox Library when one of the readers found, slipped between the pages of a copy of "Much ado about nothing," a banknote for \$50, accompanied by an envelope on which was pencilled the following message: "As every person—except our commercial, financial and political grafters—is always more or less in need of this wretched thing we call 'money,' I feel sure that this fifty will fall into the hands of one who needs it. With it goes my best wishes. From one who has money to spare and is a lover of Shakespeare. H. G."

The "find" was promptly reported in the newspapers, with the result that for the next few days the various copies and editions of Shakespeare were in demand by a procession of eager treasure-seekers.

New York Society L. (Rpt. — year ending March 31, 1906.) Additions and total v. not stated. Issued 31,497. Visitors 24,234, of whom 8213 were men. There were 596 parcels of books sent for out-of-town delivery, nearly a third more than in the previous year; and city delivery of 26,619 v. was made by messengers, an increase of 5000 v. over the year before.

"The library is now in the soundest and most flourishing condition financially that it has ever been," the annual subscriptions were over one-third larger than any previously recorded.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The fourth annual loan exhibition of paintings was opened in the library art gallery on the evening of Saturday, May 5. It included 42 water colors, most of which were lent by the artists themselves, and was quite generally representative of American water color painters.

A subscription fund is being raised for the establishment of a circulating department of music, for which over \$500 has been pledged.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. (50th rpt., 1905.) Added 1199; total 41,806. Issued, home use 54,484. Cards in use 6178. Receipts \$4190.66; expenses \$4190.66.

Mr. Parsons, the librarian, notes the chief events in the half century of the library's existence, which this report marks. The present building, first occupied in 1866, and extended 15 years later by the erection of an annex, is now nearly outgrown, and in a short time the limit of its book capacity will be reached. An adequate reference department and a chil-

dren's department are the most serious deficiencies.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1945; total 66,657. Issued, home use 158,318 (91,918 issued from agencies and schools). Re-registration 5216. Receipts \$13,840.74; expenses \$13,840.55 (books \$2196.57, salaries \$6698.82, distributing agencies and express \$1932.95, binding \$747.80, printing and advertising \$645, light \$573.87, fuel \$393.38).

The children's room, which now contains about 2000 v., is proving increasingly popular, and has a daily average circulation of 100, attendance of 70.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. (10th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 2593; total 14,113. Issued, home use 80,809. New registration 2918; total registration 8017. Receipts \$8910.43; expenses \$8625.19 (books \$2070.09, periodicals \$264.31, binding \$293.05, salaries \$2677.50, janitor \$645, fuel \$659.50, light and power \$476.67).

A neat and compact little report, showing satisfactory growth and favorable conditions. The new building has passed its first year's test of use with entire success. Work with the children and the schools has been especially developed, libraries having been placed in six schools for distribution in each grade, and the only limitations to the work seem to be in the lack of as many books as could be used. Great care is taken in the selection of juvenile books, and in this class and fiction much weeding out has been done.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. (22d rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 2040; total 26,499. Issued, home use 105,313, of which 14,949 were drawn from the five branches. New registration 782; total cards in force 6760. Receipts \$6303.38; expenses \$6296.30 (books \$1725.34, binding \$338.54, periodicals \$246.21, salaries \$2179.65, coal \$340.70, light \$252.62, janitor \$624).

The library is greatly hampered by inadequate funds. Lack of new and clean books has reduced the circulation, and reference and school work is limited on account of insufficiency of books. The trustees point out the increase in reading population, whose needs should be met, and make earnest plea for the restoration of the previous city appropriation of \$6750, instead of the present grant of \$6000.

Philadelphia (Pa.) City Institute L. (54th rpt., 1905.) Added 1687; total 25,725. Issued, home use 49,935; visitors and readers 102,215. Receipts \$7178.37; expenses \$6057.37.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adviance Memorial L. (Rpt.—11 months ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 2229; total 42,169. Issued, home use 84,246 (fict. 54.7 per cent., juv. 20.2 per cent.); school use 9131. Receipts \$10,307.14; ex-

penses \$9277.48 (salaries \$4218.34, books \$2480.34; janitor \$495, binding \$339.15, fuel \$461.25, light \$351.89).

Brief comparison is given of the work done by the library during the five years just closed, during which it has been under control of an independent board and in its own building, and the previous five years when it was controlled by the board of education and quartered in inadequate rooms. The contrast shows how great have been the advantages of improved conditions of administration and equipment.

Santa Rosa (Cal.) P. L. Details of the destruction wrought by the earthquake of April 18 are given as follows, in a letter from Miss Adèle Barnett, the librarian, written on May 9: "I send two little pictures that may give you some idea of the wreck of our building. There was no fire, so the damage is almost entirely to the building and furnishings. The books are intact. The building faces north. The little tower fell into our California room, making it simply a pile of stone and mortar, not a thing to be seen that looked like a book. I was greatly worried for fear our old files of *Sonoma County Democrat* were reduced to atoms, but they were rescued from the pile, battered to be sure, but still whole. They are the only files in town; the others were burned in the offices. The east wall will have to come down eventually. All the plastering will have to be done over, except in the basement, where things are in fairly good condition. It is estimated that it will take \$6900 to put our building back into its former condition. All the furnishings in the California room were ruined; kindling wood was made of the heavy oak tables and chairs. All the stacks except the old wooden shelves in the basement were bent and broken. In the stack-room the shelves were supported from one side and from the ceiling. Probably the weight of the books bent them to the side from which they were supported. All the rods are bent, lots of the castings broken, and many of the shelves are spoiled.

"Tons of loose stones have been removed, holes in the roof boarded up, and we expect to open up the library in the basement by Monday, May 14. Only one stone building in town was less damaged than the library."

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (33d rpt., 1905.) Added 6346; total 72,239. Issued, home use 391,783 (fict. 71.3 per cent.). Visitors to ref. room 12,338. New cards issued 4902. Receipts \$19,358.22; expenses \$19,358.22 (books and periodicals \$6158.45, binding \$1996.96, salaries \$9388.72, printing \$475.75, agencies \$465.65, express \$414.63.)

In circulation the library ranks as second to Boston in the New England states; the increase for the year was 38,497, or about 11 per cent. During the year 328 vacation cards were issued, on which 1947 v. were drawn,

3284 v. were distributed by the home delivery system, and many of the Sunday-schools of the city drew upon the library for books. The school department reaches children and teachers by mutual visits, and the sending out of school collections; and the work of the children's room has increased steadily. The library maintains six agencies, in addition to its home delivery system, school libraries and other deposit collections. A thorough inventory of the library was taken, with a result of 490 v. recorded as missing.

Mr. Foss compares the growth of the library with the growth of the population; the former shows an increase of over 300 per cent. in five years, the latter an increase of 32 per cent. for the same period. He recommends that as many books of non-fiction as desired be issued at one time to any reader.

Terre Haute (Ind.) P. L. The beautiful Emeline Fairbanks memorial building, the gift of Crawford Fairbanks, was formally opened on the afternoon of April 29.

Toledo (O.) P. L. In the summary of the library's 1905 report, in May L. J., the home circulation was incorrectly given as 227,827 v.; it should have been stated as 246,433 v.

University of Texas L., Austin. (Rpt. — year ending April 10, 1906.) Added 4903 (purchased 1430); total 49,792. Issued for use outside the lib. 15,828; no record is kept of lib. and seminar use, though this forms the chief use of the library. 200 Texan daily, weekly and monthly newspapers are currently received.

Mr. Windsor reports on the library class which he conducts at the university. For 1906-7 the class will be limited to four persons "who are prepared for entrance to at least the junior class in the academic department of this university, who give promise of becoming actual library workers in Texas, and who find it impossible to attend a regular library school."

Additional shelving was installed during the year, but more room for books is still an urgent necessity, and the reading room is constantly overcrowded. Various temporary expedients may be resorted to, but the only real solution of the difficulties must be found in an adequate fire-proof library building.

Winchester (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 661; total 16,877. Issued 45,428 (fict. 21,995, juv. 13,649); cards in use 3120. Receipts \$2875.87; expenses \$2693.73.

Circulation has increased over 2000 over that of 1904. Work with schools has continued along the same lines. There have been some changes in details of administration, such as covering of books, time limit for fiction, etc. A reference reading room is greatly needed.

FOREIGN

Cambridge University L. The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths recently presented £5000 to the university, to be applied to the present needs of the university library.

Glasgow (Scotl.) P. Ls. The Springburn District Library, the eleventh to be completed under the Glasgow corporation library scheme, was formally opened on the evening of May 1, in presence of a large audience. The library, which is situated immediately opposite the main entrance to the Hyde Park Locomotive Works in Ayr street and Vulcan street, is a handsome one-story structure, treated simply in the Renaissance style, and covering an area of fully 1000 square yards. The main entrance gives direct access to the lending department, in which there is accommodation for about 10,000 volumes. Dividing the public space from the book storage is a long counter with a screen, which will be utilized as an indicator for showing the books available. Attached to the screen is a small revolving bookcase in which will be placed new books added to the collection. The general reading room is situated to the right of the main entrance, and has seating accommodation for 80 persons. To the left of the entrance hall is the ladies' room, which has accommodation for 34 readers. The boys' and girls' room is accessible from Vulcan street, and has accommodation for about 100 boys and 50 girls.

Ottawa (Can.) P. L. (Preliminary rpt., Jan. 15, 1906.) This report is issued as a record and description of the library and its handsome Carnegie building, just prior to its formal opening. The librarian, Mr. L. J. Burpee, gives a detailed statement of the organization work, selection and purchase of books, selection of fittings, appointment of staff, arrangements for co-operation with schools, clubs and trades unions, plans for special collections, suggestions for the library building, furniture and card catalog. This report is followed by several appendixes, giving a history of the public library project, the Carnegie library act of 1902, list of library committees 1902-1905, financial statement, list of donors, and examination paper prepared for library assistants. The report as a whole shows excellent preparatory work, and should pave the way usefully for the regular annual reports of the library.

The library, as has been previously noted, was opened on April 30. There was a large audience in attendance, and Mr. Carnegie also was present at the exercises, and made the opening address. He spoke of the educational value of the free library, and its importance as a civic institution, and said: "Our English-speaking race takes to the free library. There is hardly a town in Britain which has not adopted the libraries act and has its free

library or system of libraries. In New Zealand the free library is rapidly spreading, as it has already spread in Canada. My library secretary informs me that we have already given the Dominion 60 library buildings. I hope this number is to be rapidly increased. In the United States we have given 904, and the dear old homeland has accepted 481."

The library building, which cost \$100,000, is built of Indiana sandstone. The entrance opens into a delivery room, floored and wainscotted in marble, with oak woodwork. Back of this extends the stack room, with a book capacity of 30,000 v. To the extreme right is the children's department, a beautiful light and airy room. The main reading room is at the other end, with red oak finish and every convenience of equipment. A bronze and marble staircase leads up to the first story, the staircase landing being illuminated with a beautiful stained glass window with portraits of famous authors and poets. On the first floor is a room for the library board, reference department, a spacious lecture room, and cloak rooms. The top floor will be utilized for the purposes of a museum, while in the basement is an attractive newspaper room.

South Africa. Bertram L. Dyer, librarian of the Kimberley Public Library, sends word of the recent action taken by the Cape government railways, permitting carriage of "printed books of a literary nature" at half parcels rates. This is believed to be a step of much importance in its effect on country subscribers to town libraries, and it is hoped that it may pave the way to reduced postal rates on library books.

Tokio (Japan) Imperial L. The library has outgrown the brick building erected in 1889, and is to be housed in a new structure of steel and stone, after the American method of construction. It is to cover 5760 square feet in Ueno park, and is to be seven stories in height. The finished portion, covering 1290 square feet, is outwardly imposing and inwardly arranged and equipped according to the best ideas of modern library economy. Besides the principal hall for readers, there are reception and office rooms and provision for the work of catalogers, for special researchers and women students. One-third of the building is occupied by the stacks, seven feet high, to which the users of books are allowed free access. The artistic decoration has been done by the Tokio Art School.

Details regarding the library are given in the 31st report of the minister of education, just published. It contains 378,017 v. of Japanese and Chinese works and 59,857 v. of European works—a total of 437,874 v. The public are allowed free access to 222,875 v. During the year 1903-4 there were 144,526 visitors, who read 752,783 v. For home use 17,571 v. were taken out by 3954 persons.

Gifts and Bequests

Rahway (N. J.) P. L. Through the death of Miss Lucy H. Eddy in 1879, and of Mrs. Pollock, her niece, in May, 1903, the library has come into a cash legacy of \$28,000, which has now been paid after a period of legal contests covering the period since Mrs. Pollock's death.

Westboro (Mass.) P. L. Melvin H. Walker, a library trustee and member of the library building committee, has given \$2500 toward the library building fund. This fund now amounts to about \$26,500, nearly all contributed by subscription.

White River Junction, Vt. On May 1 announcement was made that Amos Barnes, of Boston, a former resident of the town, would give to White River Junction a library building, to be known as the George W. Gates memorial library; the building, which will cost about \$12,000, will be erected on a site also given to the town by Mr. Barnes.

Carnegie library gifts

Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville. May 20. \$15,000 for library building.

Pennsburg, Pa. Perkiomen Seminary. May 15. \$20,000 for library building, provided an equal amount be raised for endowment fund.

Rockingham, Vt. On June 4, by a vote of 246 to 177, the town rescinded action of a special town meeting held May 15, accepting the offer of \$15,000 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie.

Practical Notes

CARD FILE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, March 13, 1906. 121: 419.) il.

CARD-INDEX. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, March 13, 1906. 121: 420.) il.

This and the entry preceding are assigned to the same patentee, G. A. Wheeler, New York City.

HANDBOOK ON PRINTING; prep. for library school students. [Indianapolis,] Printed by students, Winona Technical Institute, [1906.] 32 p. S.

This little manual, designed for students of the Indiana Library School, presents elementary instruction in proofreading, composition and printing in a compact and practical way. Appended are examples of library labels, notices, and styles of type.

Librarians

BROWN, Miss Edna Adelaide, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1898, has resigned her position as reference librarian and head of the loan department of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex., to become librarian of the Public Library, Andover, Mass.

BULLOCK, Miss Edna, secretary of the Nebraska State Library Commission since its organization five years ago, has resigned that position, in which she has been succeeded by Miss Charlotte Templeton, formerly a member of the staff of the Omaha Public Library and later librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library.

CORR, Miss Emily S., head of the order department of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Warsaw (N. Y.) Public Library, which has just been established in a new Carnegie building.

COLLINS, Victor Lansing, reference librarian of Princeton University, has resigned that position to become preceptor in the department of Romance languages in the university. His place will be taken by William Warner Bishop, head cataloger in the university library.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M. It will be a grief to Mr. Crunden's many friends and associates to know that his illness, noted in May L. J., has proved extremely serious, and that he has for a month past been in a critical condition. Mr. and Mrs. Crunden had planned a European trip, in the hope that it would restore his health, but while in New York City just previous to the sailing date, on April 19, he suffered a severe cerebral stroke, and their passage was necessarily cancelled. Mr. Crunden was removed to a private hospital, and later to a sanitarium in Katonah, N. Y., where he now is. While his condition is considerably improved, it is still serious. This breakdown had been threatened for some time, but it had been hoped that a complete rest would avert it. Mr. Crunden's work and services in the library field are so widely known as to need no reference here; he is the senior ex-president of the American Library Association, and as librarian of the St. Louis Public Library he has for years been a pioneer and leader in the development of the modern public library.

DAVIS, Miss Florence, for nine years librarian of the Rockville (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned that position.

DOREN, Miss Electra C., has resigned the directorship of the Western Reserve University Library School for the ensuing year.

DUNCAN, William H., Jr., for six years librarian of the University Club, New York City, has resigned that position, his resignation to take effect June 30, and will spend a year in study. Mr. Duncan was formerly librarian of the Flatbush Public Library, now the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Public

Library, and studied at Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900. The library of the University Club has been entirely reclassified and recataloged under his direction.

ELLIOTT, Miss Agnes M., Pratt Institute Library School, 1896, has resigned the librarianship of the Carnegie Library, Steubenville, Ohio, to accept the headship of the circulating department of the Pratt Institute Free Library. Before going to Steubenville, Miss Elliott was head of one of the branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. She begins her work in Brooklyn on September 1.

FROST, Miss Elizabeth Rollins, of the New York State Library School, 1903-4, has resigned her position as assistant in the cataloging department of the Buffalo Public Library to become assistant cataloger at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GILL, Henry M., professor of history in the boys' high school, New Orleans, La., was, on May 9, elected chief clerk of the New Orleans Free Public Library, succeeding William Beer, resigned. The election was based on the results of a competitive examination, required by the provisions of the civil service. Mr. Gill was born in New Orleans in 1873, educated in the public schools and Tulane high school, and was graduated from Tulane University in 1891. He was then appointed professor of history in the boys' high school, a position which he has since held. He studied law at Tulane Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1895, but has never practiced. He served as a member of the state legislature from 1900 to 1904.

GOODRICH, Mr. Francis L. D., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

LEUPP, Harold Lewis, of the New York State Library School, class of 1904, has resigned his position as assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, to become superintendent of and buyer for the retail and library department of the University of Chicago Press.

MCGRAW, Miss Minnie, librarian of the Mankato (Minn.) Public Library, has resigned that position, which she has filled since the establishment of the library twelve years ago. During her connection with the library she has been actively interested in the Minnesota Library Association, of which she has served as vice-president and secretary.

PADDOCK, Miss Leatha, for twelve years librarian of the Terre Haute (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned that position, and on May 4 Mrs. Sarah C. Hughes, first assistant, was appointed as her successor.

VAN BUREN, Miss Maude, head cataloger of Iowa State University Library, and formerly librarian of the Owatonna (Minn.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Mankato (Minn.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Minnie McGraw.

Cataloging and Classification

A. L. A. *Booklist* for May contains a list of the publications of the various state library commissions.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue de l'histoire de France. Table générale alphabétique des ouvrages anonymes. I, Table des noms de personnes. Paris, Imp. Nationale, 1905. 672 p. 4°.

The BOSTON BOOK Co's *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April continues George Watson Cole's bibliography of "Bermuda in periodical literature," and gives Miss Wilbur's usual quarterly "Index to reference lists published by libraries."

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue. pt. 7. Fiction; with a supplement to October, 1905. Pittsburgh, 1906. p. 1722-2068+98 p. O. 25 c.; postpaid 40 c.

The supplement, listing accessions from July, 1902, to October, 1905, will not be included in the completed volume, which runs only to July, 1902, but will be incorporated in the general printed supplement to the whole work. This fiction section is especially useful as an admirable list of novels, representative, and carefully selected. The annotations are excellent; it is only to be regretted that there are not more of them, and that they do not include indication of recommended order of reading of successive volumes for such writers as Balzac, Trollope, etc.

—List of good stories to tell to children under twelve years of age; with a brief account of the story hour conducted by the children's department. Pittsburgh, 1906. 32 p. O.

Of much value to children's librarians, not only in the carefully prepared references for beautiful and delightful stories, but in the simple practical suggestions to the story teller.

DUQUESNE, Pa. Carnegie F. L. Books for mill men: special lists no. 1, April, 1906. 38 p. D.

An extended list, classed and annotated.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

—The *Bibliographie de Belgique* has still further identified itself with the rules of the Institut International de Bibliographie. Its form has been so arranged that the titles can also be struck off on cards of the American size (125×75 mm.), and the institute offers these title cards at an annual subscription of 20 francs, plus postage. . . . The number has been moved to the end of the title, . . . at the left, in heavy type, is the name of the author (repeated in the title), to the right, in heavy type, the index number

according to the Decimal system; then, at the beginning of the first line of the title, the date, again in heavy type. It cannot be said that this typographical arrangement makes a very satisfactory impression. The Decimal index, with its four to eight or even more figures, is obtrusive, and the date as well. . . . Full names are not given, and anonymous works have no catchword. Nevertheless, the experiment is interesting, . . . even if only to show that it is not well to try to kill too many birds with one stone. — *Zentralb., May.*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Publications, spring, 1906. [Washington, 1906.] 32 p. D.

Lists the publications of the library since its removal to the present building in 1897, and several now in press. Interesting indication of the extent and variety of the library's bibliographical work.

MOULD, Richard W. Wanted — a classification: a plea for uniformity. (*In Library Association Record*, April 15, 1906. p. 127-147.)

Points out the great variety in classification practice; "out of 35 libraries in various parts of the kingdom from which replies have been received, 12 are classified on the Dewey system without modification, 9 on a modified Dewey scheme, 3 on Brown's plan, 1 on the Quinn-Brown, 1 on Cutter's system, 2 on home made systems, and 5 on what are described as 'rough.'" Characterizes the various systems, and gives opinions of librarians concerning them. Mr. Mould points out that these extracts indicate "that the Dewey system holds the field," but in conclusion submits a suggested scheme of his own, based on 99 sections "logically arranged in the natural or evolutionary order," capable of subdivision into 26, symbolized by letters of the alphabet, and of further subdivision into 99, with indication by numeral. Thus "between division 1, section A, sub-section 1, and division 99, section Z, subsection 99, you would have more than a quarter of a million places, or to be exact, 254,826, with a notation no more complex than 99 Z 99."

NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. is printing serially in its *Monthly Bulletin* "Manuscripts of local interest preserved in the library."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Eng.) P. Ls. Catalogue of fiction (in English) in the Central Lending Library; ed. by Basil Anderton; comp. principally by J. Walton and W. H. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1906. 17+295 p. O.

Records 6775 v. (or, excluding duplicates, 4293 separate works) in single line entries, running across the octavo page. The "present book number" is given in the left hand

column; "future book number" in right hand column, and users are instructed to use only the former until duly notified. The effect of the page is thus somewhat confused, and there is great wastefulness in the practice followed of giving a full line entry to every duplicate. The extent of this is indicated by the fact that there are 170 headed line entries of "*Another copy*" under Dickens, 120 under Braddon (whose record fills four pages), 120 under Lytton, 104 under Mrs. Henry Wood, 96 under Lever, 80 under Marryat, and so on; these duplicates are also entered in the same way in the title catalog. The catalog is prefaced by a chronological table of authors, arranged in quarter-century periods according to dates of birth, which it is thought may lead readers to observe the historical development of the English novel. In a preface Mr. Anderton refers to various changes in arrangement—the restriction of indicators to fiction and juveniles, the adoption of a new system of book numbering, and revision of the entire stock of fiction. As soon as the new book numbers are fully available, it is intended to print a second edition of the catalog, omitting the left hand column of numbers.

PEABODY INSTITUTE CATALOG. The issue in 1905 of the last volume of the "Second catalogue" of the Peabody Institute Library marked the completion of one of the most notable cataloging enterprises undertaken in this country. The final volume contained an "Explanatory postscript," summarizing the plan and scope of the work, which is of interest to all concerned with cataloging work. The first catalog was begun in 1869 and its first volume was issued in 1883. The printing occupied 12 years, the fifth and last volume appearing in January, 1902. The catalog is described as a dictionary catalog of semi-synthetic character, with both alphabetical and classed subdivisions under countries, cities, authors and subjects; its minute analytical character is well known, and it is widely used for reference and as an example of this kind of work. "The largest and most exacting labor in the preparation of the catalog was the analyses of the collections of the Greek and Latin fathers of the early Christian Church, edited by the Abbé Migne. Taken together they formed 389 volumes, and it is estimated that about 10,000 references were copied from them. After being arranged under the general title these were distributed throughout nearly every letter of the alphabet, and the amount of research required to secure the correct names of the monks and others who edited and annotated these writings was so large that more than a year was required to correct and prepare them for printing. Next in extent may be mentioned the long series of the *Memoirs of the history of Gaul and France*, from before the time of Charlemagne to that of Louis XVI., such as Bouquet, *Recueil des historiens*

des Gaules et de la France, 23 volumes, folio; Buchon, Petit et Monmerqué, Guizot, Leber, Salgues et Cohen, Michaud et Poujoulat, and Michelet, *Collection des mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France*, 276 volumes, 8°. Besides these there were hundreds of volumes relating to the French Revolution. Other extensive works were those of Graevius, Gronovius, and others, *Thesaurus antiquitatum et historiarum Italiae*, etc., 78 volumes, folio; Muratori, *Antiquitates Italicae*, etc., 38 volumes, folio; Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniae historica*, 31 volumes, folio. A large and significant assemblage of the Anglo-Saxon and Early English classics were, also, treated in full analysis, as were likewise, the monumental remains of the Romance literatures. Nor were the Greek and Latin classics omitted. Many of the academies of science and letters were represented by their long series of memoirs and transactions; from these were copied the titles of many thousands of articles, and only, for want of assistance and time, the scientific divisions were deferred. The invaluable historical collections, published by the Master of Rolls, and by the Record Commission of England, as well as the official documents of the British Parliament were treated in a similar manner, and supported by cross-references." The five volumes of the first catalog covered 5015 pages and included 357,429 references. Immediately upon its completion work was begun upon a continuation, which, after ten years' labor, was completed last year as the "Second catalogue," in eight volumes, covering 5422 pages and 300,535 entries. "It is the natural successor of the first and follows mainly the same fundamental lines of development; but differs therefrom in placing at the head of all comprehensive subjects an alphabetical index of their divisions. Arrangement of contents of collections was changed so as to place the references under subjects instead of the names of authors. An especially distinctive feature of this catalog may be seen in the large body of scientific literature which it contains."

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for May devotes its special reading list to "Some good novels."

VICTORIA P. L. OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Catalogue of books. pt. 7, [Jamieson-Lytton.] Perth, [1906.] p. 485-564.

This part concludes the first volume of the catalog, covering A-L. With it is sent out title-page and prefatory pages, including synopsis of the scheme of classification and notation. This is a fixed location system, of 25 main sections, indicated by letters, with numeral indication of case, shelf and book. The title-page gives the name of the library as "Public Library of Western Australia," the word "Victoria" having been removed by resolution of the library committee in April, 1904. The catalog, when complete, will record about 65,000 v.

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Anonymous and Pseudonyms

The following are supplied by Library of Congress, Catalog Division:

Golder, George A., 1875-, is author of "Modern shorthand."

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McCormick, Frank Joseph, 1871-, is author of "Mr. Durbar's toast."

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Notes and Queries

VOLUMES OF "MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW" FOR LIBRARIES.—The editor of the *Monthly Weather Review*, Washington, D. C., would be glad to hear from any librarian who wishes to complete his set of *Monthly Weather Reviews*. The Weather Bureau has a few copies of back volumes and numbers, and wishes to distribute them as discreetly as possible.

WISCONSIN BROADSIDE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO LIBRARIES.—The Wisconsin State Historical Society Library has come into possession of a number of duplicates of a newspaper broadside (printed on both sides) published 15 years ago, arraigning the Wisconsin legislative apportionment act of 1891. It was the precursor of the famous Wisconsin "gerrymander" suits of 1891-92. It is an able document from both an historical and a legal point of view, and has much more than local value to any large reference library collecting material upon political science. Librarians wishing this broadside will be accommodated until the supply is exhausted.

R. G. THWAITES,
Madison, Wis.

INFORMATION DESIRED REGARDING "LONDON PUBLIC LEDGER."—I should be glad to receive information regarding the *London Public Ledger* of Jan. 4, 1775, and would ask any librarian or bibliographer who knows of its existence to communicate with me. This paper contains an important article on the "Riot at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 19, 1774." I am informed by the *Ledger* office that their files do not run so far back, and they write me from the British Museum that they neither have nor know of a copy.

RICHARD D. FISHER,
1420 Park ave., Baltimore, Md.

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING.—Bulletin 25 (May) of the A. L. A. committee on book buying is devoted to extracts from an editorial on "The second hand booksellers' sources of supply," in *Publishers' Weekly*. April 7, giving suggestions for purchase of books by auction and otherwise. The advice given, it is pointed out, is valuable to librarians as well as to dealers. The bulletin closes with the following note: "London dispatches to the daily press state that the *London Times*, in connection with its circulating

library scheme, is offering for sale 600,000 nearly new books at about 10 per cent. of list price. Ask your importer to look into this."

"NEW SHAKESPEAREANA" AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.—We issue a quarterly, *New Shakespeareana*, at \$2.50 a year. This morning we got a letter from a library that had paid us promptly for five years that sum in advance, signed by a new librarian, asking us why we had raised our price for subscription. With the naïveté of a newcomer he lets the cat out of the bag. He says that the library's books show that it has been paying different sums per year for our quarterly—\$2.35, \$2.25, and even \$2 per year. The explanation is, of course, that, in their eagerness to get business the "periodical agents" are deliberately losing themselves money, trusting to make good in some other direction. If the libraries of the United States are aware of this sort of thing (which we cannot believe) then, of course, they are putting themselves in the hands of persons who may be watching for opportunity to recoup on them, in some lapse of attention on the library's part, and ought to be warned by somebody to look sharp.

It may be thought remarkable if we get (as in this case) our full subscription that we should concern ourselves sufficiently to call attention to the matter. The explanation is this: We are only distributors of the publications of the Shakespeare Society of New York. Like all learned societies, said society only issues its publications to parties interested enough to pay for them. It has never gone to the trade, and would consider it beneath its dignity to pay commissions to anybody, which would look like an effort to force its publications upon a market, and is, in short, impossible. The society does circularize those whose subscriptions it cares for, and—now and then—to reach subscribers whose addresses it has lost, it inserts an announcement in the *Publishers' Weekly*. But an examination of such announcements will show that these are invariably directed to subscribers and not to the trade or to general purchasers.

The society, therefore, proposes to do what it can to keep its publication records appropriate to its claims. In one solitary case—the case of the Bankside Shakespeare, a unique edition in 21 volumes, of which but 500 numbered sets were issued 20 years ago and of which there have been no sets for sale for at least 18 years—the society was unfortunate enough to lose control of a certain number of sets, and these were ruthlessly handled by certain "book slaughterers." But the society has done all in its power to locate and regulate the prices of—if it could not repurchase—these, and has omitted no opportunity of making this explanation. It is therefore our instruction to endeavor to stop underselling on the New York Shakespeare Society's quarterly *New Shakespeareana*. We therefore appeal to the LIBRARY JOURNAL

to assist us. The matter is really of more interest to libraries than to ourselves. For *New Shakespeareana*—like all the publications of the New York Shakespeare Society—is published from a fund contributed by members of that society and nobody is solicited to subscribe for it, except as above—and he or she is not asked a second time.

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS,
Westfield, N. J.

Humors and Blunders

READER—Can you tell me how to find the name of an author in this catalog?

LIBRARIAN—The catalog is arranged alphabetically. Whose name do you wish to find?

READER—Maree Corell.

LIBRARIAN—We have none of her books in the library.

READER—Gee! What kind of books do you have in this library, nothin' but business books?

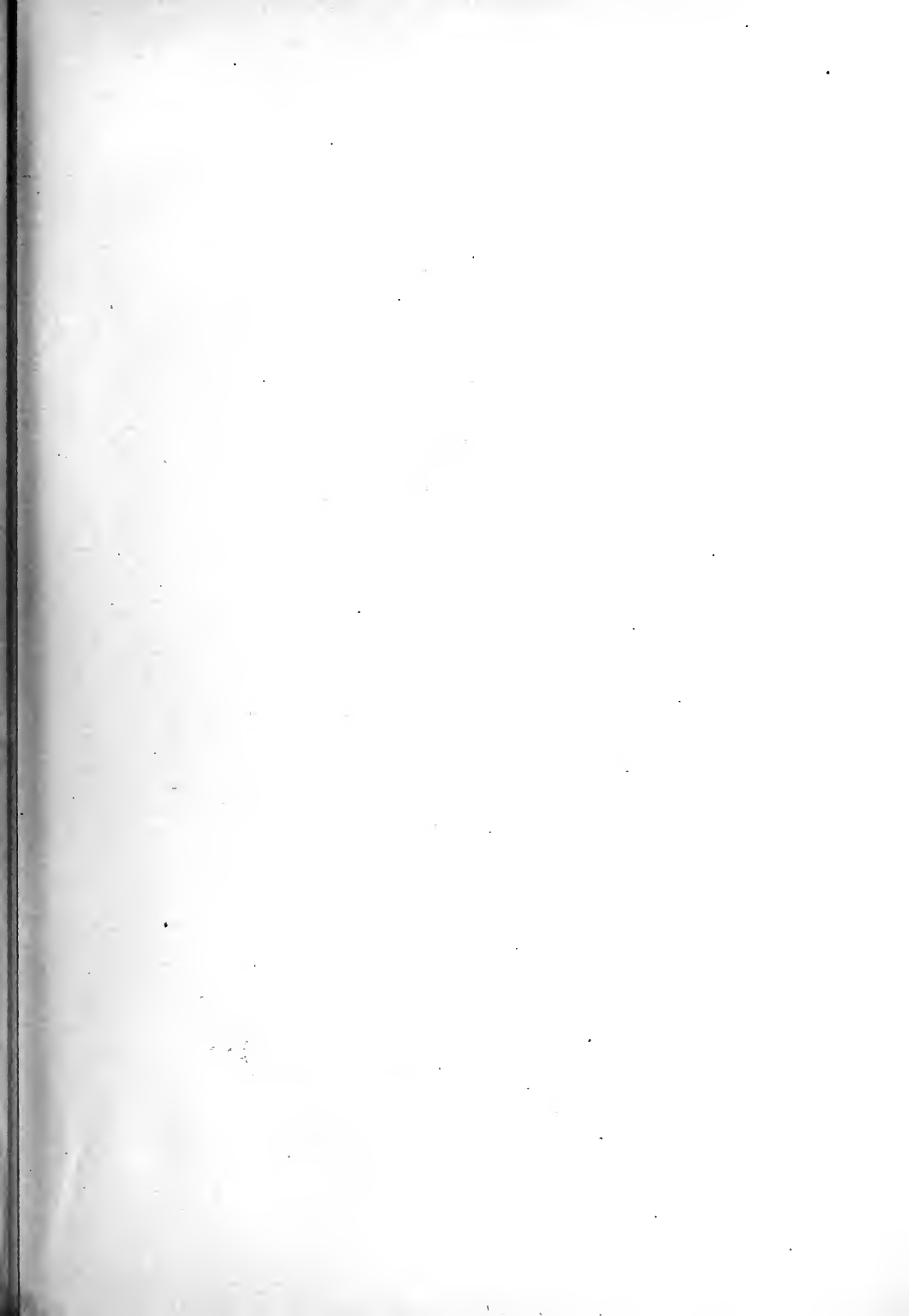
A SAD REVELATION.—Mr. Henry James' discovery that the Boston Public Library is "practically without penetralia" comes with crushing force, just at this time, when our faith in sacred things is being so severely tried. But though the mind reels, yet hope still mounts. Is it not possible that the walls of the structure are sufficiently strong to permit of the addition of a few penetralia of modest dimensions? We seem to recall, without vainglory, now, that the Boston Public Library is the building for which a most magnificent frieze has been getting itself made. All this will seem pretty trivial, without suitable penetralia to set it off. We shall have an unpleasant spectacle, indeed, if a community of cultivated taste, who have set out in good faith to hang the expense, must needs end with having to hang their civic head.—*Life*.

LIBRARY CENSORSHIP.—The following letter which appeared recently in the *New York Mail and Express* is interesting in its indication of popular conceptions of library affairs: "To the Editor of *The Evening Mail*:

"Sir—Some time ago I went to the Carnegie branch of the ——— Public Library, and asked for a book called 'God's good man,' by Marie Corelli. I was informed by the young woman in charge that the library did not keep her works. On my asking 'Why' I was told they were not considered 'Proper,' and could obtain no other answer.

"On speaking to some one on the subject they told me that they had been informed at the library that the Pope of Rome had seen to it that these books should not be allowed to be in any public library in this country. Will you kindly tell me through your much-read paper if this is a fact, and, if so, what has the Pope to do with this country?"

"AN AMERICAN WOMAN."





SCENES AT NARRAGANSETT PIER, JUNE 29-JULY 6, 1906.

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No previous conference of the American Library Association has shown so clearly the extent and growth of library development as the Narragansett Pier meeting just closed. Though the attendance numbered less than at Magnolia four years ago, it reached a total of over 900, and in its general character it was more representative of types of libraries from every part of the country than was the Magnolia meeting. Crowded though the week was with general and special sessions, with meetings of allied organizations, library school reunions, association and other activities, the general impression that remains is one of systematic and orderly work. The program was of unusual interest, both in the technical subjects presented and in the number and distinction of the speakers from outside of library circles, and President Hill's high executive qualities were revealed to a marked degree in his handling of the sessions and in his compact presentation of business. It may be fairly said that this was the best conference the Association has yet held, bearing witness to a year of development and vigorous effort. The reports of committees especially were notable for their interest and freshness of tone. The secretary's report pointed out the new paths now opening before the Association, and paved the way for the announcement that sufficient funds are available to permit the establishment of permanent headquarters and that steps to accomplish this will be promptly taken. So far as headquarters plans were outlined, they indicate that Boston will for the present be continued as the location, in connection with the work of the Publishing Board; and the formal appointment of Mr. E. C. Hovey in charge of the headquarters is recognition of his work in raising the funds that have made this step possible. The resignation of Mr. Jones from the post of treasurer, which he has held for nine years, was received with sincere regret, and it is only fitting to express here the appreciation that all members of the Association feel for his painstaking services and continued devotion to the best interests of the Association.

A NEW line of policy for the Association was indicated in a recommendation of the Council approving plans for district meetings to be held under the auspices of the A. L. A. in parts of the country which are not largely represented at the annual conferences. As an experiment it was suggested that such a meeting should be arranged during the coming year for the Southwest, including Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and the adjacent country, to be presided over by a representative of the A. L. A. and to be held, it was hoped, with the co-operation of the Texas Library Association. There seems no question that by some such method as this the influence of the Association may be most helpfully extended in states where libraries are developing with a rapidity that is not generally recognized. In Oklahoma, for instance, library development has been marked, largely with the aid of the women's clubs, and elsewhere in the Southwest some means of bringing the national association into closer relations with those who are working for libraries is extremely desirable. The A. L. A., as has been said before, is the *American* library association, with a membership that reaches over the entire country; its interests concern every library, however remote it may be from the centers of library activity. The meeting a year ago in Oregon showed how broad is the field before it, and how fertile; and the conference just closed showed still more clearly how many and varied are the demands that the Association will be called upon to supply as it grows in numbers and in activity.

INDIVIDUAL branches of library work were represented at the conference to a degree hitherto unprecedented. There were, of course, extended meetings of the affiliated associations—the National Association of State Libraries and the League of Library Commissions. The Bibliographical Society of America held several sessions; and two new organizations were formed—an American Association of Law Librarians and a Library Copyright League, the latter as the result of

the call previously issued by Mr. Cutter. There was talk of organizing additional sections of the Association and of still further differentiating branches of library work. How far this process of splitting up should go is a question. For example, it would seem as if the law librarians might find their interests fully represented in the National Association of State Libraries, or even as a section of the A. L. A., without having recourse to a separate organization of their own. There is already a considerable framework of library association machinery, and there are distinct advantages in concentrating interest and effort in a few strong organizations, rather than in multiplying agencies all working toward the same end and differing very little from one another in their interests and membership.

THAT the long-expected "Portrait index" is now passing through the press and will be published during the summer was a welcome announcement made at Narragansett Pier. It will make a volume of over a thousand pages, to be issued for the A. L. A. Publishing Board by the Library of Congress, which will sell copies practically at cost price: The "Portrait index" is one of the library aids long ago suggested, and discussed in earlier volumes of the JOURNAL; its actual preparation, under way in the Publishing Board for the last four or five years, has been based on material supplied by co-operation, and has involved time and labor on the part of the editors that can only be appreciated by those familiar with the minutiae and difficulties of similar bibliographical undertakings. Whatever may be the shortcomings for which the editors frankly ask indulgence, there can be no question that the "Portrait index" will be a tool of the utmost usefulness to all the larger libraries and to many smaller ones, as well as to users in other fields, and we feel assured that its value will be more than sufficient to warrant its cost in time and money and to prove that in its preparation the Publishing Board has performed a service of great importance to all libraries.

AN important step forward in national cataloging has been made by the Library of

Congress through the Copyright Office, which with the first week of July begins a new series of the *Catalogue of Copyright Entries*, in which the material on the Library of Congress card is given in full as the basis of the entry. This full entry is supplemented by an index, alphabetical by author, giving the card number, which furnishes an easy clue to the full entry. It is proposed to cumulate this index, on just what plan is yet to be determined. The actual type used for the card is, we understand, re-used in this catalog, so that the card catalog of a library may now be supplemented by a chronological weekly record, on which books in the library may be indicated by shelf number or otherwise. So far the support of the catalog from libraries has been very meager, but the new form should commend the publication for practical library use, and it is to be hoped that it may receive increasing library support, although it cannot be expected that this issue, any more than that of the catalog cards, may be made self sustaining. It is not improbable that this publication may cause a considerable modification in the private enterprises now covering this field, as foreshadowed in the preface to the first volume of the American Catalog, 1900-04.

THE death of Henry L. Elmendorf will be learned with regret by all who have known his admirable work as librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, and especially by those who have known also of his brave battle for life. Indomitable will alone enabled Mr. Elmendorf to continue the struggle for so long, and the last year of his life was a wonderful illustration of the way in which the spirit may hold the frail body to its task. As librarian of the Buffalo Public Library from its reorganization as a free public library, Mr. Elmendorf proved himself a vigorous executive, broadminded and original; and he has made that library an example to others and a center of good work in its community. In all his work and interests he had the help and inspiration of his wife—herself one of the women who have helped build the public library of to-day—and to her in these sad days will go out the sympathy and affection of her many friends in the library world.

PRACTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: NOTES ON THE MAKING OF PRINTED BOOK LISTS*

By AUGUSTA H. LEYPOLDT, *Editor "Publishers' trade list annual index," etc.*

FROM my earliest childhood I was "seen and not heard" among many wise men of great learning, driven to this country by the historic German upheaval of 1848. My father and uncle then controlled the foreign booktrade in New York, and to their stores all literary exiles drifted and were warmly welcomed and hospitably invited to Sunday dinners and holiday festivities. It was a desultory and most erratic education to hear these theorists, idealists, reformers, scholars, and authors give of their best to one another. I became a voracious reader, but the names of authors and publishers, sizes, dates, and bindings never occupied my mind for a moment — what was on the next page was the one absorbing item of interest.

After thirty-three years of such desultory, unmethodical mind training fate decreed that making book-lists should be my life work. Until then I had only made the paste needed in old-time list-making and fed the workers gathered often at my home, because there were found more space and quiet than in the place of business. For many years bibliography had surrounded me, but I had such a high conception of the science that I never dreamed I could learn to write a title.

Every list I have yet been called upon to make has been needed for some definite, practical purpose, to be finished in a given time, and here has been my one strength, for like little Phœbe in Hawthorne's "Seven gables," I "received [also] as exclusive patrimony the gift of practical arrangement."

These personal details are given merely as the quickest way of showing how totally unfitted I was for the work of a skilled, scientific bibliographer, when by force of circumstances practical bibliography was thrust upon me. I had been forced many times before to turn my slim and most unbalanced education to heterogeneous tasks, and had won the reputation in my family of being born for emer-

gencies. And where can more emergencies arise than in practical bibliography? Every gift of every kind, every grain of information, every lesson learned in the dear school kept by Experience, may be used with advantage; but the two factors that tell more than all others in the peculiar demands of practical bibliography are knowledge of human nature and good health.

The first practical thought in cataloging and list-making (bibliography by courtesy) must go to the constituency for whom the special work is intended. If it is to be a practical working tool for booksellers, for instance, the details of authors' names and pseudonyms, popular references and cross-references, entries of titles under catchwords instead of accurate title, must all be considered. Book-trade bibliography has claimed most of my attention. The American bookseller is not learned, and he needs to get at the information he seeks as quickly as possible. A customer will ask for Miss Braddon's "Infidel." There is no need that he should turn to Braddon and there find "*See Maxwell, Mrs. M. E. B.,*" and turn again. If he could forget who wrote "*The history of David Grieve*" he would probably turn to "*David Grieve*," forgetting accurate title, and he should find it there as well as under "*History of*." And under subjects he must find the subject as it occurs in the title, not under a classification of which his general education gives him no idea. The workings of an average mind must be kept constantly before the cataloger, and he must allow sins of omission and commission that would mean nervous prostration, trained nurses and a possible sanitarium to the true bibliographer.

The next practical thought goes to whether the bibliography under way can be made complete for all time, needing only chronological additions from time to time, or whether the intrinsic character of the list will necessitate entire remaking at intervals no matter how

*Read before New York Library Club.

well made originally. "The trade-list annual index," for instance, must be made new at least every five years if it is to be a reliable index to the books in the catalogs of the publishers, for the books go from one publisher to another and publishers' firm names change or firms go out of business, or books are entirely dropped from the lists. If a catalog can remain valuable, more labor, time and money may be given it. There is not the same great need of speed in publishing, for it will not lose market value by every day's delay. But weekly, monthly, and annual lists of current American books must be compiled on time, keeping in mind always the printers' work and time, and many things must be taken for granted regarding details that ought to be verified, but in which a chance error will not impair the value of the catalog, provided it is published on time.

These considerations of constituency and finality or recurrent remaking seriously affect the next practical thought, which is given to necessary finances for the undertaking. How much will the plan outlined cost? How much can the work bring in if supported by its constituency? If estimate of cost is outrun, will there be any fund to fall back on, or must the work stay within the estimate? If the latter, a closer figuring is needed and the plan must be remodelled so it cannot possibly outrun the means. This must be carefully done before beginning, and not in the middle, when remodelling will make the work inconsistent or cast it wholly out of perspective and give just cause for severe criticism.

At this item of cost the ways of scientific and of practical bibliography part. It has led to more invention, makeshifts, originality and hard, grinding work than any other one consideration. Some of these inventions will be described further on.

Having decided on character, method and means for the work, the next practical thought goes to the selection of help. And here a book might be written that would need classification under almost every branch of human learning. After working for many years with trained and untrained help (all women) I can find no standard of comparison to make intelligent criticism and decision. The worth of the help in practical bibliogra-

phy does not rest in the training or inexperience, but in personality, and this is common to both. In broad general lines it may be said trained help is slower, the trained helpers are less healthy and lose more time through illness, and naturally their minds are so staggered by some of the makeshifts proposed, that they spend valuable time grieving before they begin "to do it all wrong," as they say. Inexperienced help is more obedient, quicker, and works harder, but needs more watching and always keeps the mind of the master in fear of egregious blunders. The great trouble here is that the help the means will buy, as a rule, lacks general education and doesn't know that it doesn't know, and therefore does not go to proper sources to find out.

A case in point occurred in compiling the index to the "Annual American catalog" for 1895. In reading the proof I found classified under Medicine:

"Parry, Edward Abbott, *M.D.* Katawampus: its treatment and cure. \$1.25. Macmillan." Katawampus seemed a new and strange disease, and I thought it would be well to ascertain whether it affected the head or the feet and make some added reference. The book was sent for and turned out to be a delightful juvenile. Katawampus was bad temper with which a family of children were affected.

Almost any girl, trained or untrained, provided she has amenable personality, can be put to use in practical bibliography. Each one must be studied and her talents used in the right place. Here the trained hands make most difficulty. They do not like to go from one kind of work to another, nor even from one seat to another. One girl is a good alphabeter and poor proofreader; one classifies well, but is inaccurate in writing titles; one writes quickly and is accurate, but cannot alphabet at all. The trained help did not do the best proofreading. They are so intent on items of literary importance that they too often overlook little flaws. The best alphabeter I ever had was an illiterate expressman's daughter, who separated titles and divided them by letter with both hands, worked with fabulous quickness and almost without error. Her mind was never distracted by her material, for she had not the faintest idea what it was all about, and worked only as a machine.

I grew very much attached both to the trained and untrained. We were forced into close quarters and all learned to be amiable and not to mind little things, and all absorbed much unorthodox instruction from a practical bibliographer who learned more than they suspected from them.

Practical thought, after it has gathered help, must be given to a careful weighing of plans for saving work. Nowhere is it possible to waste more time than in clever inventions for saving it. These inventions generally come from clever brains which have thought it all out theoretically and have made neat-looking schedules of plans on patient paper. The planner has too great a brain for the practical, physical work of handling, boxing, alphabetizing, or details generally. His little neatly drawn schedules of plan, figurings of time, systems of boxing, colored stationery, use of material that has served before, etc., etc., are all very clever, but—they won't work. The operation was highly successful, but the patient is dead. The practical must be kept in mind. What saves one person's time wastes another's, and to be truly practical you must make use of every individual peculiarity of every individual who does your detail work. I have seen hours wasted in keeping a schedule of time day by day, showing how many titles could be written, how much proofreading done, how much work printers could do, when pages would go to press, etc., etc. No one could possibly judge these details ahead, and the little theoretical schedule, so beautifully kept, and the obstreperous, untrained, practical details managed to separate by almost six months before the work was done. Intelligent help will generally contrive a practical time-saving scheme for the special work with which it is entrusted. There is no time-saving scheme that works better than to let the help have all the liberty possible in details. This promotes interest and spurs ambition and vanity—all useful qualities in practical bibliography. It is well to get on with as little help as the time allowed makes practicable. Every new hand increases the practical editor's anxiety and responsibility.

"The index to the Publishers' trade-list annual" called for more practical bibliography in a given time than any work with which I have

been connected. This was an index to the catalogs of between three and four hundred publishers, which would be bound together and must be published in August, 1902. The publishers would not have their catalogs for 1902 ready until the spring of 1902. The only practical plan was to index the catalogs for 1901 and trust to the publishers to send in their lists of new books as soon as they were sure of them themselves. In October, 1901, the work was started. All the force of the office was needed for the regular routine work, so that wholly new help must be brought in. Among the time-saving schemes suggested for this work was to persuade the publishers to index their own catalogs on uniform slips provided by our office. Several publishers kindly consented to do this for us, but with two exceptions they turned in absolutely useless material. Through Dr. Billings I obtained three trained helpers, and three untrained girls who needed work were also taken. Besides this staff kept in the office, many catalogs were given out to be done at home, as speed was the greatest of all requisites. I trust there are no publishers here present, for it must be stated that the greater part of the catalogs of publishers are wonderfully made, to say the least. Many were not in any alphabet, and when a title was to be verified it was almost impossible to find it without reading a catalog almost through. Sometimes it was necessary to submit to the publishers questions beyond the puzzling of practical bibliography. When these questions were made simple enough for babes and sucklings, they often conveyed no idea to the reader, and answers wholly wide of the information sought were received nine times out of ten. One new publisher who had been asked how many books he would have in his list said he had published 25,000 books. He naturally meant *copies* of about 18 or 20 books. Much dead wood was found in the catalogs, and many publishers knew nothing of many titles found in their lists. If ever a catalog was shaped out of chaos, it was "The index to the Trade-list annual." It ran to 33,260 entries, which were kept in 18-inch boxes requiring constant realphabetizing and shifting of contents, as the new material came to hand helter-skelter day by day. On June

15, 1902, we were obliged to begin to print, and the last "copy" could not go to the printers until August 8.

The index was intended wholly for booksellers and was made on the simplest of plans. In alphabetizing under Bible, Shakespeare, United States, and other large subjects, a strict alphabet was followed, as no two minds work in the same way for subdivision alphabetizing, and the average bookseller is anything but a learned man. With so many hands to do the work the comparing and proofreading had to be done by one person, or there would have been worse jumble of styles and inconsistencies than the index now shows. Like Topsy, it "just grew" from day to day, for every day brought new difficulties and emergencies and utterly unforeseen and unpreventable quandaries. There was one satisfaction in the work. Through the whole year there was not an unpleasant word exchanged between the practical bibliographer and the staff. Two of these worked under the disadvantage of seriously complicated love affairs, but none of them ever suffered from Katawampus.

The practical bibliography of the United States has been done chiefly in the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*. The first and greatest work was "The American catalogue," dated 1876, which was almost five years in making. The history of that catalog cannot be told on an evening devoted to pleasant sociability. It is written in blood in the annals of American bibliography. The catalog aimed to include all books published in the United States which were in print and for sale to the general public on July 1, 1876. Where and what was the material for such a catalog? Roorbach and Kelly's valuable catalogs had been given up. Roorbach was dead and Kelly disheartened by the lack of support. Trübner, of London, also was showing no sign of reviving his admirable "Guide to American literature." The impracticability of reworking this previous bibliographical material was soon realized, and it was decided to rely entirely on direct information from the publishers. Names of publishers were gathered from every discoverable source, and circulars and letters sent them over and over again. And when lists were gathered after much hard work and at great expense they were found incomplete and in-

accurate beyond all imagination. The collecting and verifying of this material necessitated correspondence of appalling magnitude, and the practical bibliographer went through agonies of mind before he was finally forced to accept the records of the publishers as authoritative. The books on record in the first "American catalogue" were traced to about 900 publishers, and they necessitated upwards of 70,000 entries. Less than 25 of these entries could be made from the books themselves. Imagine the state of mind of the bibliographer! The work was begun in 1876, but it was 1880 before it was finished, and it had outrun all estimates of time and cost. It cost \$27,622.46. In December, 1886, it had all been sold except a few copies of the subject volume, many sets at double the original price, and it had brought in only \$27,321.21, a deficit of \$301.25.

At five-yearly intervals volumes of "The American catalogue" have been published, each one of which has had a history worth telling, and each one of which has led to new discoveries in practical bibliography. In 1886 it was decided to bridge over the five-yearly intervals between the "American catalogues" by "Annual catalogues" containing the full "weekly records" of the *Publishers' Weekly*, with descriptive notes in one alphabet and an index by author, title and subject, giving the date of publication of the title, which was approximately the date of publication of the book. None of the material of the records had been kept in type when the 1886 "Annual catalogue" was planned, and practical bibliography had to step in with a vengeance. The cost of resetting the material was prohibitive, and Mr. Growoll, the managing editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, turned practical bibliographer and invented an ingenious scheme. He cut up the records for the 52 weeks of the year, alphabetized them and pasted them on cardboard cut to the size of the catalog page. This material was then photographed on a gelatine plate by a lithographic engraving and printing company and the cost of metal entirely saved by printing direct from the hardened gelatine plate. The "copy" for the monthly indexes had been kept, and this was thrown into one alphabet and entirely reset for the catalog.

In 1887 and 1888 Mr. Growoll again devised

an ingenious plan, hoping to give a more finished outward appearance to the annual catalogs. The "weekly records" were electrotyped from week to week, each title sawed apart and alphabeted, and then these titles were tacked through provided perforations on wood-blocks the size of a page. The practical work on this plan was staggering, and Mr. Growoll each time did it all with his own hands.

In 1889 the plan of 1886 was tried again, but the work was done by a better engraving company, and the gelatine plates were electrotyped into metal before being used.

After this a plan was devised to keep the "weekly records" and monthly indexes standing in type at the printers, but this has also proved very costly. Corrections to bring entries into proper relation, and the time of the printer who does this careful work of insertion and alphabeting are great items of expense. The entries of books increase year by year and the support remains about the same. The linotype process now in use is specially expensive, for the smallest correction means a whole line thrown out and reset.

These "Annual catalogues" were published until 1900, making 15 volumes. Then it was planned to save money by getting up only the indexes cumulated from year to year. These indexes give the books by author, title and subject in one alphabet, the author entry giving the date of original entry in the *Publishers' Weekly*. The size given by letter (Q, D, S) shows the book has been received and the *Publishers' Weekly* can be consulted for the notice. When size is given by figure (4°, 12°, 16°) the book has not been received and no notice will be found. Some publishers say they sell out all they publish every year and they do not care to have their books on record. It saves them the trouble of answering letters. Many important books are entered in the "weekly record" without descriptive notes, and to those who do not know the true inwardness of the failure to notice such books, this omission must seem unjustifiable. Do you think a conscientious, practical bibliographer does not mind? We try, we implore,

we urge. We regret such apparent carelessness more than any one, but it seems better sometimes to get even an imperfect record than none at all.

The five-yearly cumulated volume of these annual indexes was published in June of last year at great expense, and it is now proposed again to go back to the "Annual catalogs" with descriptive notices of the books, as the library constituency prefers this style.

A practical bibliographer learns to struggle with every complication, and generally finds a way out of all difficulties but one—the cost of his undertakings. More books are published each year and more and more knowledge is gained in perfecting catalogs. But the supporting constituency does not grow. It is a very serious question how long practical bibliography can hold its own except as a government institution. The great trouble is that the people who need the works produced by practical bibliography also have little money. Bookselling is almost a lost art, and libraries are not rolling in wealth and must practically consider cost. It is against this rock of cost that the ideals and plans of practical bibliography are shattered. With the greatest ambition, the most untiring work, the most earnest desire to make every new undertaking what it ought to be, the most careful study of the latest knowledge available, a bibliographer must fall short of his hopes and dreams. It is discouraging when the spirit is so truly willing and in so many instances so well prepared to battle with the untold intricacies of bibliography, that the practical execution should always fall so far short of the dream dreamed unknown to those who see only the outward, wayward way of a catalog completed by practical bibliography. With a disappointed heart and a most critical knowledge of its shortcomings the practical bibliographer puts his work upon the market. Still, it is better to do something and to keep cheerful about it. Our catalogs and book-lists have been a help to many. If we waited to produce a perfect work we should be like George Eliot's Casaubon, sick in body and mind, with mountains of unused material about us.

REMARKS ON THE ART OF USING A LIBRARY*

BY LOUISE CONNOLLY, *Superintendent of Public Schools, Summit, N. J.*

THE subject of this talk is the art of using a library. I have been carefully trained to speak under topics and subtopics, and I have even been furnished with an elaborate scheme by means of which the logical heads of my discourse may be made patent to the eye by the use of the capital and small letters of the alphabet, and of the Arabic and Roman numerals. So I shall divide my discourse into three parts: How I have used libraries; How libraries have used me; How to prepare young people to use libraries. And I shall beg permission to talk about the second subject first. It contains considerable advice and criticism which I have long desired to give and to make, and for which the present occasion affords a gratifying opportunity.

How libraries have used me. There are certain historic periods which stand out markedly as possessing certain great characteristics. These periods are often separated from each other by what are called periods of transition, during which one can see old things give place to new. In library administration I have lived through a transition period. The library of my childhood, which flourished a certain number of years ago, was markedly different from the library of to-day.

In the first place, the old library was dusty and musty. It had dark and gloomy recesses, into which the librarian poked with a lamp. It exhaled an odor of tanned leather which became agreeable by association, but was at first rather depressing in its moral effect. It was rarely lighted, never convenient; and one always had a feeling that one was invading it, and that the librarian was its keeper.

The library of the present is often architecturally beautiful, is generally sweet and clean, and seems to have been built for the convenience of its users. It would be temerity to say that it is well ventilated, for nothing in America is that, except the sea front and a

few tuberculosis sanatoriums; but it is generally breezy in one sense or the other.

But the librarians have changed more than their libraries. In my youth the librarian was old. He may once have been young, but that period of his career was always shrouded in mystery. He never appeared professionally until age had mellowed, ripened and even withered him. In the second place, he was learned. I am not indulging in contrasts, understand, but in comparisons, which involve likeness as well as difference. Hence, I merely note the fact that the librarian of old was always very learned. I do not think that this impression of mine was due to youth alone. Like most people, I have visited in maturity the old country home where my childhood was spent, and have found all its dimensions strangely dwarfed by the process of time. But, as I remember, all the scholarly old folks believed in the learning of the librarian. His knowledge was wide, well classified, and, though little of it was gained at first hand, not shallow. He bristled with dates, names and figures, and the latest discoveries of the laboratory were his by hearsay. He thought it his business, like Lord Bacon, to make all knowledge his province, and on the rare occasions when he felt doubt of the fact for which you asked he would at least put his finger at once on the proper authority.

Thirdly, the librarian of the past was absent minded. No wonder with such vast realms to wander through that the mind sometimes wandered from the present. He walked about gazing at abstractions with unseeing eyes, and muttering to himself strange lore. When you accosted him, if you could get up your courage to do so, he came back to the present from shadowy realms of erudition. He was the only man whom I ever forgave, in my childhood, for not appreciating my age. He insisted on showing you his watch when you were doing examples in longitude and time, yet he explained problems to you by means of ordinate and abscissa when you were still struggling among the interior angles of a plane triangle.

I am sorry to say that the librarian was

* Part of address before Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 10, 1906. Miss Connolly's remarks were delivered from notes, without manuscript, and she kindly consented to write them out from those notes, preserving so far as possible the freedom of manner of the extempore address.—ED. L. J.

mussy. His mental kingdom he kept in order, but the kingdom of things about him was generally in a whirl. I have seen one ancient and able gentleman occupying a chair in a famous library pile the books and pamphlets in behind himself until they literally pushed him from his stool; and then stand in the midst of his work really barricaded from the public, but quite unconscious of the confusion around him.

And, lastly, the old librarian was born. The finger of destiny was laid upon him in his cradle, and he was marked out as a defender of books. He had to be discovered. In those days, when the librarian was discovered the place was made. In these days, so I understand, when a place exists the librarian is looked for. I confess that the older plan seems to me best.

The modern librarian is young; indeed, perennially young as becomes her sex. For the modern librarian, as this audience proves, is largely *she*. She is young; she is cheerful; she is tidy. She wields the duster; she lets in the light, and sparkles in its rays. Curiously enough, in spite of the fact that she is *comme il faut*, she carries with her the distinctive atmosphere of the library; but how changed is this. Time was when I could tell a Methodist by his fervor, a Presbyterian by his cold, calm austerity, an Episcopalian by his assured correctness; but in these days barriers have broken down, lines have disappeared and we have cold Methodists, zealous Presbyterians, and austere Episcopalians. But there are certain professions that carry with them a certain manner. I confess that in my own profession I can generally discover the kindergartner. She is bubbling with mirth. She exhales joy and gladness and an almost exaggerated interest in very small matters. Gradually the professional kindergartner is becoming aware of the exaggeration to which she is inclined, and many of our best kindergartens are run under moderate pressure, but the tendency to exaggerate does exist and betrays itself in the professional manner.

Do not misunderstand me. I have no intention of being jocose over the librarians' professional schools. They doubtless have more virtues and less faults than ours. But it seems to me that many well trained librari-

ans have an air of interest in intellectual pursuits, an air, I should say, combining sweetness and light. They seem imbued with the missionary spirit, which has largely, at least in its sentimental aspects, disappeared from the Christian church; and seem bent on feeding the public with a mental pabulum which will do the public good.

And, lastly, the modern librarian is bred. There may be as many librarians born per thousand or per hundred thousand in these days as in the past, but a larger number is needed to fill the requirements of the present day, and hence the librarian is trained. Indeed, almost anybody can be trained to fill some position in a library. We all, doubtless, remember Dr. John Lord's anecdote of the young lady who recognized Webster as "that great statesman who wrote a dictionary and killed a man." But she could have been a librarian—if you put her into a good school, teach her the Dewey system of classification, give her a round vertical handwriting, and urge her to love her fellow men.

The variety of librarian of the present day may be due to a change in the philosophy underlying library management. The old librarian preserved the books. The new librarian serves the reader. And this is because in the older days we believed that wisdom was great, but that man was a fallen creature; that only by turning to the wisdom of the ages, conserved in libraries, could an ignorant and degenerate modern gain light. Knowledge was the great *product* of civilization, and that knowledge was laid by in books. To-day, we think that the knowledge in the book is but a by-product, and that the intellectual power of the reader is the chief product of modern advanced civilization. Not the knowledge but the knowing is revered to-day.

How I use libraries. The first topic of my discourse was the art of using a library. I confess that I know little about it. An art demands constant practice on the part of him who follows it. Few persons ever use the library so constantly as to make their skill anything beyond the understanding effort of the amateur.

My art has been a simple one. In the first place I choose my library. If there is only one, and I must live in that city, this is easy. But where any prolonged use is intended I

try to go to a metropolis which gives me a choice. I choose the library, of course, chiefly because it contains the books I want. But, other things being equal, I always go to the library with open shelves. Whether I am more suspicious than most people I do not know, but I cannot bear to feel that there may be something concealed in that stack which would just suit my needs, but which even the best librarian has not had the judgment to give me. And I confess, also, that I do not like to acknowledge to a librarian the lowness of my taste. Whatever my library, the chief art which I exert is in my choice of the librarian who is to serve me. I look about for a person combining four qualities: wisdom, gumption, sincerity and good humor. I want wisdom because I am myself lacking in that article; and scholarship is necessary in one who is to supplement my equipment. I once asked a man in a library for the latest monograph on the causes of the tides. He brought me with cheerful alacrity Maury's physical geography, published in 1859. Maury was a great scholar in his day, but this choice did not reflect credit on the scholarship of the librarian.

As to the second quality, gumption, by this I mean that good sense which will know when to help me and when to leave me alone, which will respect my ignorance. I think it is Dr. Crothers who says that every person's mind is either a vast field of knowledge with spots of ignorance, or a vast field of ignorance with spots of knowledge. My own is of the latter kind, and I want tender handling. The librarian should have tact; he should know what to give and what to refrain from giving; he should know what a good salesman knows. The tactful salesman knows what to offer, in what tone to talk, how to advise. So a tactful librarian knows how to discuss the choice of a book.

As to sincerity, I want to be served by a librarian who recognizes that I am at the moment the central figure; that her inclinations, desires, aspirations, and tastes are of no moment to me. I do not wish to be flattered or to be patronized. I want, in fact, a neutral tone in the person who serves me, and above all no affectation. There is no profession which demands so fine a quality of self-abnegation as that of the librarian.

And as to good humor, it is needed by every

librarian who serves me. For I confess that the art that I exercise is not the art of use, but the art of abuse. And I believe I am no greater sinner than most of my neighbors. We all cheat the public library. I take more books than I have a right to, and keep them longer than I should. I impose in every way on the good nature of the library. Now I want the librarian to be good-natured over my many misdemeanors. He must have rules; I will break them; I want him to forgive me. See how beautifully this works in the Christian creed: the law, its violation, forgiveness; the result is a combination of reverence and love. So in the library we should have rules; the violations will take care of themselves; then we should have pardon. The result in my breast, I assure you, is both reverence and love for the institution and its officers.

How to train children to use a library. On this topic alone I am well informed. Last year during my work in the public schools of Newark, in connection with the Public Library at Newark we gave a double training to the school children, tending toward a free use of the library. We desired to create the habit of reading good books and of going to the library for them; we wished also to give the power to use reference books in the reference department of the library.

In order to create the habit of reading, from the first grade upward, the children were given books to keep in their desks which are attractive and easy for them to read. They are allowed to read these books between lessons and after the accomplishment of tasks. They are encouraged to appreciate and discuss them. Secondly, collections of books from the library are kept in the schoolroom for a similar purpose. Thirdly, the children are given books from school libraries to take home and read. Finally, they are introduced to the children's room at the library, where they are prepared to handle books in the stacks and to use a simple catalog.

In order to create power to use the reference library, the steps are carefully graded. In the fourth grade the children are taught to analyze the chapters in a simple text-book, so as to get its meaning. Later they are trained to use the index and contents of the book, then to use the index in each of two or more similar volumes and to make from these

several sources a sequential statement. Then they are given a set of encyclopedias and are trained to hunt down a question, choosing the proper volume, and arranging the material as a sequence. Incidentally, here they learn the sequence of the alphabet. They are now ready to go to the library, where the assistant in charge of this work has a series of some six lessons to give them. They are taught how to use the diagram of the library, and are given an outline of the classification. They are shown how to use the subject and author catalogs. They are given another lesson on the use of cross references, and they are finally trained in the use of Poole's index to periodicals. Each lesson given at the library is outlined in such shape that the teacher or principal who accompanies the class may be able to repeat the lesson. At the end of each lesson is given a practical test in what has been learned, the pupils going to find the volumes, answering certain test questions that are given and receiving credit for the accuracy and speed of their work.

Of course, all this is valueless if the teacher is not sufficiently *en rapport* with the purpose and value of the work to demand that the powers thus gained shall be used in future lessons. But we made a good beginning, and feel that we have proved to ourselves and to several appreciative teachers that all this work can easily be done in elementary schools. The reason for putting it all here is that so large a per cent. of the pupils do not go to the high school and need to make use of this other branch of secondary education. For, in reality, the library is a great secondary school for the country. Librarians are, indeed, my fellow teachers, and I, myself, am a failure as a teacher if the pupils whom I train are not led to your door. What boots it if I teach a child to read if I do not also teach him how to choose what to read?—if the end of elementary education is that the pupils buy yellow-covered books at the corner and pass by the open door of the great university established for their use? Then, indeed, has the public school failed in its purpose.

THE BUSINESS END OF A LIBRARY*

By ANNIE ARCHER POLLARD, *Second Assistant Librarian, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library*

WHAT has business to do with a public library? Is not a library's business the spread of intelligence? And if a librarian knows books, how to record, care for and circulate them, what more does he need? In the days when books for circulation were given out but once a year and reference books were chained to desks, the librarian perhaps had no need of business methods. In the present-day library, however, he needs all the qualifications that any business firm would require in its manager; those that will enable him to meet the patrons acceptably, to deal with the employees of the library efficiently, to meet the selling world whose wares he must buy (from books to cleaning powders) cautiously and wisely. He should be able also to carry out loyally the policy inaugurated by the board, and to co-operate with them in every way so that the library may give the tax-payers value

received, and be to the city government a well organized unit in the whole scheme of city management.

If a librarian shuns, dislikes, or does not know how to meet people, he cannot be in sympathy with them, and therefore cannot plan intelligently for their needs and wants. The attitude of the librarian to his assistants reacts upon the public also, for if he does not keep them contented and happy, with thought for their physical comfort and professional advancement, their discontent will be passed on by them to the users of the library, who will not come unless impelled by habit or necessity. If he buys incautiously he is sure to become a prey to the subscription book agent and all other kinds of agents, who will flock to his library like tramps to the hospitable kitchen door. The valuable time these people consume will be a direct loss to the legitimate work of the library, not to mention the loss to funds which may be involved.

*Read before Michigan Library Association, Battle Creek, June 1, 1905.

The manager of a business should meet criticism squarely, knowing that when met thoughtfully, with a view to determining whether it is merited or not, it will be a wonderful help in growth and improvement. A woman librarian, especially, needs to learn the value of criticism. She is too apt to take it all personally, as a blow from some antagonist directed against her personally, instead of from the public which regards her (and rightly) as its servant, not as an individual, and which regards the library as an institution of its own, and therefore has enough interest to see that it is managed properly. A librarian who spends all of her time avoiding criticism is barely keeping her library going, and will soon find that it is behind in the march of libraries in the spread of intelligence. For a real womanly woman, psychologically made as she is, this value of criticism and opposition is hard to learn. But practice and effort accomplish wonders. However, very few are able to reach the stage where they can enjoy the sound of conflict coming from afar and where they can sniff with delight the approaching battle, as do men generally.

The manager of a business is responsible to its patrons for the mistakes that occur by reason of his careless employees. If a delivery man delivers goods carelessly to the wrong address and they are lost or confiscated in the delivery, the buyer seeks redress from the manager, not from the delivery man. The manager may dismiss or otherwise punish the offender, but to the buyer he must make good. So with a librarian; he should hear and investigate the grievances that arise, for he is responsible for the working out of the policy of the library. He may deal with the source of the trouble, but so far as the patron is concerned the library is at fault, and an apology is due from him—its representative—and reparation as far as possible. A manager of a business sees to it that there is no discrimination in the treatment of its patrons—rich and poor, proud and humble alike. So also in a library a uniform treatment to all with no special favors to individuals helps to keep the public generally satisfied.

That library is fortunate whose librarian is respected as a business man in the business world in the midst of which it is. In this

most ideal of all business callings there should be the highest standard of business ethics. Open dealing, justice, and keeping one's word are as becoming in a library as in a business firm.

The librarian should learn to know whether he is getting value received. He must not only know what books to buy, but of whom, when, and for how much. He should buy with an eye to the benefit of the library solely, remembering that it is the library's interest with which he is intrusted, and that the institution is not a charity organization society for all the deserving poor who come with inferior articles for sale.

In buying, an attitude of skepticism rather than of admiration on the part of the librarian saves much imposition. When a subscription book agent calls, do not be too sure that, although there is a phalanx of editors on the title-page (and some of them well-known men), these have had very much to do with the actual writing or editing of the book. Be slow about crediting the fact that there never were such fine illustrations. They might be from old plates touched up in colors by hand. Also insist upon seeing one or more volumes rather than specimen pages with all the illustrations of the work. Scrutinize the binding for imperfections. Disabuse the agent's mind of the idea that fine leathers are suitable for a library. Look carefully at the paper; nothing is so deceiving as paper, it may not be very good even though it is heavy. If the work is encyclopædic in character turn to some subject familiar to you. It may be you can find an inaccuracy with which to floor your interviewer. Tell him you are sure the price is too high, and remind him of the fact that subscription sets are constantly being offered at half or less than half price by purchasers who find the work of no value to them. Do not inform him of persons who may possibly buy the book, if you value keeping your friends.

Here again, in the librarian's connection with various dealers, the feminine and personal relations should not enter. A business-like demeanor, dignified and courteous, which does not allow familiarity, should be striven for. The social element also should be eliminated from business transactions. All ap-

proach even to a private understanding with a dealer before the board has a chance to pass upon matters should be avoided.

The board of directors expects a manager to carry out its policy loyally, not mechanically, but putting into it all of his genius. The rulings of the board may be at times disappointing and in opposition to the ideas of the librarian. The wisest course for the librarian then is to wait patiently, bringing more light to bear upon his position. It is hardly becoming to make a difficulty over a difference of opinion. Library boards are like our relatives; we must love them, at least we must learn how to get along with them. If we cannot, we may as well move along.

The librarian should be allowed by the board to be in reality its business manager, to be the one who actually does the business, gives out the orders, signs the contracts, and receives the goods. The librarian is in the best position to see that contracts for work, supplies, material, etc., are properly carried out. If he knows nothing of the terms except through a third person he is not in a good position to insist on the proper filling of the contract. If both board and librarian attempt to buy, confusion is likely to occur. If the librarian is allowed no part in business transactions he becomes extravagant and incompetent, like the housekeeper who has nothing to do with the actual handling of money for her household. All bills, claims, etc., against the library should be sent to the librarian for investigation and by him passed on to the board.

The librarian should arrange all details for board meetings. Members of the board should not be asked to take charge of any of these routine matters. They are busy men whose advice alone is worth much if reckoned by money value. The librarian should be ready with accurate information of work done, statement of condition of funds to date, etc. This is the time to get the approval of the board as to further important expenditures and their sanction of any change in management. The success of this board meeting and the regularity of the attendance of the board rests largely upon the shoulders of the librarian. If there are no reports ready, no plans to discuss, members will soon lose their interest in attending.

The librarian should keep records of all business transactions, so that their history can be looked up at any time. The treasurer of the board or the city treasurer may have charge of all funds and see to all payments, in which case he will probably desire to keep all receipted bills. The librarian, however, should have in his office some equivalent of the claims allowed, so that he may know just what has been spent and what is still on hand.

Statistics carefully kept are most useful. If month by month a gain in the use of the library is shown, petitions for more funds, books, or assistants are more apt to be heard.

At times troubles arise and the librarian is uncertain what to do. Then is the time to get expert counsel. The library board usually consists of professional or business men of high standing, and their advice in 99 cases out of 100 is worth seeking. What they suggest may not be what other librarians have done in similar situations, but it will probably be good common sense and may safely be followed; thus, the school board member will help in all relations between the library and the schools, the lawyer member in dealing with people who refuse to abide by the regulations, and so on.

Here again in her relations to the board her sex should not be present with a woman librarian. "Dissociation of a personality" is a good phrase to use in this connection. To be treated frankly as men treat men should never hurt her sensibilities. As the chosen officer of the board she has no time to be offended if a board member does not remove his hat or cigar in her office, and if she does not receive those little gallantries which are so dear to the feminine heart in the home and in social life. In making a point she should try to avoid the attitude of the woman worker according to "A self-made merchant's letters to his son," where it is said, "If her case is weak, she adds her sex, if it is strong she subtracts it."

The librarian and the board should keep ever before the minds of the representatives of the city's government the use of the library, else the support of that institution is apt to be variable. Like Mahomet, go to the mountain, if the mountain will not come to you. If these people cannot be persuaded to

come to the library, take it to them by constant offers of useful books, which will help in working out the problems for the public welfare of the whole city.

For example, a city is about to build a new hospital or a new bridge. The library has perhaps just bought new books on both these subjects. The health officer and city engineer will be thankful enough to be informed of these purchases.

The librarian should remember that in the name of good citizenship he should enforce all laws in regard to carelessness or lawlessness, and should comply promptly and carefully with the regulations laid down by the city as to the method of recording expenditures, etc.

Let me emphasize the economy of time and the advantages generally of writing letters to settle important orders and record decisions. To get out a letter, perhaps you will say, takes so much time, especially if one has to do the manual labor (the actual writing of it) oneself. It is so much simpler to have a personal interview or to telephone. But is it? Perhaps your board has decided for good and sufficient reasons not to allow the ladies' literary society of your town to meet in your one little vacant room. With how much more tact, precision and fairness can you inform the society of this decision through a letter to the president or secretary, carefully choosing your words to allow of no misunderstanding, than is possible when in one's own office with a committee of irate and disappointed ladies! Again, possibly your board decides that a collection of books may be placed in some business house. Write to the firm of this decision and the plan for its working out and the conditions relating thereto. If the members of the firm are not at home or are too busy to pass upon the matter immediately, there is the letter waiting as a reminder with all its explanations before them when the time comes for it to be attended to.

Perhaps you telephone an important order involving many dollars or the conditions under which some work is to be done. How can you get redress or righting if the wrong things are received or work done other than it should have been? You have nothing by which to prove your point, having nothing to show. If you had written a letter and kept a

copy of it, all would have been well. Therefore, first write letters, and then keep copies of them. One of the most important of all office records is the letter file. If one has no typewriter it seems troublesome to keep a copy of every letter, but the money and time it saves in the end more than make up for the extra labor in the beginning.

Carbon copies of letters on second sheets of inexpensive copying paper, if you have a typewriter, are the best for filing. If you have no typewriter, write with a copying ink and use a duplicator, and in only a few minutes of time you can obtain a second copy. Or, there is the letter-press book on whose thin leaves a copy may be produced with the aid of wet blotters. With the book should be a careful index, but with the duplicator there is a loose sheet for filing.

In letter writing the superscription should be considered carefully with a view to filing. Letters to associations and firms, even though addressed to the secretary or to some individual, should start with the name of the association or firm, as this will bring all letters to the association or firm together in the file. In filing letters to other libraries, file according to cities (the regular cataloging rule). Some letters may be filed according to subjects. Letters from applicants for positions, for instance, may be filed under "Applicants." A sensible rule to follow in filing is this: "Put in the most convenient place for finding."

Have the whole address in the superscription and then your letter file will be a complete and useful reference for addresses.

Make your letter full enough so that in referring to it three months hence you will know what was being written about, especially necessary when money orders or checks are sent. Do not say "Enclosed please find money order in payment of enclosed bill," but rather "Enclosed please find money order for \$3.50 in payment of enclosed bill of May 1 for magazine binders." Thus your letter file will be a useful record of money sent by mail. Be careful to have all letters dated.

When the copy is on loose leaves pin the letter received to the answer, and the whole thing can be filed together.

A small library need not have a fine filing cabinet. A large pasteboard box will do,

with the letters lying flat in alphabetical order. Our own library is only just now buying a cabinet, having kept our letters for years in letter case drawers and boxes. Vertical filing cabinets, where there are vertical folders to hold each person's correspondence and guide cards to direct one, are of course very convenient, but every library cannot afford them. With these, invoices can also be kept in the same drawer with the letters, folders of a different color being supplied to hold them in their alphabetical order before or after the letters.

The librarian should keep close tab on the library's accounts, even though he does not have direct charge of the funds, being able to give accurately the amount in each at a moment's notice. A monthly statement of expenditures according to class of purchase (whether for supplies, binding, books, salaries) should be kept. From this a recapitulation for the year can be made, showing just how much the library has cost and how much will be needed for the coming year. A daily record should be made of all fine money received and all petty expenses paid directly from the office. From this a monthly and yearly record also should be kept. In libraries where money orders are often sent by mail, the little receipt pinned to the copy of the letter kept in the office is a useful precaution.

Methods of sending books, parcels, etc., are convenient to know. Books sent by express cost more than by freight, and freight by water routes is less than all rail. Express prepaid costs less than when paid on receipt. Book rates for express when prepaid are less than for merchandise prepaid.

Rates for postage are well to know; whether it will cost more to send a book by mail or express.

If the library is not too large the librarian should give personal attention to everything which comes into it—books, supplies, gifts, and mail. He is the one who did the ordering and therefore should check up the purchases to see about quality, quantity and price. He is the one also from whom the acknowledgment of gifts should come.

A librarian necessarily does more or less printing of forms, annual reports, etc. A little knowledge of proofreading rules would be great help. To print forms and blank

books that are in constant use is cheaper than hiring extra attendants to rule up and write. Exactness, lucidity, and brevity as to matter are always essential. In printing, the exact name of the library should be on all forms used in the home town, the name of the city and state on all printed matter sent out of town. It is hard to determine whether pride or carelessness are responsible when an annual report is sent out entitled only "Annual report of the Public Library of Smithville" (no state given). If Smithville is in Massachusetts we conclude it is pride. On forms, the meaning should not be imbedded in too great a mass of words.

Besides printed forms there are many time savers which save money in the end, though they may seem quite an expense at first. A typewriter is one of these. All cataloging, lists of new books, shelf-listing on cards, correspondence, report work can be done on one, thus saving much extra assistance.

Mr. Dewey recommends stenography for librarians. This certainly would be a great time saver in making notes, etc. A journal recording daily events, suggestions, or observations as they occur is a useful thing for a librarian who wishes to sum up her work in a monthly report to the board.

A librarian should buy supplies in small quantities, or perhaps in sample lots, until he is sure of what is just right. When this is determined purchases of large quantities (say for a year ahead) will save in time and money.

A record of supplies on cards, when they are bought from many dealers, is a convenient thing in watching that prices are not raised. Put on the card first the name of the article, then date, dealer, quantity, and price. Where supplies are obtained from one firm only, that firm's bills, of course, would be enough of a record.

The income for libraries in the United States during 1903 (according to the report of the Bureau of Education) was over \$10,000,000. An expenditure of this amount of the people's money should certainly be attended with care, method and judgment on the part of librarians and boards. This is no small sum to be expended lightly, and a little thought as to business methods and a little common sense is all that is needed.

BOOK LISTS AND BULLETINS IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM *

PRINTED book lists are a great aid in any library. The form that Mr. Dana uses at Newark is cheap, simple and convenient, serves as a reminder to a short memory and carries with it no advice or coercion. How often we hear, "Have you a list of electricity books?" "Have you a list of school stories?" Several sets of book-mark lists as, "Ten good bear stories," "Ten Indian stories," "Books for boys on electricity," etc., will fill a place that the catalog, be it ever so well made, will not. Children love to get something with their book, if only a bookmark. If then the bookmark contains a few titles, so much the better. It does not carry with it the desire to suggest to so great a degree as does the list or the bulletin. It seems a more impersonal way of suggesting. One advantage in the book-mark list lies in the possession—the taking it away and looking it over afterwards. The lists on the bulletin do not always make much impression. For that reason it is well often to have a bulletin with no lists printed on it, but with the books illustrating the bulletin near by. Perhaps there may be a distinction between the bulletin with cut-out scrap pictures and lists and the exhibit of pictures without lists, but it is simpler to call them all bulletins. A collection of the Elson prints of Shakespeare and his country artistically arranged needs no list at all; in fact, one would spoil the harmony of an artistic grouping. However, on a table or shelf near by I should place all that I thought desirable—"Shakespeare, the boy," "Will Shakespeare's little lad," "Master Skylark," Lamb's tales, and a few volumes of the Rolfe edition.

In an Indian display that was a great success, the wall space was filled with the bright colored Rhinehart Indians, a few Indian curios and baskets. Lists were neatly typed on different slips and placed on tables nearby, with the books. This method has proved, with me, more successful than to have the lists printed ever so neatly on the bulletin. However, it is well to change and vary the method as subject and material demand. In all cases it is better to have books illustrating the bulletin on a shelf underneath or on a table nearby. In my own room, whenever I have enough material to warrant it, I make the subject the *motif* throughout the room. In the case of Dutch pictures, I had posters, pictures, post-cards and art pictures sufficient to fill the room; all the books relating to Holland were on one table and mounted scrap-pictures of interest on another. The kind of books to bring forward will depend upon your resources. It would be useless to make a King Arthur bulletin with but one or two

King Arthur books; or a bulletin on ice yachts, in a California town. Do not have all your bulletins too utilitarian or practical. Once in a while vary them with a display which is truly beautiful. Trust a little to the influence of the good and the true in art even if a book list is not attached.

Many children come to the children's room with the supplementary reading list given them by their teacher and either hunt out the books for themselves or ask the librarian. Observation has impressed me more and more with the value of well compiled reading-lists. I find upon inquiry that some towns have no supplementary reading-lists, some few recommend a list, but it is not at all compulsory, and a few others are examined or report upon the list read. Children will read for their teacher, for she is in authority, while the librarian plainly has no authority at all to ask them to read a book or given list of books. Therefore great influence can be brought to bear on the child from the school side. For the two higher grades, the seventh and eighth, I should recommend as little fiction as possible; the scholars will find it and read it in any case. The grammar grade girl should not have the late novels suggested to her, even if they do illustrate an epoch in history, as "The crisis," or a character in history, as Hamilton in "The conqueror." It is in the grammar school years that the girl needs the most guidance; the boy, as a rule, is all right, with a more healthy appetite—a mixture of Henty, Munroe, Tomlinson, Brady, electricity, inventions, outdoor handy books, animal stories, Robin Hood and King Arthur stories. The high school work checks to a degree so much reading. It is in the grammar school that the teacher can have the most weight.

Besides practical working methods of leading the child to the best in the library, there is another influence—that of the personal element that we put in our children's rooms. Better than all lists or means we may adopt to lure our children to good books is the atmosphere we create, the homelike appearance, as far removed from the schoolroom as possible, the choice of pictures, the touch of ferns or flowers, the ability to inspire children with our own love for the true and the beautiful in books and art. Be so thoroughly at home with your books that you are able to annotate as you take them down: "This is a story of a young man who was kidnapped in 1719 and carried to the plantations of Virginia, a very good pirate story." "This is a story of Custer's last rally in the valley of the Little Big Horn; it tells about the heroism of the Indians as well as the white men." "Here is the story of a poor Scotch gardener's son who shipped as a common sailor and commanded a ship by the time he was 20," and so on. You cannot know your books too well, and let me add that happy should be the children's librarian who can catalog her own books and

* Part of paper read before California Library Association.

while making the analyticals and subject headings, study them over for future reference. Try to keep in memory the books others like; once in a while ask a child's opinion of a book; get hold of the tastes of as many individual children as you can without quizzing or intruding. When a child asks you for a book, take down a few, annotate them if you have time, then leave him to make his own choice. Never try to force a book or an opinion upon a reader; imagine your own feelings if told in the adult department that you *ought* to read this or that book. A very tiny boy one day took out a very thick Henty book, and as I charged it I casually said, "Is this for your brother?" His eyes twinkled as he said, "Oh, no, it's for me; I just *love* them." We talked a few minutes, and I found out that he had read any number of Henty books; that, in his opinion, they were the very best boy's books written; that he had a contempt for the ordinary boy's stories, and did not like United States war stories, or Indian stories. A little later he asked me of his own accord to find him a book as good as Henty. I gave him several to choose from, and he selected "In the days of William the Conqueror," and had the graciousness to tell me that he liked it very much. Since that time, he has read "Boy life of Napoleon," "In the days of Alfred the Great," "Boy's Froisart," "Master of the strong hearts," and many others, always making his own selection from a number submitted to him.

A majority of the children find their own books easily and recommend to others. The whispered comments, "Say, this book's keen," "This is a dandy book," go farther than any recommendation the librarian may give. When the 12 to 14-year-old girl comes to the librarian and says in a weary manner, "I've read most all the books in the room, please tell me a good one," then is the time to suggest some good boy's book, one of Barbour's perhaps. If she will not read athletic, or Indian, or adventure stories, try her next with some good biography, Helen Keller, "Famous women," "Historic girls." Do not give up until you find that she is absorbed in "The masquerader," or "The house of mirth."

If a children's room is kept orderly and clean, not once a day but all day, with absolute prohibition of all eating, the librarian will find that the children will reflect her own attitude and bearing toward her room. The librarian's attitude, not the janitor's labors, will keep the tables neat and the room attractive. If the room is harmonious to the eye and the mind as well, and if the librarian by her love for children and for the true and beautiful in literature and art, is able to gain the children's confidence and respect, will not they unconsciously be led to love what she loves?

ALICE G. WHITBECK,
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UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND THEIR CATALOGS

It is now some 15 to 20 years since the organized efforts to make the United States public documents available for use, which have borne fruit in the present methods of listing and distributing them, were set on foot, mainly at the solicitation of the librarians of the country, guided by the public spirit and energy of Mr. John G. Ames, then, as now, in charge of documents in the Interior Department. Some retrospect and critical review of the present results of these efforts may now be timely.

In 1892* Mr. Ames issued his "Check list of public documents . . . 1st-53d Congress." Its usefulness is attested by the issue of a second and a third edition. To the latter was appended also an index whose size, in view of the fact that it covers 76 years, is in itself an indication of inadequacy. In 1894 Mr. Ames's "Comprehensive index, 1889-93," appeared. A fundamental defect of this work, which seriously impairs its usefulness, is that its title-a-line index form of entry, desirable as it is for compactness and brevity, precludes the bibliographical description and exactitude which are as indispensable for government publications as for all other classes of books in a library where government and all other classes of publications are handled altogether and without discrimination.

Jan. 12, 1895, the printing law, as now in force with only slight amendments, was enacted. Under this law has been established the present series of guides to the documents, as follows: (1) the *Monthly Catalogue*, including all United States publications, entered under the departments and bureaus issuing them, the latter arranged according to their organization in the government; (2) the large, full catalog of the public documents of the United States, by subjects and authors, or "Sessional catalogue," including all publications of the period of a single session, later of a single Congress. This is after the most approved dictionary model. (3) The "Document index," including only the Congressional set of documents and in title-a-line index form. The "Document index," I may say, existed long before the law of 1905 was enacted, as the index, of which a copy was bound in the front of each volume of the Congressional set. After the Office of Documents was created its preparation was made a duty of that office, and it was changed to be a separate index volume for each session.

It is the function of the *Monthly Catalogue* to give timely notice of publications issued and available. This notice is more or less timely according to the promptness of issue of the catalog. It was the experience of the present writer when connected with government document cataloging that the material

* Date taken from first preface in second edition.

to be listed could not all be obtained so that "copy" could be put into the printer's hands earlier than the sixth or eighth day of the month following that which the catalog covered. The printer then always took till between the 20th and 30th to complete the catalog for issue. Thus the reader received the catalog nearly a month after the publication of even the later published documents listed in it. In December, 1897, there was appended to this catalog an alphabetical index. This was made cumulative in July and December. This index supplies (1) a key to the arrangement under departments and bureaus; and (2) a page reference to material on a given topic in every one of the 12 yearly numbers. The hunting up every one of these unspecific page references to find the special publication needed has been found by the writer most laborious, the very last number on the list usually yielding up the material sought. However, by means of it one can run down with absolute certainty every publication on a given topic.

Beginning with January, 1906, the present acting Superintendent of Documents has made five changes in this *Monthly Catalogue*. I give them in the order of their importance. He has (1) omitted contents; (2) omitted private bills; (3) referred the subscriber to the Library of Congress for printed catalog cards for documents, giving the L. C. numbers—decidedly an advantageous measure; (4) discontinued the alphabetical index; and (5) rearranged the entries, still keeping each publication under its government bureau author, alphabetically by such government authors. (I use bureau here to denote every division of government, be it called survey, commission, department, office, or any other name.) In a circular letter he explains that he aims to follow the methods and promptness of publishing firms in advertising their output; that private bills and contents are stricken out for economy; that he has dropped the index because its preparation prevented prompt issue; and that the alphabetical arrangement by government authors would be found to answer almost every purpose that the index did.

To speak first of these two most sweeping changes, to the writer an alphabetical arrangement under government author seems the blindest and most hopelessly unusable, by every one except the document experts, that could possibly be adopted. Although the inverted form is used, as Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Agricultural Department, etc., yet, the index gone, what is there to tell the uninstructed reader to look for hearings on railroad rates under the one, or for directions for making butter contained in a farmer's bulletin under the other? Who, except those who have worked among documents, knows that the national banks' reports must be sought under Comptroller of the

Currency, and the tests of metals under the Watertown Arsenal? A note under the larger division says, "For bureaus under this department see names of bureaus." Consider for a moment that it is an "off" year that does not see a change in the name or existence of one or a dozen government bureaus. Consider, again, that it is the very ignorance—quite excusable, indeed—of the average citizen as to how the government is organized, and of the names and functions of these same departments and bureaus, that makes government publications such a tangle to him. Under these considerations the reference quoted would seem from the point of view of the average reader to be insult added to injury.

The old arrangement, where all the bureaus of a department were grouped together under that department, had two advantages: (1) any one who had an inkling that a certain department issued a publication, though ignorant which bureau or of the names of its bureaus, could glance over the entire set of titles under that department, and by chance light upon the one wanted; and (2) the economist, the agriculturist, the engineer, the military man, could each see the publications of the department in which he is interested all together in one group. This former classed arrangement combined with the alphabetical index supplied every clue needed.

Revision of present methods among the documents conducing to economy and less duplication can undoubtedly be made. But it should be sought in large measure by dealing with the subjects of publication, preservation, and cataloging of government documents as a whole and altogether, rather than in such changes as are here noted.

EDITH E. CLARKE,

Library of University of Vermont.

BOOKS OF 1905 RECOMMENDED FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY

THE following list is a summary of the popular vote on books for a village library, from the New York State Library's tentative selection for 1905, presenting the books of 1905 having highest votes in various classes:

Reference books

- Ringwalt, Briefs on public questions
- Readers' guide to periodical literature (cumulated) v. 1, 1900-4
- Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, A thousand of the best novels
- Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Children's Department, Annotated catalogue of books used in the home libraries and reading clubs conducted by the children's department

Philosophy and Ethics

- Wagner, On life's threshold
- Billings, and others, The liquor problem
- King, Rational living

Religion

- Grenfell, Harvest of the sea.
- Parsons, Christus liberator
- Houghton, Telling Bible stories
- Peabody, Jesus Christ and the Christian character

Sociology

Long day (The)
 Washington, *ed.*, Tuskegee and its people
 Marden, Choosing a career
 Howe, The city, the hope of democracy
 Sage and Cooley, Occupations for little fingers
 Willoughby, Territories and dependencies of the United States
 Alexander, The life insurance company
 Terhune, Everyday etiquette
 Seligman, Principles of economics
 Zueblin, Decade of civic development
 Beebe, The home kindergarten
 Harper, Trend in higher education

Natural science

Harwood, New creations in plant life
 Peterson, How to know wild fruits
 Long, Northern trails
 Duncan, The new knowledge
 Roberts, Red fox
 St. John, Real electric toy-making for boys
 Schillings, Flashlights in the jungle
 Shaler, Man and the earth

Useful arts

Saint Maur, A self-supporting home
 Fullerton, How to make a vegetable garden
 Call, Freedom of life
 Bashore, Sanitation of a country house

Fine arts

Caffin, How to study pictures
 Sturgis, Appreciation of pictures
 Ely, Another hardy garden book
 Isham, History of American painting
 Daniels, An American girl in Munich
 Elson, *ed.*, Folk song of many nations

Amusements

Roosevelt, Outdoor pastimes of an American hunter
 White, Child's rainy day book

Literature

Bryant, How to tell stories to children
 Crothers, The pardoner's wallet
 Repplier, In our convent days
 Dawson, Makers of English fiction
 Hale, Dramatists of to-day
 Higginson, Part of a man's life
 Burroughs, Ways of nature
 Benson, Upton letters
 Hutton, Talks in a library
 Van Dyke, Essays in application
 Dunbar, Lyrics of sunshine and shadow
 Riley, Riley songs o' cheer
 Wells, Satire anthology
 Drummond, The voyageur, and other poems

Description and Travel

Carl, With the Empress Dowager
 Wallace, Lure of the Labrador wild
 Howells, London films
 Le Roy, Philippine life in town and country
 Buley, Australian life in town and country
 Edwards, Home life in France
 Lucas, Wanderer in Holland
 Landon, Opening of Tibet

History

Crawford, Salve Venetia
 Coman, Industrial history of the United States
 James, In and out of the old missions of California
 Hart, *ed.*, The American nation, v. 6-10
 Beauchamp, History of New York Iroquois
 Smith, Irish history and the Irish question

Biography

Duncan, Dr. Grenfell's parish
 White, Autobiography
 Stanwood, James Gillespie Blaine
 Waddington, Italian letters of a diplomat's wife
 Greenslet, James Russell Lowell

Fiction

Wharton, House of mirth
 Tarkington, Conquest of Canaan
 Ward, Marriage of William Ashe
 Wiggin, Rose o' the river
 Donnell, Rebecca Mary

Smith, The wood fire in No. 3
 Doyle, Return of Sherlock Holmes
 French, Man of the hour
 Mitchell, Constance Trescott
 Rice, Sandy
 Freeman, The debtor
 Crawford, Fair Margaret
 Williamson, The princess passes
 De la Pasture, Peter's mother

Juvenile

Mabie, *ed.*, Fairy tales every child should know
 Barbour, Four in camp
 Champlin, Young folks' cyclopedia of natural history
 Mabie, *ed.*, Myths that every child should know
 Tomlinson, The red chief
 Hall, The boy craftsman
 Pyle, Story of the champion of the Round Table
 Carpenter, Africa
 Miller, Kristy's surprise party
 Bond, The *Scientific American* boy

The following juvenile books received most votes from six children's librarians:

	Votes
Barbour, Four in camp.....	5
Bond, The <i>Scientific American</i> boy.....	4
Champlin, Young folks' cyclopedia of natural history.....	5
Fuller, Bookful of girls.....	4
Hall, The boy craftsman.....	5
Lucas, <i>comp.</i> , Old fashioned tales.....	4
Macleod, Shakespeare story book.....	5
Pyle, Story of the champions of the Round Table.....	4
Stone and Fickett, Every day life in the colonies	5
Tappan, The golden goose.....	4
White, An only child.....	5

"LIBRARY WEEK" OF NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the New York Library Association will be held as usual during the last week in September, beginning Monday, Sept. 24. In view of the work done by the committee on institutes, in the 26 round table meetings, which have reached 179 libraries in the state (L. J., June, p. 276), it was decided by the executive committee that a meeting place more central and accessible than Lake Placid would be desirable this year, in the hope of bringing the small libraries of the state into closer touch with the association. This decision of the committee was discussed at an informal meeting of members of the association, held at Narragansett Pier, on July 4, and the proposal to call the meeting in a more central part of the state was unanimously approved. Announcement of the place of meeting will be sent out later. The officers of the association are: Miss Mary W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Library School, president; Asa Wynkoop, New York State Library, vice-president; Mrs. Adèle B. Barnum, Niagara Falls Public Library, secretary; Edwin W. Gaillard, New York Public Library, treasurer.

The chief subjects chosen for the program are: "Civil service in its effect upon library efficiency," "The love of books as a basis for librarianship," and "Women's clubs and libraries in New York state." There will be two round-tables, one on "New ideas, methods and devices" and one on "The encouragement of library work."

HEARING ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL *

THE report of the first public hearing on the copyright bill now pending in the Senate and House has been published as a government document, of interest to all concerned in the question of importation of books by libraries. The joint committee on patents held four sessions, June 6 to 9, and heard a large number of opponents and advocates of the bill.

The first session was opened on June 6 with a statement from Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, setting forth the history and purpose of the bill, and analyzing its fundamental provisions. Mr. Putnam read President Roosevelt's utterances on the pressing necessity for a general copyright law to take the place of the fragmentary and inadequate provisions of present statutes. He reviewed the conferences on the subject which began in June of last year, when, besides the special interests represented, the free assistance of the American Bar Association and the Bar Association of New York had been availed of, and the National Educational Association and the American Library Association were represented. The result of the first conference was a bill of 16,000 words; the second conference reduced this to 11,000 words, and the bill, as finally introduced, contains eight chapters, aggregating 8000 words. The body of the present copyright law comprises 4000 words. The provisions of existing law which are abrogated are very few, but the phraseology of existing law is only here and there recognizable in the bill. Mr. Putnam explained that this is because the bill attempts to be systematic and organic, and because it has sought general terms, rather than particular specifications. The clauses relating to importation of books by libraries (given in L. J., April, p. 171-172) were referred to by Mr. Putnam, who stated the approval of those clauses by the American Library Association, officially, and the opposition to them by a number of librarians, who object to any diminution of present privileges.

The American Library Association was represented at the hearing by Mr. A. E. Bostwick, who was obliged to leave before formal presentation of his argument; the opposing libraries were represented by Mr. W. P. Cutter, Forbes librarian, Northampton, Mass.

A statement in advocacy of the bill was made by Col. Stephen H. Olin, counsel for the American Publishers' Copyright League. He said, in part: "The bodies who have authorized me to speak in their behalf in this matter are the Academy of Design, the Fine

Arts Federation, the American Publishers' Association, the American Publishers' Copyright League, which two bodies include practically all the publishers of the United States; the United Typothetae, which include all the great employing printers of the United States; the Music Publishers' Association, some 42 music publishers who, by habit, not only represent themselves but those musicians who rely upon them for protection; the Photographers' League of America, the Print Publisher's Association, which two bodies represent largely the illustrating interests of the country; the International Typographical Union, which, as the committee knows, represents the typesetters and printers; and finally the American Library Association, wish me on their behalf to say that this bill in its present form has their substantial approval. It is understood that suggestions of modifications as to detail may be made by these organizations individually through the Librarian of Congress; and I submit their signed paper to that effect to the committee."

In regard to the provision relating to importation of books by libraries, Mr. Olin stated that this was an extension or modification of the present rights of the copyright proprietor as against the public. "As the law stands to-day the importation into this country of a book which is copyrighted here is prohibited, and there are certain exceptions, in the first case, of certain libraries and colleges who may import not exceeding two copies in one invoice, and individuals who may import not exceeding two copies in one invoice. This bill makes a modification of the present rule. . . . So far as it goes, the privilege of importation is an inroad on the rights given to the copyright proprietor. It is an inconsiderable inroad so far as most popular books—novels and the like—which have circulation are concerned. The few hundred books that come to individuals here amount to not a very substantial burden upon the proprietor of such copyrights. But there are certain classes of books, expensive to produce, and with a very limited circulation—books of a scientific character, books illustrated with plates—and they circulate among the precise classes; that is, the libraries and the colleges and these individuals who are particular about their libraries, the precise individuals who import books under these exceptions; and there were instances brought before the conference where publishers here had declined to undertake a book which would have been valuable to the public, which would have been valuable to the typesetter to set up, and the American publisher to bring out, and to the American bookseller to sell, for the reason that the very limited public which these books addressed would all, in the natural course of events, have their demands filled through these exceptions to the prohibition of importations.

*ARGUMENTS before the committee on patents of the House of Representatives, conjointly with the Senate committee on patents in H. R. 19853, to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, June 6, 7, 8, 9, 1906. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 206 p. D.

"That did not hurt the libraries or the individuals who habitually get English editions. It did hurt, we maintain, the American public, the reading public, and a great many individuals among the American producing classes. So that there was a modification requested of the present rules, and the modification in regard to the libraries is this: There is to be not exceeding one copy to be introduced on an invoice, the privilege is not to relate to books which have their origin here in America. With your permission, I will briefly explain those two points. In the first place, ordinarily a library or a college needs only one book at a time. If it needs another copy of the same book it is not too much to ask that it make another importation to bring it in. Under the present rule, while delicate and careful men would not take advantage of it, it is constantly a temptation to a librarian who can import free of duty and free of the copyright proprietor's claims, two copies of a book from England, to import one for the legitimate use of the library and one for some other use. The effect of that influence can not be particularly measured.

"The other point is one which can be clearly understood. It is now the right of colleges and libraries, an important right, that in case of an English book they should be able to get the English edition, which in some instances is more complete or for other reasons better than the American edition. But it can almost never be an important right to obtain the English edition of an American book since the American edition is almost always more complete, or equally complete. So that the right to import the foreign edition of an American book, a book of American origin, would ordinarily be confined to the Tauchnitz and the like editions with which the gentlemen of the committee are all familiar, where a continental publisher publishes English and American books for the benefit of travelers, and they are not allowed to be reimported into England or America. It seems to the publishers fair that the same rule which applies to every Englishman and every American as to such Tauchnitz editions should be applied to libraries; that is, that they should get the American edition, and not the other, of which the only advantage is cleanness, arising from its special purpose.

"Whether or not these are reasonable changes has been very largely passed upon, it seems to me, in the controversy that has gone on with the American Library Association, which is a very powerful and very diligent and active association, and which has been very much interested in these matters; and in laying before you their approval of the bill in its present shape, it seems to me that as to this clause it must establish in the minds of the committee a clear *prima facie* case, at least, that this compromise that is agreed upon is a reasonable compromise.

There are gentlemen here who represent certain libraries who, I understand, think that it is not a reasonable compromise. They object that this compromise goes too far; and all that we can reasonably ask the committee at this moment is that if it occurs—if it seems to the committee that what this minority of librarians have to say overcomes the presumption of fairness that arises from a compromise satisfactory to the majority—that then the publishers may have their opportunity of showing to the committee that it is a fair compromise and a reasonable disposition of the matter."

Mr. W. P. Cutter stated that his argument in opposition to the importation clauses was not made in behalf of an association or of himself personally. He said: "I claim to represent only the public libraries of the following cities: Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Newark, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and Springfield, Mass. Also the libraries of the following universities and colleges: Yale, Cornell, Colgate, Wisconsin, Michigan, Amherst and Brown; the New York State Library and the Connecticut State Library; the Western Massachusetts Library Club, comprising a membership of 40 libraries, and the Connecticut Library Association, representing the organization of libraries in Connecticut."

Mr. Cutter stated that the existing law allows public libraries to import two copies of any book without any restriction as to what the book shall be. In reply to questions by the chairman, he said that under the existing law libraries might import unauthorized editions, or fraudulent reprints—that absolutely no restrictions existed. Objection to the proposed importation clause was based partly on the reason that "in importations for large libraries—it does not apply to small libraries which import only a small number of books—a case of books will come in from abroad, books that are not copyrighted in this country, English books. One book in that case might, by a mistake, be one which was copyrighted here, printed in England, and containing no notice of its copyright in the United States of America. If that fact was discovered it would send all of that box of books to public store; it would place all the box of books, as I understand, in danger of being destroyed; and it would place the librarian who did the importing in danger of having to show the Secretary of the Treasury, under this law, that he was not guilty of trying to import that book illicitly." Mr. Cutter continued: "Our objection to that is the fact that libraries in these days must have at their disposal as quickly as possible the printed thought of foreign countries. If there is any delay in our obtaining the book (and those who have had experience, as I have for thirteen years, in importing books for libraries in this country, know that there is often six months' delay

in getting a box of books through the custom house where there is the least question as to any of them) it would mean, practically, that our reason for buying the books at that time had disappeared. We want the printed English thought as quickly as possible.

"Now, my other reason is a commercial reason, and in order to state it I shall have to go somewhat into ancient history. About the year 1901 certain publishers of this country formed an association called the American Publishers' Association, and, in conjunction with the American Booksellers' Association, entered into an agreement to control absolutely the selling price of books in this country. It was an agreement among the publishers that they would not furnish books to booksellers who did not agree to sell the books at a standard price—in other words, a trust proposition. The libraries were granted a ten per cent. discount from the price of the class of books affected by this agreement, so-called net price books. We discovered, however, on examination, that these new prices which were fixed were so much higher that the net result to us was an advance of 25 per cent. in the price of the book; and we found that the majority of those books were not books written by American authors, but they were books written by English authors and copyrighted in this country, and that there was difference in price amounting to the 25 per cent. tariff on printed books. So that this question, gentlemen, is a question of trusts and a question of tariff.

"Now, the librarians have been getting around that by importing English books, because the same book printed on the other side is sold in the case of these expensive books at a very much reduced price compared with the price on this side. If—I am going back now to my first position—if I am prevented, by the difficulties in getting through, by accident, a copyrighted book, from getting at the non-copyrighted book so long, then I will be forced to go to Mr. Scribner who will buy the books for me abroad at his price against my interest.

"Now, I am connected with a library that spends \$12,000 a year for books in a country town. Of this sum \$5000 is spent for English books. I am a representative of a city government which taxes itself to a certain extent to educate the people in its community; and I object seriously to paying \$1000 of that \$12,000 to American publishers as a tax. That is my point." In reply to questions, Mr. Cutter suggested the entire elimination of section 30 of the bill, after the first use of the words "United States," which he thought would be satisfactory to all librarians. The limitation of importation to one copy at a time he did not object to. He also spoke briefly on behalf of the firms importing books in this country which he said were not represented in the discussion of the proposed bill. He said: "A great many of our libraries

have to import books through these men because they get a cheaper rate of importation through them than through some of the firms that are also publishers of books. This would prevent the importation of some of these books through those firms. It would practically ruin their English business, largely ruin it; and on behalf of a library that uses that method of importation largely, it seems to me that some provision might be made for other importers than those who are publishers of books." He therefore suggested an amendment to the clause reading "When imported, not more than one copy at one time, for use and not for sale, under permission given by the proprietor of the American copyright," by leaving out the consent of the American copyright proprietor. "That changes existing law only in this particular—it allows the importation of only one copy instead of two copies, as the existing law does. It gives the importer who has established a business here based on legislation, and who is closely in touch—the firm that I speak of serve libraries and learned men mostly with expensive books, and have practically no sale to the ordinary public—it would give them an opportunity, and it would give a scholar in this country who wants a book for a particular purpose for his own use and not for sale, an opportunity to import it."

Mr. Cutter's statement that the existing law permits importation of unauthorized editions or fraudulent reprints was later taken up by the committee, and referred to Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyright, for a statement as to existing practice. Mr. Solberg said that this was a question of the interpretation of a complex statute, and later presented the following communication on the subject to the chairman of the committee:

"DEAR SIR: I ask to be allowed to file for the printed report of the hearing on the copyright bill the following, in addition to my answers to the questions you asked me on Friday, June 8, in relation to the importation of copies of unauthorized editions of American books:

"1. It is fundamental to the protection of copyright that all unauthorized reprints of copyrighted books shall be prohibited importation into the country of origin. It is therefore provided in all foreign copyright legislation that such unauthorized copies shall be prohibited importation. Such copies are treated as fraudulent copies, and I know of no provisions in any foreign legislation which permit importation of unauthorized copies either by individuals, educational or other institutions, or libraries.

"In the copyright legislation of the United States prior to 1891, the provisions prohibiting importation dealt only with unauthorized copies and these were prohibited importation, except with the direct consent in writing of the author or copyright proprietor.

"2. The act of March 3, 1891, introduced an additional prohibition of importation, namely, of copies of authorized editions of foreign copyrighted books, or of authorized foreign reprints of American copyright books, unless printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made therefrom.

"To this prohibition of importation certain exceptions were enacted in favor of private book buyers, educational institutions, and libraries; and some paragraphs of the free list of the act of October 1, 1890 (permitting importation without the payment of duty) were taken over into the copyright law to insure that the articles named in these paragraphs should be included in the exceptions to the prohibition of importation of copies of authorized editions of books.

"It was not supposed that Congress intended that these exceptions to the prohibition of importation should apply to unauthorized editions, but upon the matter being submitted to the Department of Justice an opinion was filed by the solicitor-general ruling that the exceptions did extend to unauthorized reproductions of American books. (See Opinion of Holmes Conrad, April 19, 1895; Synopsis of Treasury Decisions for 1895, pp. 495-498.)

"3. In the provisions of the new bill dealing with importation a careful distinction has been maintained between unauthorized (fraudulent) copies and copies of authorized editions not printed from type set within the limits of the United States.

"In the case of all unauthorized reprints of books the prohibition of importation is absolute, and any such copies introduced into the United States are subject to seizure, forfeiture, and destruction. (See sections 26 to 29 of the bill.) In the case of copies of authorized editions not set in the United States, such copies if imported are seized and exported, but not destroyed. (See copyright bill, sec. 31.)

"All exceptions, therefore, to the prohibition of importation of authorized editions in the bill concern only authorized copies, and there is no permission in favor of any one to import any unauthorized, pirated copies.

"THORVALD SOLBERG,
"Register of Copyrights."

The sessions were very largely taken up with arguments of representatives of "sound record" manufacturers, who opposed vigorously the clauses extending copyright protection over mechanical reproductions of music. At the close of the hearing it was authoritatively stated that the bill would not be reported until the following session of Congress, which opens in December next. The Senate committee will continue its hearings during the recess, and the House committee will meet again on the first Monday in December to hear further argument.

DR. RICHARD GARNETT

G. K. Fortescue, in Library Association Record, May.

If it could be truly said of any man that he was a heaven-sent librarian, that man would be Richard Garnett. To the powers of a marvellous memory he added a natural instinct for the selection of what was soundest and most practical in the innumerable volumes which came into his hands. Like Johnson he had the faculty of tearing the heart out of every book he read, and without consciously committing to memory any passage of prose or poetry, all that he thought worthy of remembrance remained stored in his brain, ready for accurate and apt use when the right moment for reproduction arrived.

For many years of his early official life Dr. Garnett was entrusted with "placing books," that is to say, deciding upon the exact spot where each new book should be arranged on the elaborately classified shelves of the library. During these years it was his duty, as well as his pleasure, to master the subject and often the contents of the many books which daily passed through his hands.

When in 1875 he received his first substantial promotion and was appointed superintendent of the reading-room, only a few of his personal friends and colleagues knew how vast a store of knowledge he had been acquiring during these quiet years of silent work. But from the day of his appointment and of his sudden introduction to the thronging crowd of questioners and seekers for light in the reading-room his reputation was made. There seemed to be no subject which he had not studied, and few which he had not mastered, and to all who asked he distributed information as practical as it was accurate and critical. Nor was he a mere walking encyclopædia, a cold abstraction of the essence of books. On the contrary, there was a kindness and cordiality in his manner, a vivacity and energy in his speech, a constant half-suppressed humor in his conversation, combined with a total absence of red tape or of the insolence of office, which attracted all who came within his influence. He was, moreover, endowed with a warm and sympathetic nature, and there are many who could tell pathetic stories of help of one sort or another which they have received from his open heart and ready hand. In no way did his genius for librarianship show itself more clearly than in the vigor and energy with which he embraced and executed the great design, originated by his then chief, the late Sir Edward Bond, K.C.B., of printing and issuing to the world the entire "Catalogue of printed books." The inordinate and threatening growth of the transcribed catalog furnished an excellent reason for printing, but in the minds of both Sir Edward and Dr. Garnett another advantage weighed still more heavily in favor of their scheme. They were conscious of the

fact that the "Catalogue of printed books" is the largest and fullest list of authors and their works in existence, and they foresaw the great benefit which it would confer on students throughout the world to have access to its contents without being compelled to visit the Museum.

ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIANS

PURSUANT to a call in which 24 law libraries joined, there was formed at the conference of the American Library Association at Narragansett Pier, June 29 to July 6, 1906, the American Association of Law Librarians.

The purpose of this new organization is to develop and increase the usefulness and efficiency of the law libraries of the United States and Canada.

Those interested, to all of whom the membership is open, are invited to assist in the work by sending their names and addresses to the secretary-treasurer. It is proposed to hold meetings each year at the same time and place as the conferences of the American Library Association. Printed circulars outlining the program for the coming year will be issued shortly and forwarded to any address upon application.

The officers are: president, A. J. Small, Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines, Ia.; vice president, Andrew H. Mettee, Library Company of the Baltimore Bar; secretary-treasurer, Franklin O. Poole, Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th street, New York City; executive committee: president *ex officio*, vice-president *ex officio*, secretary-treasurer *ex officio*, Frank B. Gilbert, G. E. Wire, Frederick W. Schenk.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, ANNUAL MEETING, 1906.

THE 29th annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held at Bradford, Eng., Sept. 4-6, 1906. The provisional program just issued gives an outline of the proceedings and papers, as arranged. The president's address, by Sir William H. Bailey, of Manchester, will be followed by descriptive local papers on the public library movement in Bradford and on the Bradford libraries, and the first subject for general discussion is "Village libraries, with special reference to Yorkshire," by Joseph Daykyn, organizing secretary of the Yorkshire Union of Institutes. One afternoon session is to be devoted to the subject "Education," with consideration of the "Relation of public libraries to the present system of education," by Councillor Robert Roberts, chairman of the Bradford Education Committee; and "Libraries for secondary schools," by Miss A. S. Perry, of the Education De-

partment, West Riding County Council. Other sessions are given to "Legislation," with papers on "Library legislation for county areas," by H. J. Tennant, and "The present position of London municipal libraries, with suggestions for increasing their efficiency," by John McKellop; "Cataloging and classification," with papers by Ernest A. Savage and Thomas Aldred; "Book production," with a lantern lecture on bookbinding by Cyril Davenport and discussion of "The leather question," by Dr. J. Gordon Parker; and "Education of the librarian," with papers by Henry D. Roberts, E. A. Baker, Ernest Axon, and E. Wyndham Hulme. There will be an exhibit illustrating a model bindery for a library and the usual display of the best books of the year.

American Library Association

President: Clement W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

28TH ANNUAL MEETING, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., JUNE 29-JULY 6, 1906

The 28th annual meeting of the American Library Association at Narragansett Pier, during the week June 29-July 6, proved second in point of numbers to the Magnolia, Mass., Conference of 1902, but in variety and sustained interest of the program, and in the representative character of the attendance it set a standard never before reached. As it is hoped to publish the volume of "Papers and proceedings" at an early date, only a summary need here be given of a week filled to overflowing with pleasure and profit; business and professional discussion; general, special and affiliated meetings; class, state, and school reunions; recreation and excursions. At no other conference within the observer's recollection have so many persons seemed to be so wholeheartedly satisfied and interested. Narragansett Pier proved a delightful meeting place, with ample hotel accommodations, and the cool breezes and attractions of the shore made it again evident that a summer resort conference has distinct advantages, so far as the interests of the Association itself are concerned, over a city meeting place. There were about 930 persons in attendance and the advance attendance register showed a strikingly large representation of chief librarians, heads of departments, and others having authority, bringing together library interests from every section of the country. The Mathewson House was headquarters, and the general sessions were held in its large ball room, which, however, proved insufficient to comfortably

seat the full audience. The National Association of State Libraries and the League of Library Commissions held their sessions in Atlantic House, and the Bibliographical Society of America met at the Atwood House, while sections and round table meetings were assigned among all three hotels.

The official program opened on Friday, June 29, but the general sessions of the Association did not begin until Saturday afternoon. On Friday there were meetings of the Executive Board, Council, and committees, and in the evening an informal reception at the Mathewson brought together the throng which had been coming in throughout the day by train, boat and trolley.

Saturday morning activities began with the first session of the National Association of State Libraries, and at three o'clock in the afternoon the first general session of the American Library Association was called to order by President Frank P. Hill, who then yielded the chair to Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, and president of the Rhode Island Library Association. Lieut.-Governor Frederick H. Jackson welcomed the Library Association on behalf of the state; greetings on behalf of the local committee were extended by Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, with grace and humor; and Mr. Koopman gave the welcome for the Rhode Island Library Association, remarking that Rhode Island had two places to which it could have welcomed the Association, but of these two Narragansett Pier had been chosen, so that all that remained for him to do was to urge the members to enjoy themselves at their present meeting place, and to invite them now and for the rest of the season to Watch Hill! President Hill, thus introduced, responded to these greetings, which had made assurance of welcome triply sure, and referred especially to the delightful paper on "Library progress in Rhode Island," prepared for the conference by Mr. Koopman, and printed in advance for distribution at the meeting.

Mr. Hill then delivered his president's address, on "One phase of library development." This was a compact statement of the changes in the librarian's duties and qualifications brought about by the expansion of the public library system and the corresponding increase of the librarian's duties as administrator. The librarian of the large public library is now necessarily an executive officer; he "has taken on duties formerly borne by the trustees, and, through force of circumstances rather than inclination, he is obliged to devote much of his time and attention to the business management of the institution." The place of the modern library in the city educational system was outlined, the development of branches and the corresponding increase of administrative machinery, and it was pointed out that the supply of

books to the schools, other than textbooks, was distinctly the function of the library. In conclusion Mr. Hill said:

"But with all this attention to administrative details we must not lose sight of the fact that the library is an educational institution. We do not believe that the business manager can ever supplant the scholar in the library, the school or the college. The ideal librarian undoubtedly combines the strong points of both, but such a combination is rarely found, because the qualifications of the one are, in a measure, antagonistic to the other. No one man is capable, either physically or mentally, of meeting all the requirements for the successful administration of the library. To reach the highest degree of perfection the great public library must have not only its executive whose guiding hand will steer the craft through all kinds of business dangers, but also scholarly, studious men and women who know books and how to use them. Both are necessary to the welfare of the large library. The wise administrator is the one who, while keeping his eyes upon the needs of the whole system, has the ability to discover the specialists who are needed to round out the work of the library and to place each in his own particular niche."

Reports of officers and committees followed. The report of the Council announced decision to meet at Asheville, N. C., in 1907, provided suitable railway arrangements can be made. Mr. Gardner M. Jones, treasurer, reported balance on hand Jan. 1, 1905, \$1628.17; receipts January to December, 1905, \$6260.21; payments January to December, 1905, \$4342.48; trustees of endowment fund \$100; refunds on account Alaska excursion, \$20; balance, Dec. 31, 1905, \$1797.73. From January to June 23, 1906, the receipts were \$4760.65, expenses \$1764.66, leaving a total balance of \$4783.72. In closing the report Mr. Jones presented his resignation from the office of treasurer, in which for nine years past he has rendered painstaking and unselfish service to the Association.

J. I. Wyer, in his secretary's report, gave a forcible statement of the activities of the Association during the year, and of the new ways that are opening before it—in the plans for headquarters, the centralization of administrative work, and the inevitable passing of the old order of volunteer service with the coming of increased membership, income, and opportunities. On June 14, 1906, there were 1841 members in good standing, the largest number in the history of the Association. C. C. Soule, for the trustees of the endowment fund, reported total funds in hand as \$108,591.97. The session closed with reports from the committees on bookbuying, title-pages to periodicals, and bookbinding and book papers. It may be said here that a special feature of this meeting was the high character of the

various reports presented, and the evidence they gave of vigorous work and live currents of interest throughout the Association. In the evening the Catalog Section discussed advanced problems in subject headings, and a first round table meeting for small libraries considered "How the small library can increase its efficiency by outside aids."

Sunday was a day of rest and perfect weather. The churches, the bathing beach, and the country side all held attractions, and walks or drives were popular. The evening was given over to singing, authors' readings, and stereopticon views, the best entertainment of the sort that the Association has ever enjoyed. While most of the readings were general in character, Mr. Koopman's poem, "The librarian of the desert," set forth the power of the book from the standpoint of Oriental philosophy; and Sam Walter Foss made all realize what joy it is

"to see the library staff perpetually jogging.
And to see the cataloger in the act of cataloging."

Stereopticon views of scenes at the last 12 conferences followed, displayed with running comment by F. W. Faxon, and held a large audience intent until nearly midnight.

On Monday morning the general session was designated a joint meeting of the A. L. A. and the National Educational Association, represented by its president, Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, of Pennsylvania. Dr. Canfield presided; Dr. Schaeffer made a notable address; and papers on children's work were read by Miss Clara Hunt and Miss Stearns. In the afternoon meetings of the Trustees' and the College and Reference sections were held, and the evening session was opened with discussion of "The public library as a municipal institution," in papers by David A. Boody and H. G. Wadlin. An account of the destruction of San Francisco libraries by fire and earthquake was given by Charles A. Greene, of Oakland, and committee reports were presented.

Tuesday was "Providence day," devoted to visiting the libraries of that city, and to a clambake at a shore resort on the return trip. Special trolley cars took the members to Saunderstown, where the steamer *Warwick* was chartered for the sail to Providence and return. Luncheon was served at Sayles Hall, in the university campus, and every possible arrangement had been made by the local committee for the convenience and pleasure of their guests. The Public, Brown University, John Carter Brown, Athenæum, Historical Society, and State libraries were visited, and the clambake at Rocky Point will long be memorable in A. L. A. annals.

Wednesday was July Fourth, celebrated with patriotic devotion to business. The Catalog Section held a session in the morning,

on "Elementary problems," set forth by Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh. In the afternoon there was a general session of the Association, with a most interesting array of speakers from outside the library ranks. Governor George H. Utter, of Rhode Island, spoke on the history of that state in educational progress, and on the place of libraries in public education. President Faunce, of Brown University, made an address full of suggestion and interest, pointing out defects and tendencies in present-day culture. Owen Wister, introduced as "The Virginian," was received with great applause, and read a forceful and suggestive essay on "Subjects fit for fiction," setting forth the foundations upon which a novelist's creative work must be based. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, followed with an address upon the influence of the present vast influx of immigrants upon American life and character, thoughtful, and striking a high note of hopefulness and tolerance. Committee reports followed, among them that of the ways and means committee, for which Mr. Hovey reported that funds of \$5950 were available for the establishment of permanent headquarters, and called upon the members of the Association to contribute to their further support and maintenance. The publicity committee report, made by Mr. Dana, showed a great amount of energetic work, which has borne fruit particularly in the unusual attention given to this conference by the public press.

Thursday morning was devoted to meetings of the College and Reference and Children's Librarians' sections, and to other meetings. In the afternoon a general session was held, the subject being "Planning and construction of library buildings," considered in papers and discussion by architects and librarians. This was a most practical and useful session, followed with close interest. The evening brought the second round table meeting for small libraries, under direction of Miss Downey, of Ottumwa, crowded to overflowing; a largely attended round table meeting for proprietary libraries, conducted by Charles K. Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum; and a meeting of the Council.

On Friday morning the final session was held, lasting well over the noon hour. It was devoted to "The library in relation to special classes of readers," covering books for the blind, books for the foreign population, supply and use of technical and industrial books, and libraries and settlement work. There were special speakers and general discussion for each topic, and the presentation of ways and means by which the public library is reaching into varied fields of work was most impressive. During this session the result of the election of officers for the ensuing year was announced, as follows: president, Clement W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chi-

ago, Ill.; 1st vice-president, Edwin H. Anderson, State Library, Albany, N. Y.; 2d vice-president, Miss Katharine L. Sharp, University of Illinois Library, Champaign; treasurer, George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.; recorder, Helen E. Haines, LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York City; trustee of endowment fund, D. P. Corey, Walden, Mass. The secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., has still another year to serve of his three-year term. Councillors were elected as follows: George S. Godard, State Library, Hartford, Ct.; Theodore W. Koch, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor; Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa State Library Commission, Des Moines; Purd B. Wright, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo. The Council, in its closing report, recommended that a district meeting be held during the coming year under the auspices of the A. L. A., for the southwest region of the country, including Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and other states seldom reached by the annual conferences of the Association. It was announced also that funds sufficient to establish headquarters were available, that a beginning in that direction would be promptly made, and that Mr. E. C. Hovey had been elected in charge of the permanent headquarters.

Promptly upon adjournment the exodus began, many departing by train on Friday afternoon, while about 300 set off for a post-conference visit to Newport. A number remained at Narragansett Pier over Sunday, but in a few hours the rush and activity of the week at the headquarters hotel were at an end, and the conference of 1906 had been successfully closed.

ALLIED MEETINGS

The National Association of State Libraries, the League of Library Commissions, and the Bibliographical Society of America, all held well attended meetings of several sessions each during the A. L. A. week, reports of which will be made later. The National Association of State Libraries elected the following officers: president, J. L. Gillis, State Library, Sacramento, Cal.; 1st vice-president, Thomas L. Montgomery, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.; 2d vice-president, Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence, R. I.; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. M. Oakley, Wisconsin State Historical Library, Madison. Miss Alice S. Tyler was elected president of the League of Library Commissions, succeeding H. E. Legler. Of the Bibliographical Society of America, W. C. Lane was re-elected president, and W. Dawson Johnston, of the Library of Congress, was chosen as secretary. A Library Copyright League was organized July 4, with Bernard C. Steiner, of Baltimore, as president, and W. P. Cutter, of Northamp-

ton, Mass., as secretary-treasurer, and with 18 vice-presidents representing libraries in all parts of the country, its purpose being the guarding of library interests regarding the importation of books as provided by the pending copyright bill. An organization meeting of an American Association of Law Libraries was also held.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

A party of nearly 300 spent Friday afternoon in Newport, where the Redwood Library was visited, and a long drive was taken. The majority returned to Narragansett that evening for final departure, but about a hundred spent the night at Newport and set out on Saturday by trolley to Fall River. From Fall River they went on to New Bedford, visiting the libraries in each city, and dropping members of the party along the way. A post-conference visit of four days was made to Nantucket by a party of 50, who enjoyed to the utmost this quaint "island home," and found a needed rest after the strenuous life of conference week. H.

EVENINGS AT NARRAGANSETT

Long strolls beside slow-winding Indian streams,
Rich talk in rosy meadows by the sea,
Slow lingering sunset on the windy lea,
Music and moonlight beautiful as dreams.

J. RUSSELL HAYES.

THE FAR NORTHWEST*

The committee (J. C. Dana, Mary W. Plummer, Theresa Hitchler) appointed by the A. L. A. conference party to the Pacific coast last summer has just issued, under the title "The far northwest," the illustrated record of the A. L. A. travels of 1905, which they were commissioned to prepare and publish. It is a paper bound volume, mainly composed of views lent by designated railway and steamship companies, with a few reproductions of photographs taken by members of the A. L. A. party. The text is a composite, chiefly taken or made up from the report of the trip given in the A. L. A. proceedings; the attendance register of the A. L. A. Portland conference is given, with the full itineraries for the trip, and a good map. The volume bears a totem pole design on its front cover, and the emblem of the Northern Pacific railway on the back cover. About 200 copies were subscribed for at \$2 each, but two copies have been supplied to each subscriber instead, in return for the amount subscribed. Copies may be bought at \$2 each, postage paid, on application to J. C. Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

*THE FAR NORTHWEST: being the record, with pictures, of a journey over the Canadian Pacific to Alaska, to California, to the Yellowstone, and home by the Northern Pacific, in July, 1905. Newark, N. J., Published for the travelers, 1906. 40 p.+ 62 pl. map. 1. O.

State Library Commissions

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary-treasurer, Des Moines, Ia.

The League of Library Commissions issues its year-book for 1906 (64 p. D.), compiled by Miss Clara F. Baldwin. This well printed pamphlet sets an admirable standard for the league's future publications in compactness and comprehensiveness; and it has permanent value as the first thorough summary of the growth and present condition of state library commission work, and of the organization and activities of the various commissions. It contains an historical summary of the growth of commission movement; account of the league, with its constitution; outline of the work and list of publications of each commission; classified record of the activities of each commission; a table of travelling libraries, and directory of commissions. It is a thoroughly practical and useful little publication.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

On June 2 Governor Terrell appointed five members of the Georgia Library Commission, as follows: Miss Anne Wallace, Atlanta; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta; Hon. Bridges Smith, Macon; C. B. Gibson, Columbus; Hon. W. W. Brooks, Rome. Each member serves a three-year term. A meeting of the commission was held on June 15, when plans for library extension work through the state were discussed, and Mrs. Percival Sneed, of Atlanta, was elected state library organizer. Mrs. Sneed is a graduate of this year's class of the Pratt Institute Library School.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, secretary State Library, Lansing.

The 6th report of the board of commissioners for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905 (40 p. O.), notes the appointment of a library organizer, and the arrangements made for four library institutes, in connection with the state library association, which were held during the present year. It is planned also to introduce, under the auspices of the board, some elementary library training in the county normal training schools and the county teachers' institutes, in the hope of improving the care and use of the district school libraries. The report contains notes and statistical table of libraries in the state, reports from the library committee of the state federation of women's clubs and from local committees, and an address on "Public libraries," by W. F. Lewis, superintendent of schools, Port Huron.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the third district of the association was held in the Fresno Public Library, May 31, 1906. The subject was "Making the most of a small library." The following program was given:

Address of welcome, District-president Jean D. Baird, Free Public Library, Fresno.

Roll call. Each member present responded by giving a report of her library.

Luncheon.

Sewing and mending of books, Miss Sarah E. Bedinger, Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield.

Government documents in the small library, Miss Margaret E. Dold, Free Public Library, Hanford.

Question-box, Miss Nellie Strother, Free Public Library, Fresno.

Miss Bedinger's talk was especially instructive and helpful, being illustrated by work on her machine. All the papers and discussions awakened interest and the association is gratified with the success of the first meeting held under the new plan of districting the state.

On June 8, 1906, the first meeting of the fourth district was held in Santa Ana. The program was as follows:

Welcome, Dr. D. C. Ball, president of Santa Ana Library Board.

Response, District-president Antoinette M. Humphreys, A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.

Extension department of the state library, Miss Mabel E. Prentiss, library organizer.

What a library board expects of a library, Mr. K. H. Field, trustee, A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.

Luncheon.

Business.

Public documents for a small library, Miss Mamie Bennett, Public Library, Los Angeles.

Self help vs. dependence for library patrons, Miss Jane L. Shepard, A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.

During the business session the 12 trustees present held a meeting of their own in an adjoining room, and formed a Trustees' Section of the California Library Association. This action is only one of the many signs of the awakening interest in library matters in the southern part of the state, an interest which was further evidenced by the large attendance and the enthusiasm that prevailed throughout the sessions.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the California Library Association, held in Oakland, June 12, 1906, the question of raising the A. L. A. dues to new members was discussed. The secretary was directed to

express the feeling of the committee against such action. The following letter was accordingly sent to the secretary of the A. L. A.:

"Mr. J. I. WYER, Jr., Secretary,
American Library Association.

"DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the executive committee of the California Library Association held at the Oakland Public Library, June 12, 1906, it was agreed that in the opinion of the committee it would be a grave mistake to raise the dues of new members of the American Library Association.

"The committee believes that such action would work a hardship upon the younger members of the profession and that it would result in loss of membership and consequent decrease rather than increase of income of the A. L. A. If the dues are raised the committee feels that it will be practically prohibitive of new memberships in the West, and that indirectly much harm will be done to the growing spirit of awakened library interest in this part of the country.

"Very truly yours,

(signed) "J. L. GILLIS, President.

"MARY L. SUTLIFF, Secretary."

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George S. Godard, state librarian, Hartford.

Secretary: Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, Public Library Committee, Hartford.

Treasurer: Miss Esther B. Owen, Public Library, Hartford.

The May meeting of the association was held on Wednesday, May 24, at the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury. About 70 members were present when the meeting opened at 10.30 a.m. Lewis A. Platt of the board of managers of the library welcomed the visitors in a brief speech, and Miss Helen Sperry, the librarian, also spoke a few words of welcome.

The morning session was devoted to the reading of reports and to a question box on library methods used in the state.

H. M. Whitney, of the Blackstone Memorial Library, at Branford, outlined the plans for the coming meeting of the American Library Association at Narragansett Pier in a brief speech, and W. A. Borden, librarian of the Young Men's Institute, New Haven, read a paper on "Library building." He dwelt particularly on simple and inexpensive buildings for small libraries, and pointed out how a small village library with a capacity of 6000 volumes could be enlarged gradually, showing also how buildings of various kinds could be transformed into libraries. The arrangement of the interior proved the most difficult problem, but careful study had made it possible to turn almost any kind of a building into a library which would not only accommodate stacks but also allow for comfortable reading rooms and places to use reference books.

At one o'clock the delegates were the guests of the Bronson Library board at luncheon at The Elton. Miss Lavinia S. Rose, of Granville, Mass., told at the afternoon session of

"The origin and development of a Massachusetts village library." Two other papers were to have been read, one by Miss Julia Swift, of Windham, on "The origin and development of a Connecticut village library," and the other by George A. Parker, of Hartford, on "Public libraries and village improvement," but owing to business engagements the speakers were unable to be present and the time was given over to other subjects. The next meeting will be held in October in a place to be decided upon at a later date.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Charles J. Barr, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Frances Simpson, University of Illinois Library, Urbana.

Treasurer: Miss Jane Hubbell, Public Library, Rockford.

The 11th annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association was held in Springfield, May 22-24, 1906, with an attendance of about 100 members. Besides the meetings there were three interesting libraries to visit—the Lincoln Library, in a very handsome new building, and the state historical library and state library, both housed in the state capitol. Meetings were held both in the Lincoln Library and in the rooms of the state library, in order that all might have the opportunity of paying several visits to each. The staffs of all three libraries united in their efforts to give a cordial greeting and provide entertainment. The opening reception, the visit to the vaudeville entertainment, the drive about the city and the final reception by Governor and Mrs. Deneen all bear witness to the hospitality with which the delegates were welcomed to Springfield. An interesting feature of the meeting was the bookbinding exhibit, lent by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, which was studied by many and proved of great practical value.

The meeting opened on the evening of Tuesday, May 22, in the lecture room of the Lincoln Library, with a reception, tendered by Henry C. Remann, city librarian, Miss Thayer, assistant state librarian, and Mrs. Weber, librarian of the state historical library. A short opening session followed. In the absence of the president, Miss Mary B. Lindsay, of Evanston, the chair was occupied by the vice-president, Dr. Carl E. Black, of Jacksonville. The address of welcome was made by General Alfred Orendorff, who told a new story of Abraham Lincoln, saying that during the three sessions of the legislature that Mr. Lincoln attended at Vandalia, he spent much of the day and as much of the night as was at his command in the state library, which was well equipped with standard books. He was there so much that the underpaid librarian used to turn the key over to him and leave him in charge, so that he became *de facto* state li-

brarian and might claim brotherhood with the librarians now forming the state organization.

In replying to the address of welcome, Vice-president Black made special reference to the need of a more thorough and systematic method of cataloging current medical literature for the use of the profession. The man who is in full daily practice needs to have the latest writings on medical subjects at his command so that he can make use of them at any time, and to do this he needs the assistance of the professional librarian and cataloger.

Wednesday morning session was held in the state library at the capitol. This was the business session of the meeting and reports of officers and committees preceded the papers. The secretary's report was read. The treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$85.46 and in the institute fund of \$8.46. The report was referred to the auditing committee. The report of the committee on institutes was read by the secretary in the absence of members of the committee and was referred to the incoming council. It stated that one institute had been held at Mattoon, April 6-7, and that the institute committee had visited three small libraries, at Carrollton, Griggsville and Pittsfield. It was recommended that institute work be carried on in three parts of the state, possibly in four districts. The expense involved might be met either by appropriation from the association or by charging a fee of \$1 for all librarians registered in the institute, such a fee to be defrayed by the library board. It was felt that the work done in visiting small libraries was the strongest argument for the need of a state library commission.

The committee on library statistics (Miss Sharp, chairman) reported that the history of Illinois libraries was finished last December and given to the University of Illinois for publication. "The manuscript was so much more extensive than the university expected that it asked for subscriptions to meet a part of the expense of publishing. So few responses were received that nothing was done until May 1. Since then part I. has gone to press with the promise of being out by July 1. This part contains the summary of statistics and tables for public, college and private schools, special and institution libraries, as well as such gifts, buildings and associations. The map is also included. It seemed the most useful part to issue if the whole could not be published. Part II, consists of histories and statistics of individual libraries, past and present, and may be consulted in manuscript at the state university. There are no funds now to print."

The first paper on the program was presented by Miss Ange V. Milner, librarian of the State Normal University, Normal, on "Inexpensive resources in a small library." She

referred particularly to the great amount of excellent material which may be procured from the advertising or passenger agent of the railroads, and also from many of the large manufacturing firms of the country. In general, this literature is reliable and well worth placing in any library, and as it is distributed free it is of invaluable help in furnishing a small library in an inexpensive way. Alfred Bayliss, state superintendent of public instruction, then spoke on "Libraries in the country schools," suggesting that city libraries extend courtesies in the use of books to teachers in the country schools, and that they also give to such teachers helpful advice on the selection and care of books. He stated that in Illinois there were more than 4000 immature teachers who had not the equal of a high-school education, and had not the knowledge to properly select a library. There are 91 schools in the state with less than five pupils; 524 with less than ten pupils and 1197 with less than 15 pupils. Nearly 5000 schools have as yet no library, although in the last seven years there have been 4128 established, a growth of nearly 500 a year.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, director of the Illinois State Historical Society, read a paper entitled "Can libraries aid historical societies?" Mr. Burnham gave the history of the formation of the state historical society and its object; also of the county and local historical societies of the state. In some parts of the state very much has been accomplished by old settlers' meetings, but in most instances the affairs are too social. The aim should be to put work into written form capable of transferring historical information to future generations. Military records will generally be found the best foundations on which to build a country history. Biographies of a county's most eminent statesmen, legislators or politicians must be included in the collection; with pictures of pioneers, of brave soldiers, of early houses, and anything which will help show the varying phases of our early and later civilization must be liberally secured. All that can be told of past settlers should be gleaned. The association followed the suggestion found in Mr. Burnham's paper and passed a motion that the whole question of co-operation with the state historical society in its work of organizing local historical societies and preserving historical material be referred to the council.

The afternoon session was held at the Lincoln Library. The program included three papers; one by F. K. W. Drury, order librarian, University of Illinois, on "Recreations of a librarian," another by Caroline Burnite, children's librarian, Cleveland (O.) Public Library, on "Good and poor books for boys and girls," and the third Mr. Frank G. Browne's paper on "The essentials of a well made book," read by Mr. Roden. While this interesting program was being enacted in one lecture room,

in the other one on the opposite side of the hall a practical exemplification of modern library work with children was being given by Miss Edna Lyman, children's librarian, Oak Park Public Library, who gave a "story hour" to two groups of children—the first group the "little ones" and after that children from ten to twelve years of age.

Wednesday evening was devoted to the inspection of the Newark Public Library binding exhibit, and later the party gathered to attend a vaudeville performance in the Gaiety Theatre.

Thursday morning the meeting was again held at the state capitol in the state library rooms. Miss M. E. Ahern presided over the session which was devoted to five minute talks and discussions. "Best method of putting out new books" received at the library was discussed by Mrs. Alice Evans, of Decatur. The one room library and its possibilities was treated by Miss Maude E. Henning, of the Plano Public Library, and by Katherine Stiles, of the Hoopeston Public Library.

Quite an animated discussion was started by Mr. E. S. Wilcox, of Peoria, who had the subject "Some non-essentials in library work." In the course of his paper, after speaking of the great essentials as the building up and running of a library, he criticised the plan of having a "story hour" at the library. He considered this was not library work, but work more suited to the kindergarten. The "story hour" was warmly defended by Miss Moore, of Oak Park, and Miss Sharp. Mr. Wilcox thought that all extra work took unnecessarily the time of the librarian, who should be most well informed on every subject and have a thorough knowledge of all the books. Mr. Roden, of Chicago, disagreed with this, contending that a librarian should not necessarily be familiar with all the books, believing that he should rather possess the executive ability to produce good management and to direct the public what to read. Other subjects discussed were "Students' privileges," by Miss Jeanette Drake, of Jacksonville; "Readers' cards," by Miss Harriet Lane, of Freeport; "Care of periodicals," by Miss Fanny R. Jackson, and "The library and the working man," by Miss Maude Parsons, of the Steel Works Club, Joliet, who said the library could help working men by putting before them the best and as many as possible of the current periodicals and letting them circulate. In a town where one branch of industry is carried almost exclusively the library should specialize in that branch; printed lists and newspaper lists and open shelves have all their place, but an interested, sympathetic librarian can bring better results than all other efforts. The text books of correspondence schools, especially those of the International or Scranton school, were commended as reference works for the uses of workmen. Miss

Jane P. Hubbell's paper on "Time and other limits" brought out discussion, in the midst of which Governor Deneen entered, and made a short speech of greeting. Secretary Rose, who is *ex officio* state librarian, also spoke, referring to the place of the state library in relation to the other libraries of the state. After brief consideration of the question box, resolutions of thanks were adopted, invitations from Bloomington and Champaign for the next year's meeting were read, and election of officers was announced as follows: president, Charles J. Barr, John Crerar Library, Chicago; vice-president, Henry C. Remann, Lincoln Library, Springfield; secretary, Miss Frances Simpson, University of Illinois; treasurer, Miss Jane Hubbell, Rockford Public Library. Council: Miss Lillian Miles, Aurora Public Library; Miss Jeanette Drake, Jacksonville Public Library.

In the afternoon the members met at the Lincoln Library and were driven about the city, visiting the parks, Lincoln's monument and state fair grounds. Returning at four o'clock, they were received at the executive mansion by Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Deneen.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: George H. Tripp, Public Library, New Bedford.

Secretary: Miss Louisa E. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College Library Department, Boston.

The annual meeting of the club was held at Narragansett Pier on July 5, in connection with the conference of the American Library Association. No program was offered, and the meeting was devoted only to the election of officers for the ensuing year. In addition to the officers named above, the following were elected: vice-presidents, George E. Nutting, Fitchburg Public Library; Robert K. Shaw, Worcester Public Library; Miss Harriet Sornborger, Bancroft Memorial Library, Hopedale; recorder, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest, Milton Public Library.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Samuel H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

Secretary: Miss Katherine G. Ling, Public Library, Detroit.

Treasurer: Miss Nina K. Preston, Public Library, Ionia.

On May 31 and June 1 the Michigan Library Association held its 16th annual meeting at Battle Creek, in the Willard Memorial Library Building. The first session was opened by Dr. Eugene Miller, chairman of the Battle Creek library commission, who said that Battle Creek continually entertained conventions, many of them much larger than this one, but none of them intrusted with interests so vital as are given into the keeping

of this small but influential body. The welcome was responded to by the president, Samuel H. Ranck. Then followed reports of the secretary and treasurer. The secretary repeated her recommendation of last year, that inter-library pass cards or other forms be issued to reliable library patrons as they go from place to place about the state. The treasurer reported ten new members and a balance on hand of \$18.91.

Miss Walton, librarian of the State Normal College of Ypsilanti, and Mr. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, reported on the library institutes as they had been conducted during the year by the association, speaking in the highest terms of the instruction given by Miss Doren, Miss Burnite and Miss Hazeltine, and presenting a hopeful view of the influence of the institute but somewhat regretting the small attendance.

The discussion of these reports, opened by Mr. H. R. Pattengill, of the state board of library commissioners, occupied much of the afternoon and brought out interesting criticism and valuable suggestion. Mr. Pattengill commended the institute work as of the right character but criticised the attendance. He thought it had made the good librarians better, but had not reached the poor librarians. He also spoke of the plans of the state board in regard to instruction in library work at the various summer normals that will be conducted in Michigan during the coming year.

Mr. Koch stated that the good done to the library cause was not represented merely by the number of librarians present. The number at the public meetings in each place and the very definite good done at Traverse City, where several members of the city council pledged themselves to the adequate maintenance of the library, should not be overlooked. Mr. Ranck thought that it was largely a question of how to get at the librarians of small libraries. Personal work would have to be done before they would be aroused to the point of going 20 or 30 miles at their own expense, or the authorities would allow them to go at the expense of the library. He spoke of the plans of the state board in regard to having a library organizer, which have for the present fallen through on account of some legal difficulty.

The discussion of institutes was followed by Miss Hoagland's account of the work of the Public Library Commission of Indiana. After outlining methods of institute work, she emphasized the mistake inherent in library courses at normal schools as being an attempt to make librarians of teachers instead of broadening the teachers.

A roll call of libraries was then taken, a representative of each library being called on to report briefly on progress made in his library since the last meeting of the association. The session closed with an attendance of 67.

The evening session was devoted to the

"Work of the library trustee;" a paper "From the trustee's point of view" being presented by the Hon. John Patton, of Grand Rapids; "From the public's point of view," by Burr. tt Hamilton, Esq., Battle Creek; "From the librarian's point of view," by Henry M. Utley, Detroit. Discussion upon these points of view was opened by Judge Jason E. Nichols, of Lansing, who spoke of the necessity of a library board hiring a good librarian and then standing by him. Other speakers were Mr. Bement, president of the board of education of Lansing, and Mr. Jenks, of Port Huron. In the course of the discussion it was thought interesting to know how many different methods of electing library boards were represented at the meeting, and the representatives of the different boards were asked to explain their methods. The reports from various cities were as follows:

Port Huron has a library commission of five members appointed directly by the mayor; in Lansing the library is under the care of the board of education whose president appoints a library committee of three members; Battle Creek Millard Memorial Library is under the board of education, three members of which board constitute a library committee; Detroit has a library commission of six, one member being appointed by the board of education each year for a term of six years; Grand Rapids has a library commission consisting of five members elected by the people, one each year, and the superintendent of schools *ex officio*; West Bay City, Sage Library, has a large board with various kinds of membership. Three members are appointed, one each by the president of the board of education, the superintendent of schools and the mayor. The pastors of several churches in the city are always entitled to membership in the board. Besides all these, five prominent citizens were selected originally by Mr. Sage as members. These five select their own successors.

At the close of this largely attended session a delightful reception was given in the rooms below by the local library board and staff.

Friday morning, June 1, "Relation between the public library and the public schools" was discussed in papers, "From the librarian's point of view," by Miss Louise M. Converse, Mt. Pleasant; and "From the school's point of view," by Superintendent W. G. Coburn, Battle Creek. The point made by Mr. Coburn in closing was that "it is not of so much account what a child knows when he leaves school as what he loves." Mr. Coburn reviewed the various methods of supplying school children with books, urged close sympathy between teachers and librarians, and paid a warm tribute to the work and influence of the children's room. Discussion was opened by Mr. B. A. Finney, of Ann Arbor, who suggested that librarians would find much help in reading educational journals. He de-

plored the fact that so many high schools in Michigan have so little in the way of reference books and suggested that something be done in the way of a list of annotated reference books for the use of schools. This suggestion was referred to the committee on resolutions. Mr. Ranck spoke of the instruction in the use of the library given to pupils of the Grand Rapids public schools, about 10,000 of whom have received such instruction during the year. Many others spoke, and varied methods of inducing the children to care for the better and then the best books were mentioned by different librarians.

Miss Annie Pollard, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, gave a paper on "The business end of the library," which will be found elsewhere in this issue (p. 311). Some phases of reference work as related to clubs" was made entertaining by Miss Ling, of the reference department of the Detroit Public Library, and a discussion followed, participated in by club women and librarians. The question arose as to how frequently the practice of paying for the preparation of club papers had come to the knowledge of those present. Although the librarians from the larger cities knew of occasional cases among the club women where this had been done, it was agreed that this custom was largely confined to college students and other professions. Prices for this work varied from one to five dollars.

At noon the audience scattered, to meet again soon at the Sanitarium, where, through the courtesy of Dr. Kellogg, they were shown through the building, and where an elaborate luncheon was served to 55 members of the association and their guests. The last session opened on Friday afternoon with the vice-president, Theodore W. Koch, in the chair. The question box was first taken up under direction of Miss Hoagland, and after the practical problems it presented had been provisionally solved, the reports of the committee on resolutions, and the auditing and nominating committees were read and accepted. The secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the following officers: president, Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids Public Library; 1st vice-president Theodore W. Koch, University Library, Ann Arbor; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Kate T. Douglas, Calumet Public Library; secretary, Miss Katherine G. Ling, Detroit Public Library; treasurer, Miss Nina K. Preston, Ionia Public Library.

After the appointment of a committee to report at the next meeting on the feasibility of printing lists of reference books for small school libraries and the practical details of library "pass cards," an invitation from the League of Michigan Municipalities was read by Mr. Utley, urging that the next annual meeting of the association be held with them in 1907 at Detroit. After an expression of thanks, the matter was referred to the executive committee for decision. The vice-

president then expressed the appreciation and thanks of the association for the cordial welcome which had been extended during the meeting. The 16th annual meeting of the association then closed, having had nearly 300 persons in attendance at its various sessions. After adjournment some took the time to examine more carefully the Newark book binding exhibit, which was displayed in the library, while others were conducted to the home of Dr. John H. Kellogg, president of the Sanitarium Association, where they were entertained and shown Dr. Kellogg's library, which is one of the largest private libraries in the state.

Library Clubs

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. I. Fletcher, College Library, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Frances E. Haynes, Mt. Holyoke College Library, Mt. Holyoke.

Treasurer: Miss Martha F. Gere, Clarke Library, Northampton.

The eighth annual meeting of the club was held at the Carnegie Library, Turner's Falls, on June 4. Beautiful weather and an attendance of about 100 persons made the meeting most successful. The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted, officers were nominated by a nominating committee, and were elected as follows: president, W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College; vice-presidents, Miss Mabel Temple, librarian, North Adams, and Mrs. O. C. Hunn, of East Longmeadow; secretary, Miss Frances E. Haynes, of Mt. Holyoke College Library; treasurer, Miss Martha F. Gere, of Clarke Library at Northampton.

The meeting opened with an address of welcome by W. H. P. Gilmore, chairman of the board of trustees of the Turners Falls Library. He briefly outlined the history of the building, Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$12,500, the town's appropriation of \$7000, and the interest of the people generally. The library contains about 6000 volumes, and has a capacity of 25,000. Mr. Gilmore felt that they had the requisites for successfully carrying on their work, namely, the card catalog, free access to the books, an ideal librarian, a responsive public and an ideal building.

Under "Business methods in the library" H. H. Ballard, of Pittsfield, spoke on the necessity of the card catalog, pointing out its advantages of ready duplication, easy handling and elasticity. Mrs. B. H. Johnson, of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, gave some valuable hints from her experiences among the smaller libraries of that state, saying that a simple classification and catalog are possible for all, and that the first essential is for a librarian to know her books. Charles D. Hine, also of Connecticut, spoke of the importance of the librarian's personal work; and open shelves were discussed by

Miss Kate Armstrong, of Montague, and Miss Mabel Temple, of North Adams.

During the intermission luncheon was served at the Hotel Vladish, and the visitors were taken to see the dam and through the establishment of a large cutlery company. At the afternoon session Miss Anna G. Rockwell, librarian at New Britain, Ct., read a paper under the title "What's the use?" touching brightly on many library problems. Frank G. Willcox, of Holyoke, spoke on "Ideals in library work," and the program closed with an address by W. I. Fletcher on "The public library the public's opportunity."

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Dr. E. B. Huey, professor of psychology and education, Western University of Pennsylvania, has given a series of lectures on "Principles of education." The talks have included "Methods of studying children," "The main results of child study," "Imitation and the formation of character."

Other recent special lecturers have been Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the University of Chicago School of Education, who gave an interesting talk May 12 on the work of her library, and Miss Caroline Crawford, instructor in Teachers College, New York, who lectured May 15 on "The biological development of literature."

In connection with the lectures on social conditions and betterment, the students have been visiting the public and private kindergartens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the bath houses and social settlements, the juvenile court, the county jail, the penitentiary, the reformatory at Morganza and the county poorhouse. The superintendents at all these places took great pains to explain in detail the workings of the various institutions. The importance to the children's librarian of a knowledge of social conditions is emphasized throughout the school course.

During the last week of April the training school had a most interesting exhibition of 213 picture bulletins, in connection with the course on bulletin work given by Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Wallace, librarian of the East Liberty branch. In addition to bulletins from the Carnegie Library, the collection included examples from the public libraries of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, New York and Newark, and the library schools of Drexel Institute, New York State Library, Pratt Institute and the University of Illinois.

The school closed for a week June 16, the work of the summer term beginning June 25.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Eighteen members of the present class have joined the A. L. A.

The following students have made library engagements:

Alice S. Cole, cataloger, Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library.

Maud Durlin, librarian, Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library.

Edith Dwight, assistant, Hampton Institute (Va.) Library.

Besse R. Griffin, assistant, Library of American Society of Civil Engineers, New York.

Julia W. Heath, substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Louise M. Kirkpatrick, assistant, Aguilar Branch, New York Public Library.

Blanche Lowe, substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Jessie E. McBride, reference librarian, Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

Ethel R. Sawyer, substitute, Tottenville Branch, New York Public Library.

Beatrice Schummi, assistant, Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Catherine F. Tracey, acting librarian, Pequot Library, Southport, Ct.

Anna C. Tyler, assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Sloane D. Watkins, librarian, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Other positions will be reported next month.

The school enjoyed a visit on May 22 from Dr. Paul Trommsdorff, of the Royal Library of Berlin, who is making a tour of American libraries. Dr. Trommsdorff talked to the school about the Prussian gesamt-katalog now in preparation.

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Southern Library School closed its first year's work June 1, when certificates were issued to the following graduates: Miss Eloise Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Mattie G. Bibb, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Florence Bradley, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Marion C. Buchler, Decatur, Ga.; Miss Lila M. Chapman, Macon, Ga.; Miss Carrie Dailey, McDonough, Ga.; Miss Jessie Hopkins, Athens, Ga.; Miss Louise McMaster, Winsboro, S. C.; Miss Sara L. Manypenny, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Mary E. Martin, Easley, S. C.

Nine of the ten students have accepted positions in library work, which shows the demand for trained library assistants in the South.

Entrance examination for the class of 1907 was held in the class room of the Carnegie Library June 2.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Commencement exercises were held in the armory, June 13, with an address by Baron Herman von Speck-Sternburg, ambassador from Germany to the United States. The fol-

lowing students received the degree of bachelor of library science: Marian Cinderella Bell, A.B. (University of Nebraska) 1904, Florence Baxter Currie, Olive Ermengarde Davis, Mattie Pauline Fargo, Elizabeth Forrest, Lily Gray, A.B. (University of Chicago) 1876; Mrs. Ida Angeline Kidder, A.B. (University of Illinois) 1905; Lucy Mae Lewis, Josephine Augusta Meissner, Leila Maude Wellepp, Ola May Wyeth, A.B. (Cornell University) 1904.

The school has just received as a gift from Mr. John Starr Stewart, of Springfield, Ill., his private collection of book plates, numbering about 500 and including many of value because of owner, engraver or style.

The faculty regrets to lose Miss Harriet Howe, who goes to the University of Iowa as head cataloger and instructor in the Iowa summer school next year. This summer Miss Howe continues her school at the University of Washington.

The record of appointments made during the year, which is kept at the school, gives the following statistics: During the year 62 positions were filled, in 18 states or 42 cities. Of these, 20 were in colleges or universities, 7 in normal schools, 6 in state libraries or commissions, 2 in special libraries, and 27 in public libraries. Classified by positions, the record show 17 librarians, 4 assistant or substitute librarians, 19 assistants, 9 catalogers, 9 organizers, and 4 library school appointments.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

LIST OF STUDENTS, CLASS OF 1905-06, WITH POSITIONS.

Bessie Smith Claypole, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.
Elizabeth Marian Comings, librarian, Young Men's Reading Room & Library Association, Norwalk, Ohio.
Blanche Joanna Dissette, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.
Harriet Anna Gage, assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.
Alice Gertrude Gaylord, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.
Mrs. Amy Sturtevant Hobart, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.
Frances Charlotte Hunter, assistant, Dayton Public Library.
Mabel Newhard, librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Carey, Ohio.
Rena Richards, librarian, Clyde (O.) Public Library.
Jennie Ellen Roberts, assistant cataloger, Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
Mary Scott Wallis, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.

Reviews

MEYER, A. B. *Amerikanische bibliotheken und ihre bestrebungen*. Berlin, R. Friedlaender & Sohn, 1906. 8+80 p. 8°.

Dr. Meyer continues his efforts to set forth to his countrymen the activities and aims of our American libraries. While his other volumes have consisted of detailed and critical descriptions with illustrations and plans of some of the largest of our libraries and museums, the present brochure is rather an effort at an interpretation of the American library spirit and a statement of its results. It is avowedly written with the purpose of directing public attention in Germany to the work of American libraries. No one could ask for more favorable judgment and more ardent admiration than Dr. Meyer displays. In fact his pages seem to give almost too rose-colored a view of our results. But his praise is discriminating, and is in general based on personal knowledge of conditions. He has evidently read widely and to good purpose with a view to supplementing the information derived from his own observations.

It is hardly too much to say that this book is the best summary of American library progress and purpose yet written. There are certain limitations inevitable in the view of any foreigner who has not tarried much longer with us than did Dr. Meyer. And yet he has somehow succeeded in reaching the root of the matter in most cases. Perhaps his greatest failing is his lack of acquaintance with what is after all the most characteristically American portion of our library work, the activities of our smaller libraries in our smaller communities. These libraries do not publish extensive reports and statistics. They are not as a rule housed in particularly interesting buildings. But they are probably more nearly in touch with the American people than our larger and more imposing institutions. A wider knowledge of their work would have furnished Dr. Meyer with abundant material in illustration of those aims which he seeks to make effective in his own country.

An excellent view of Bates Hall, of the Boston Public Library, serves the little book as frontispiece. In the preface the author states that his purpose in writing the work is to urge the Germans to emulate the English and Americans in founding and improving public libraries. There are two parts to the body of the work; the first is devoted to the aid received by American libraries from the federal government, the state governments, local governments, the community at large, and from organized societies, and finally from individual benefactors. The array of figures and statistics and the account of libraries supported by these various agencies

is truly imposing, while the data are in general accurate and well presented. There is a little too much reliance on reports, and a somewhat too formal arrangement of sources, but these are infelicities of method rather than errors.

The second part of the book discusses various phases of library work and the methods by which American librarians have sought to meet the demands and opportunities of all portions of their public. The list is so suggestive that it must be given *in extenso*: library buildings, branch libraries and delivery stations, libraries in parks, etc., abandonment of troublesome formalities and unnecessary obstacles to the easy use of books, hours of opening, length of time books may be kept out, access to shelves, children's libraries and their relation to the schools, libraries for the blind, annotated book-lists, lectures and exhibitions in libraries, women in libraries, travelling libraries, libraries and museums, library schools. This list of topics of itself is a summary of library problems, in solving all of which America has made decided progress. The summary of American library ideals under these heads is on the whole excellent. Dr. Meyer's attitude toward our results is enthusiastic, and we may be pardoned if on reading his pages we congratulate ourselves that we have done at least so much as arrive at substantial accord on most of these matters.

The conclusion is perhaps the most interesting part of the book. According to our author, American libraries present the following exceptional advantages to readers: 1, the longest practicable hours of opening; 2, attractive and inviting reading-rooms; 3, attendants who are entirely at the service of the readers; 4, catalogs both excellent and easily consulted; 5, easily understood systems of classification; 6, ease of securing books, especially the privilege of admission to the shelves; 7, freedom with which books are loaned without undue difficulties in connection with registration, guarantees, etc.; 8, travelling libraries; 9, children's departments and their relations to the schools; 10, library schools. He concludes: "Solche Einrichtungen kennen wir, von einzelnen Ausnahmen abgesehen, in Deutschland so gut wie gar nicht, ja, wir ahnen sie kaum."

A list of sources, numerous notes, written more especially for librarians, and an index complete this most interesting little volume. The author appears to have caught the spirit of the best American librarians. That spirit is one of service of the people, and nobly have the people responded to their efforts. This is his great achievement. Any diligent student of journals and reports could have compiled the facts and figures he has given. An unfriendly or even an unsympathetic critic could have found much to ridicule, much to ignore, much to distort in his sources. American li-

brarians will owe to Dr. Meyer in a small way the debt which all Americans owe to Mr. Bryce. He has revealed our best qualities to ourselves and to the European world. And he has kindly, perhaps too kindly, passed over our defects.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

STATE PUBLICATIONS: a provisional list of the official publications of the several states of the United States from their organization; comp. under the editorial direction of R. R. Bowker. Part 3, Western states and territories: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, So. Dakota, No. Dakota, Dakota Territory, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Alaska, Hawaii. New York, Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1905. 2+p. 287-605. O.

Part 1 (1899) of this work, listing in 100 pages the publications of the six New England states, and Part 2 (1902), in 185 pages, covering the publications of the states of New York and Pennsylvania, west to Wisconsin, averaging but 23 pages each for eight of the oldest and richest states in the Union, have been reviewed in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 25: 299 and 28: 78. Part 3, now before us, averages 14 pages to each of the 23 divisions which include the newest states, all the territories, Hawaii and Alaska. Either the work of compilation has grown much in zeal and thoroughness as the enterprise progressed or the far western states have exhibited a much greater printing activity than their eastern sisters. That the first surmise is right seems to be shown by a few comparative figures. The publications of each of the states of California, Missouri, and Kansas fill more pages than those of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. Those of either South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah or Nevada are as numerous as New Hampshire. These figures indicate that as a check list the latest parts of this work show greater completeness than the earlier. The editor recognizes this expansion of the work in his prefatory remark that the limit originally planned for the entire work (3 parts, perhaps 400 pages) has been already far exceeded, with the 15 Southern states left to be treated in Part 4, which will swell the volume of the completed work to near twice what must have been first contemplated. The arrangement and grouping of material follow Parts 1 and 2, and have been described in detail in this journal for February, 1903, 28: 78-80. The material has been gathered by enlisting the co-operation of state librarians or other officials and supplementing the material thus secured locally, by reference to metropolitan collections of state documents,

especially that in the New York Public Library. The resulting mass of data then required harmonizing, comparison, annotation, and the thousand and one painful and laborious editorial attentions which have been so intelligently and carefully bestowed by Mr. W. N. Seaver, whose services through the entire time of work on this part have contributed greatly to its technical perfection.

The editor complains of the difficulties arising from the chaotic conditions prevailing in collections of printed state documents (with which alone the list is concerned), and of the failure to secure the co-operation which might reasonably have been expected from those in charge of state libraries. Both the conditions complained of are so notably and regretably prevalent that the results embodied in Mr. Bowker's "Provisional list" are a surprising testimony to editorial diligence and persistence.

Noticeable, too, are the differing sorts of work seized from gratuitous co-operators, among whom willingness oftener than high ability, constituted the chief qualification, though that both were sometimes happily united is proven by such lists as those of Missouri and Kansas, which two states show more publications than New York and Pennsylvania together. On the other hand, it seems certain that a full list of the publications of Indiana and Iowa must be far more extensive than here given, where they number little more than those of either Nevada, North Dakota, or Washington.

That the chief use of "State publications" will be as a check list and by libraries in building up collections (it is probable that these printed lists are complete for any given state than the collection in any single library in that state), or by catalogers in determining complete sets, is recognized by the publisher in the provision of half-page margins for additions and corrections. It has, too, its distinct value as a subject catalog, for while its arrangement and classification are the only subject index provided and its use in this way is therefore sharply limited, nevertheless, for many historical and economic topics, it serves to-day as the best guide to all the material (often rich and valuable) found in the reports and publications of the numerous commissions and bureaus of our states, and must remain of use in this connection until the same material is adequately indexed by subjects.

Those who appreciate the difficulties which beset the pioneer who blazes the way through such a wilderness will cherish a lively gratitude for the present work now so near completion; a gratitude not unmixed with regret that the certain financial loss incident to such a work, due to the small circle to which it appeals, must often deter competent workers with more zeal than means from similar undertakings.

J. I. WYER, Jr.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHECAIRES FRANÇAIS.

Compte rendu de l'assemblée générale constitutive du 22 avril, 1906; extr. du *Bibliographe Moderne*, nos. 1-2. Bésançon, Typ. et Lith. Jacquin, 1906. p. 155-179. O.

Ceská Osveta for June is devoted to the discussion of travelling libraries, in several articles. There is an extended account of the development of the system in this country, by L. J. Zivny, with illustrations; an article on the Raknovik travelling libraries, by V. Bauer; and a review of the economy and importance of the travelling library system, by J. Dont.

CRUNDEN, F. M. The public library and civic improvement. (*In Chautauquan*, June, 1906. p. 335-345.)

FISHER, C. P. Some points in the interior arrangement and construction of a building for a special library. (*In Medical Library and Hist. Journal*, March, 1906. p. 107-112.)

Presents essential requirements of a building intended for medical society and library use.

The *Library Assistant* for June contains the 11th annual report of the Library Assistants' Association, recording an increase of 60 members for the year. One of the principal events of the year was the decision not to accept the invitation to affiliate with the Library Association of the United Kingdom. "The matter received the gravest deliberation, and in the end a plebiscite of the membership was taken with the result that the proposal was negatived by a small majority."

Library Association Record for May contains Harry Farr's address on "The libraries and the counties," previously noted in these columns; and suggestions for "Library planning," by T. J. Burgoyne.

Library World for May describes more or less briefly "Bookbinding, a suggestion" (by John W. Singleton), "The library inventory," "The librarian as a 'handy man,'" and the late Dr. Richard Garnett.

WHITNEY, Henry M. The public library and its critics. Connecticut public library document. no. 1, 1906. [Hartford, Ct.] 1906. 12 p.

A vigorous and broadminded statement of the public library's work and ideals, as against current criticisms that have appeared in various books and magazines. In conclusion, Mr. Whitney says: "No library trustee, no librarian, high or low in position, should

fail to consider deeply the criticisms that are made, however carelessly or unjustly, upon their ideals, their methods, or their results. These things are at least signs that the world realizes that the library is an agency of enormous potency for good; and criticisms are answered best by achievement."

LOCAL

Aurora (Ill.) P. L. The new Carnegie building was formally opened on the afternoon of May 23, when a public reception was held. Dedication exercises were held in the evening.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (23d rpt., year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Noted when printed in local press, *L. J.*, Feb., 1906, p. 91.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The library recently displayed in its exhibition gallery an exhibit of "Some examples of modern printing." This included books from the De Vinne Press, the Gilliss Press, the Riverside Press, the Heintzemann Press, and other well-known American presses, with a few examples of English work. On the walls was a collection of examples of announcements, title-pages, invitation cards, programs, etc., from the presses mentioned, and also a selection of modern German work. The exhibit was intended to be of special service to those having occasion to print anything, from an announcement card to an annual report, and it showed examples of many kinds of work. A brief list of recommended books on printing and of periodicals on this subject was posted in the gallery, and was later printed in the July number of the library's monthly bulletin.

Camden (N. J.) F. P. L. The Carnegie building of the East Side branch of the library was opened on the evening of June 19.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. At the 158th meeting of the society, held June 12, the librarian's report was presented, showing accessions of 1137 and a total of 26,161 v. cataloged. The circulation was 41,702, of which 31,085 were fiction. The total membership is 634.

A valuable collection of over 400 v. relating to the history of Charleston and of South Carolina has been given to the library by the Hon. William Ashmead Courtenay, who also presented eight portraits of distinguished citizens of Charleston.

Chelsea, Mass. Fitz P. L. (36th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1167; total 21,416. Issued home use 85,333; school use 1412; lib. use 6593. New registration 1029.

"To test the popularity of the open shelves, a separate record was kept, and the result shows that over two-thirds of the books loaned from the fiction class were selected from those shelves."

Chicago P. L. In the *Chicago Daily News* recently J. R. Patterson, superintendent of the library's binding department, described the disposition made of worn out volumes. On an average over 5000 books a year are condemned as unfit for further use, and nearly all of these are sent to the local house of correction, or Bridewell, as it is popularly known, where they are available to 1900 prisoners, made up of 1400 men, 150 women and 350 boys.

The Bridewell library is made up of about 15,000 books, distributed in different parts of the institution. They are chiefly circulated from the prison central library, where 7500 volumes are stored on the shelves; but there are also smaller collections in other divisions of the prison, 1000 being kept in bookcases in the women's building, 2500 in the school and smaller numbers in the various cellhouses. The general distribution is made regularly Sunday morning from the central library, the books being conveyed in baskets, the rule permitting each prisoner one book a week. However, great leniency is shown in the use of the cherished volumes, for the prisoners freely exchange their books with other borrowers.

"Requests made by the prisoners for certain books are carefully noted. There has hitherto been no printed catalog, but one has been begun and will be published by the prison department. Considering the lack of trained librarians and other obvious shortcomings the library is very well arranged. One difficulty in this part of prison management lies in the short terms of the librarians as well as of all the other prisoners. The average term is from two to six months, and only men of some learning and book knowledge are selected to do the work. All authors are arranged alphabetically on the shelves. Cards bearing the names of those most numerous represented being tacked to the shelves render rapid and accurate service possible. Many exceptions to the rule of 'one book a week' are made to prisoners working near the central library, and the two convict librarians are kept fairly busy recording the returning and outgoing books.

"Reading for recreation is the rule, but there are many calls for books on chemistry, history and the practical arts. There are enough German and Scandinavian discarded volumes from the public library to satisfy the readers of those languages, but there is a lack of literature for Italians, Polish, Russians and French."

Cincinnati, O. Library institute. Under the direction of the Cincinnati Public Library a successful institute was held at the Walnut Hills branch, Friday and Saturday, June 15 and 16. This branch, the first of the larger ones to be opened in Cincinnati, has been in operation since April 10. In architecture and arrangement it is well fitted to serve as a model small library, though its connection

with the larger library made impossible demonstration of certain points in library administration which might have been useful. Forty persons were in attendance, four states (Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Ohio) being represented. Among those from outside of Cincinnati were Miss Merica Hoagland, secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission; Miss Alice Mann, of the Iowa State Library Commission; Miss Matilda Light, secretary of the Ohio Library Association; Miss Grace Prince, treasurer of the Ohio Library Association, and representatives from the libraries at Dayton, Franklin, Glendale, Lebanon, Sidney, South Salem, Troy and Wilmington, Ohio, and Covington and Louisville, Kentucky. The lecturers were Mrs. E. W. Jewell, secretary of the board of trustees of the Carnegie library, Norwood; Mr. W. T. Porter, president of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Public Library, and Mr. Hodges, the librarian, and members of the cataloging department of that library.

Three sessions were held, with practical instructional addresses and general discussion, and on Saturday afternoon a special trolley car trip was taken to the library of the University of Cincinnati, the library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and the North Cincinnati, Norwood and East End branch buildings of the Cincinnati Public Library, which are now in course of construction. Those who remained over Sunday spent the afternoon at Cloverbrook, formerly the home of Alice and Phoebe Cary, now the Cloverbrook Home for the Blind.

Cincinnati (O.) L. Soc. for the Blind. (Rpt., 1905.) "The library was started with about 100 v.; it now contains about 1000, and since the books may be sent free through the mails, people living in Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and even Texas, have been able to enjoy them." Thanks are again extended to the Cincinnati Public Library "for its care of the books and subscriptions to the magazines, and for the room provided for the use and comfort of the blind."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At the June meeting of the library board a plan was approved for co-operation with the Western Reserve Library School in training library assistants. In return for instruction by members of the library staff in the library school, the library board will be given the right to nominate 20 students, who will receive instruction at the library school free of tuition charges. Such students would naturally be given preference in appointments to the library staff.

Erie, Pa. Library institute. The second institute for library workers of northwestern Pennsylvania was held at Erie, June 7-8, with Miss Mary Weis, of the Warren Public Library, presiding as chairman.

Mrs. Jean Hard, Erie's librarian, opened the meeting with a few cordial words of welcome, and presented the Hon. J. F. Downing, president of the board of library trustees, who delivered a formal address of welcome. The other speakers were Miss Linda Eastman, vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, on "Things that help to make a library successful;" Miss Waterman, of the Benson Memorial Library, Titusville, on "Advantages of open shelves;" and Miss Williams, of Corry, on "Management of small libraries."

The evening session was marked by the presence of Mr. Montgomery, Pennsylvania state librarian, who delivered an address on "Duties of the state in providing literature for its citizens;" and Miss Brooks, reference librarian of Erie, spoke on "Reference work." Friday morning, after examining the library, the visitors were taken in automobiles for a ride around the city, and to Waldermeer, Erie's beautiful country resort on the bluffs above the lake. Here they were served with a picnic luncheon by the Erie library staff, and here later the afternoon session was held. Mrs. Hard spoke on "Training new assistants," and Miss Alice Hazeltine, of Oil City, on "Work of the circulating department," and there was general informal discussion. Before the institute closed, Miss Hazeltine was elected chairman for next year's meeting, which will be held at Warren.

Fairhaven, Mass. Millicent L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 851; total 17,108. Issued, home use 46,401 (fict. 58.2 per cent.). New cards issued 380; total registration 2562. The percentage of registration to the population of 4200 is 49, "which is hardly surpassed in the country."

The fiction collection was carefully revised by the librarian during the year, about 4350 v. being handled and examined with a view to their merit, condition and degree of use. The "literature" section of the "A. L. A. catalog" was distributed as a popular finding list of the classes covered, and besides the four regular bulletins a series of cumulative bulletin sheets of new additions was issued. The latter series, however, was not found sufficiently popular to warrant the expense it involved, and has been discontinued.

"The high loan desk has been replaced by a fine table, 42x70 inches, such as might be used in a private library. By this change a passage is gained on either side of the loan table directly to the stack which is open to all readers. The formality of a high desk barring the room gives way to an appearance of simple, hospitable welcome, and the architectural beauties of the central ceiling and arches are greatly enhanced. The rearrangement of small tables for the display of recent interesting books, and of the card catalog thus made possible, has added very much

to the ease and rapidity with which the public finds the books it wants, and the staff accomplishes its work."

Mr. Hall refers particularly to the large use of the children's room, and to the dangers of over-reading and evening use of the library by children.

Freeport, Me. B. H. Bartol Memorial L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on Saturday, May 26, in the presence of a large audience. The address of the day was delivered by Dr. Henry M. Chapman, of Bowdoin College, and a dedicatory poem by H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, was read by Miss Annette Aldrich, the librarian. The new building, which is of brick with granite foundation, is one storied, with a basement, 40 feet in front and 45 in depth. The main part consists of one large room, the central corridor being separated from the stack room on one side and the reading room on the other, by two supporting columns. There is a big fireplace in the reading room, and the exterior finish, book stacks and delivery desk are of cypress. The library contains 2150 v. It is named in memory of Barnabas Henry Bartol, born in Freeport in 1816. It was first started as a library association, and the heirs of Mr. Bartol in Philadelphia offered \$1000 for the purpose if the association would name it the Bartol Library, so it was incorporated under that name. Shortly afterward, Mrs. Harriet Bartol Curtis, Mr. Bartol's sister, gave \$1000 toward the building fund. Finally \$3500 was collected, nearly all of the residents of the town contributing. When it was found that all the money possible had been raised, the association appealed to Mr. Carnegie, who offered to give \$6500 toward the library upon his usual conditions. Mr. Carnegie's offer was accepted on March 31, 1905. The library was made a free public library by the town in 1903.

Indiana State L. A legislative reference department has been provided for as a department of the library to go into operation on August 1. The general duty of this department will be to secure, digest and tabulate official and scientific data from other states and foreign countries as an aid to official betterment in Indiana. Its special duty from its inauguration to the close of the next session of the General Assembly will be to secure and organize such data as shall be of especial service to the members of the legislature in the way of better planned and more carefully digested legislation. The department will be in charge of Mr. Clarence B. Lester.

Manchester (N. H.) City L. (52d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1774; total 53,469. Issued, home use 67,107 (fict. 73 per cent.). New registration 635; total registration 16,015.

There has been an increase in registration and in the use of books for study. The reading room and central part of the building were cleaned and redecorated, and made much more attractive and convenient. The public documents were systematically arranged, and many missing sets completed. The fiction percentage of the circulation shows a slight but continued decrease.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. (52d rpt., 1905.) Added 2383; total not stated. Issued, home use 118,197. New registration 1412; cards in use 9898. Receipts \$10,109.89; expenses \$9579.52 (salaries \$3459.67, janitor service \$1126.98, books \$1908.82, binding and printing \$927.24, newspapers and periodicals \$394.13).

There is considerable gain in reading room attendance and in the general use of the library.

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. (16th rpt., and 23d rpt. of Free Circ. L.—year ending March 31, 1906.) Added 2108; total 21,490, of which 9423 are on loan from the Free Circ. L. Issued, home use 63,240 (fict. 40,237, juv. 11,587). New cards issued 599. Receipts \$5132.41; expenses \$4772.34.

The number of books added and the circulation of books are both larger than ever before. The children's room is particularly successful.

New York P. L. On June 11 reading room service between 9 and 10 p.m. was discontinued at the Bloomingdale and 96th street branches, on account of insufficient attendance. Sunday afternoon service now prevails in 11 branches.

The open-air reading room, or "roof garden" at the Rivington branch has proved so successful and is so greatly appreciated by the people of the neighborhood that this feature is being incorporated in the plans of three new branch buildings, now in the hands of the architects. The new "roof gardens" will be somewhat larger than the one at Rivington street and more convenient. The book-lift will be extended to the roof, and shelter will be provided for magazines and papers in case of a sudden shower. These open-air reading-rooms increase the cost of construction of a building by several thousand dollars.

New York State L. On June 1 the governor signed the bill (chapter 678 of the laws of 1906) for a new state library and museum building, at a cost not to exceed \$4,000,000. It carries an immediate appropriation of \$400,000.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. The library has just had painted a portrait of the former librarian, Charles A. Cutter, to be hung in a suitable place in the building. The artist is Mr. W. H. W. Bicknell, of Boston,

Mass., who had the advantage of personal friendship with Mr. Cutter, and whose work is regarded as remarkably effective. The portrait is painted from photographs, and resembles, in general position, the portrait of Mr. Cutter which was printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* soon after his death.

Portland (Mich.) P. L. The Carnegie building was dedicated on June 8, with an address by President Angell, of the University of Michigan. The building cost \$10,500, and is built of field stone, with interior finishing of oak. Mr. Carnegie's gift for the purpose was \$10,000, the \$500 additional being the contribution of the local Ladies' Literary Club; the site was given by S. E. Jarvis.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. In honor of the A. L. A. conference at Narragansett Pier the library issued its July *Quarterly Bulletin* as a "Narragansett Pier number," containing a detailed and instructive account of "The Providence Public Library, its building and its work."

Rock Hill, S. C. Winthrop Normal and Industrial College. The \$30,000 Carnegie library building was dedicated on the afternoon of Monday, June 4.

Wesleyan University L. Middletown, Ct. (Rpt. 1905; in *univ. Bulletin*, May.) Added (accessioned) 3147; total 73,000. Issued, home use 6593; reserve use 1069.

Among the gifts received during the year were the 3336 v. and 2208 pamphlets belonging to the Van Benschoten collection.

"Several large collections of books presented in recent years have been necessarily left uncataloged. In response to a statement of this fact the finance committee of the board of trustees has appropriated enough money to employ an additional cataloger for two years."

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. (17th rpt., 1905.) Added 2901; total 36,842. Issued, home use 100,313 (fict. 66.61 per cent.). New registration 2684.

There has been a decrease of two per cent. in the circulation of fiction. "It is especially encouraging to know that non-fiction books are in demand and that the public is, in a measure at least, satisfied if all, so called, popular works of fiction are not added to the library continually."

The work of guiding children in their reading has been most encouraging.

Of nearly 1000 v. added to the children's room a large proportion were replacements or duplicates of standard works. "It has seemed best to keep to the well known and familiar authors rather than to wander too widely in newer fields."

Library privileges have been extended to residents outside of the city living within a five-cent car fare limit.

"At Christmas time 12 books of 'pieces to speak' were prepared to meet the extra demand which comes at this season. The books contained five or six poems, suitable for the youngest speakers, printed by hand on white paper, and tied in bright red cardboard covers. On each cover was pasted a Christmas picture of some kind, and the little books were attractive and very popular."

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (12th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1905.) Added 4309; total 56,677. Issued, home use 227,024, of which 196,768 were issued from the central library (fict. 49.42 per cent.); issued through the schools 18,506. New registration 4285; total registration 14,422. Receipts—\$20,779.01; expenses \$20,500.96 (salaries \$8123.02, books \$3242.18, binding \$1909.28, periodicals \$650.63, printing and stationery \$608.72).

The children's room is very inadequate both in shelf room and seating capacity; its circulation averages about 45 per cent. of the total circulation of the library. The use of books in the schools was larger than at any time since the system was inaugurated. The head of the children's department visited several schools and spoke to children and teachers on the use of the library, and to this a decided increase in circulation is directly traced.

"During the year a systematic effort has been made to induce the workmen of the city to use the library and especially to use the books that might help them in their own lines of work. Most of this work has been done through the newspapers which have freely opened their columns to communications from the librarian. It is hard to estimate the result of this effort. There has been, however, a decided increase in the circulation of the books classified in useful arts. Last year the circulation was 2360, and this year it is 2764. Last year the circulation of books in useful arts was exceeded by that of fiction, juvenile works, sociology, fine arts, literature, history, travel and biography; while this year it is exceeded by fiction, juvenile works, literature and biography, the latter with a small margin of only 14 volumes."

Mr. Bailey considers at some length the question of rebinding, giving a summary of information received in answer to circular inquiry of other librarians. It was decided to give up the former practice of binding periodicals in half American Russia, and to adopt a half duck binding which "will last practically forever" and costs 15 cents a volume less than formerly.

Bodley Club service was discontinued during the year owing to failure to receive popular books as promptly as desired.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (46th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1905.) Added 6622; total 153,176 (circulating dept. 67,168). Issued, home use 257,395; ref. use 101,435. New

registration 4619; cards in use 24,139. Receipts \$44,513.83; expenses \$44,447.78 (books \$8980.31, binding \$2965.07, salaries \$16,425.30, janitors \$2487.57, extra service \$1588.60, cataloging \$2254.75, coal and wood \$1553.94, gas \$1016.20).

Use of the library shows a steady gain, particularly in the reference and children's departments. There has been considerable repairing and improvement of the building, for which a special appropriation of \$3000 was granted. At the close of the preceding year the position of assistant librarian was created, which was filled by the appointment of Robert K. Shaw, then librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library. Work with the schools has been, as usual, steady and satisfactory, the issue of books on pupils' cards having been transferred from the general circulating department to the children's department; 7134 v. were issued on these cards. It has been decided to make provision in the children's room for little children, and experimental opening of this department on Sundays and holidays was tried with satisfactory results. Mr. Green says: "I have been trying certain experiments regarding influences on children by means of pictures. Besides having some really good pictures framed and placed around the children's room, I have had a frame made with a movable, back and supplied with mats of different sizes to use in displaying pictures. The plan is, when not showing pictures called for by especial occasions, to exhibit several of the works of a single artist in succession, keeping a picture long enough in sight to make an impression and hoping that some aesthetically susceptible children may by seeing the same artist's work, in different manifestations, for a considerable length of time, learn to distinguish some of the characteristics of the artists. It is intended also to have the children's librarian give talks about the pictures and artists. We have a collection of 4000 fine photographs. It is the intention, of course, only to display masterpieces."

From the eight delivery stations a total of 10,622 v. were issued. Among the exhibits held at the library was one devoted to books for the blind, which excited wide interest in this department of library work.

Appended to Mr. Green's report are reports of the various library committees and heads of departments.

FOREIGN

Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls. (19th rpt. — year ending March 31, 1906. Added 1410; total 54,300, of which 15,675 are in the ref. dept. Issued, ref. dept. 60,638; lending dept. 214,092; branches 74,221 and 59,621 respectively. "A scheme for reorganizing the school libraries in the borough has been prepared by the librarian and approved by the library committee, and it is now under consideration by the education committee. In the meantime, fa-

cilities are being given to such schools as may desire it for meeting the wants of scholars not provided for by the school libraries, and in general for carrying out the suggestions made at the conference with the teachers in 1898."

Bodleian L. (Rpt., 1905; in *Oxford Univ. Gazette*, May 8, 1906.) Added 79,539 printed and ms. items, the highest total on record. Of these, 53,431 were received under the copyright act, 11,279 were new purchases, and 14,430 gifts or exchanges. Among the gifts were 21 mss. and 127 blockbooks purchased in Tibet, presented by the Indian government. "The Bodleian already possesses considerable modern Tibetan collections, but nothing to compare in antiquity and curiosity with what has now been presented. The volumes consist of sutras, histories of kings and lamas, manuals of worship, treatises on literature, grammar, poetry, and 'prajna paramita' (transcendental wisdom)." Another important gift was the Homeric collection of Dr. Monro, the late provost of Oriel, purchased and given to the library by his friends, on condition that they be kept together as the Monro collection. The collection comprises 1084 v.

Electric lighting has been installed in the Radcliffe camera, with highly satisfactory results.

Hawarden, Wales. St. Deiniol's L. DREW, Mary. Mr. Gladstone's library at St. Deiniol's, Hawarden. (In *Nineteenth Century*, June, 1906. p. 944-954.)

An account, by Mr. Gladstone's daughter, of the library collected by him, and presented to the students of Great Britain, and since 1902 housed in the building erected by the nation as a memorial to him.

Japan, Libraries in. The 31st report of the minister of education of Japan, published in English (Tokio, 1906. 6+174+78 p. O.) gives information regarding the libraries in the kingdom. These include 1 government, 28 public and 57 private libraries. For the government library, the Imperial Library of Tokio, statistics were noted in June L. J. There was an increase of 8 public and 11 private libraries during the year. In the 85 public and private libraries there are contained 770,266 v., of which 734,643 were Japanese and Chinese works and 35,623 European works. The libraries were open 19,652 days and had 420,065 visitors, a daily average of 21.38. All the statistics show very large increase over the previous year.

Manchester, Eng. John Rylands L. (Rpt., 1905; in *library Bulletin*, May, 1906.) Added 8926, of which 3644 were purchased; total "upwards of 100,000." Important accessions are noted. The most considerable gift was

from Mrs. Rylands, a collection of Dante literature of about 5000 v. It was formed by Count Passerini, of Florence, the eminent Dante scholar, and is rich in early editions of the original text. Taken with the other Dante editions formerly owned by Lord Spencer, it "gives to the library the distinction of possessing a collection of the 'Divina commedia' which is almost unrivalled." It is intended to prepare and publish an adequate catalog of the collection.

Announcement is made that the governors of the library have decided to undertake the publication of a series of facsimile reproductions of some of the more interesting and important of the unique and rarer books and prints in the collection. The series will be known as "The John Rylands facsimiles"; reproductions will be made with the utmost accuracy and care, and there will be a bibliographical introduction to each volume. Editions of each work will be limited to 250 copies, of which 100 copies will be reserved for distribution to the great libraries of the world. The remainder will be sold at a price likely to cover cost of reproduction, probably not more than five shillings for the smaller works. Sales agents for the volumes are Messrs. Sherratt & Hughes, University Press, 27 St. Ann St., Manchester. It is proposed to publish the first seven works during the present year. A list and description of the seven works chosen are given. These include the Caxton tract, giving the oration pronounced by John Russell, garter king at arms, on the investiture of Charles, Duke of Burgundy, with the order of the Garter, in February, 1469; a grammatical tract, "Treatise called puula," printed by Nicole Marcant; a fragment of an edition of Cato's "Distichs," printed at Utrecht between 1471-73; a unique edition of the treatise "Ars moriendi," printed by Wynken de Worde, about 1498; and the unique copy of the Latin edition of Pfister's "Biblia pauperum."

Practical Notes

SINGLETON, J. W. Bookbinding: a suggestion. (*In Library World*, May, p. 289-290.)

An argument "in the interests of economy" against the practice of buying books bound from the sheets, as recommended by Mr. Chivers. It is pointed out that the binding is often too good for the book, and that many books, even fairly popular ones, will last from two to three years in the publishers' covers and after that a cheap cloth case will serve; by "cheap" is meant "anything up to a shilling." Recommends that publishers be formally urged to issue a library edition of popular books, based on direct notification from libraries of the number of copies required.

Gifts and Bequests

Leominster (Mass.) P. L. The library recently received a gift of \$500 from the estate of John C. Stratton, a former resident of Leominster.

Union Hill (N. J.) F. P. L. A bequest of \$500 has been received from the estate of the late Dr. A. W. Warden.

Librarians

EVERY, Maurice H., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed assistant in the Smithsonian division of the Library of Congress.

CORT, Miss Emily S., of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library staff, is classifying and cataloging the Warsaw (N. Y.) Public Library, but has not been appointed librarian, as was erroneously stated in these columns. The librarian is Miss Helen M. Cameron.

COMPTON, Charles Herrick, of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed librarian of the Y. M. C. A., Albany, N. Y.

EATON, Miss Annie T., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant at the Pruyn Library, Albany, N. Y.

ELMENDORF, Henry Livingston, librarian of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, died at his home in Buffalo on July 8, after two years of ill health. Mr. Elmendorf was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Oct. 10, 1852, the son of Anthony and Sarah C. Elmendorf, and was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. His first library work was done as assistant in the Gardner Sage Library, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1877. Later he engaged in business, but in 1892 was appointed librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, succeeding Henry J. Carr. This post he held until the autumn of 1896, when he became London agent of the Library Bureau. He spent several months in London in this capacity, and in June, 1897, was elected librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, succeeding J. N. Larned. The library was then in process of transformation from a subscription library to a free public library. Its formal opening as a free library was held in September, 1897, and in all the work of organization and development of the new institution Mr. Elmendorf showed high executive qualities and a broad conception of the field before the library. Through the nine years of his administration these qualities were evident, and the library has become a center of the city's educational life and a model for other communities. The development of an open shelf room, as a compromise between complete access to

shelves and a few open rows of books; and the establishment of grade room libraries in the public schools, were special features of the work of the Buffalo Public Library that have awakened interest throughout the country and been widely adopted in other libraries. Mr. Elmendorf believed thoroughly in library extension, and his dominating purpose was to bring the library into the closest possible touch with the people. Mr. Elmendorf had been a member of the American Library Association since 1893. He was elected secretary of the Association at the Denver Conference in 1895, and first vice-president at the Cleveland Conference in 1896. He was active in library interests in New York state, having served as president of the New York Library Association, of which he was a leading member. He contributed largely to the periodical press on library topics and was effective in making the work of public libraries better known to the general public. In October, 1896, he was married to Miss Theresa Hubbell West, then librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library. No record of his library work can be adequate without recognition of her high ability and devoted participation in all his professional activities, which have been also in large measure her own. At a meeting of the directors of the Buffalo Public Library, July 9, resolutions were passed, appreciative of the services of Mr. Elmendorf, "to whose devoted and masterful work is due the common success of the library, which he has left in the front rank of the great public libraries of the country." It is added: "The library has ever been his greatest, and in fact, his only interest during these years, and his fondest hope and ambition was to make the library a means of happiness and comfort, a source of the best knowledge, to all the people of the city. We hereby faintly express our admiration for his ability and success in his profession, and his high integrity and faithfulness to his trust, which has commanded, at all times, our entire confidence."

FLINT-JACKSON. Mrs. Arabelle Horton Jackson, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, was married on July 9, at Westerleigh, Staten Island, N. Y., to William Parker Flint, of Pittsburgh.

GAMWELL, Miss Lillian M., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed librarian of the George Maxwell Memorial Library, Rockville, Ct.

HENRY, William E., state librarian of Indiana, has resigned that position to accept appointment as librarian of the University of Washington, Seattle. His resignation will take effect in September. Mr. Henry has been state librarian of Indiana for nine years, and has done a great deal for the development of library interests in the state. He has brought the state library to a high de-

gree of efficiency, systematized and built up its collections, and done effective work in strengthening state bibliography. He has been actively identified with the work of the National Association of State Libraries, and is a member of the Council of the American Library Association.

HILL, Frank P., chief librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, and president of the American Library Association 1905-6, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his alma mater, Dartmouth College, on June 28.

HILLIS, Miss Julia E., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Education Department, Division of Visual Instruction.

HOLDING, Miss Anna L., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed temporary assistant at the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LATHROP, Miss Helen, of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed assistant to the director of the Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LICHTENSTEIN, Joy, assistant librarian of the San Francisco (Cal.) Public Library, has taken a year's leave of absence from the library force and entered business.

MULLIKEN, Miss Clara, of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed reference librarian and head of the loan department of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.

PUTNAM, James B., for twenty years state librarian of Oregon, has resigned that position, in which he is succeeded by E. N. Gillingham, of Salem, Ore., who has for the past three years acted as assistant librarian.

RUPP, George Peabody, librarian of the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa., died at the Jewish Hospital in that city on July 3. Mr. Rupp had been librarian of the Masonic Temple for the past ten years, having before that time been librarian of Girard College.

SOLIS-COHEN, Leon M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Brownsville branch of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

THOMSON, O. R. Howard, librarian-in-charge of the Wagner Institute branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been elected librarian of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa., recently established.

WRIGHT, Miss Jane, of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed librarian of the Art Library connected with the Cincinnati Museum Association.

Cataloging and Classification

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE, Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. T. 25, Cau-Chailly. Paris, Imprimerie Nat., 1906. 8°.

JAMES BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL L. *Branford, Ct.* Bulletin no. 8: Additions, May, 1905-April, 1906. 28 p. O.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Annual list of books added, 1905. Cincinnati, 1906. 84 p. Q.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA P. L. Reference list no. 1: Fine arts, Washington, D. C., June, 1906. 16 p. T.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March-June is a "Browning number," with a classed reference list on the poet's works.

The JOLIET (Ill.) P. L. *Bulletin* for May has a short list of "Some books on domestic science."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Special rules on cataloging: to supplement "A. L. A. rules—advance edition," 1-21; issued for the use of the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 26 p. O.

This supersedes the previous issues of May, 1903 (1-2), and March, 1905 (1-11), and includes also corrections and amendments affecting the rules so far issued on cards. There will be further publication from time to time of special rules supplementing Cutter and the A. L. A. rules. One copy of each on cards and in pamphlet form are sent free to subscribers to the L. C. cards; additional or other copies are sold at two cents for cards and five cents for pamphlets. The special rules here given deal with collation, series note, call numbers, annotation, recataloging, added entries, geographic headings, treaties, transliteration, imprint, dissertations, monasteries, etc., Indian schools, societies, atlases, titles and title pages in different languages, agricultural experiment stations.

LOUISIANA STATE L. Catalogue of the law department; comp. by Albertina F. Phillips, librarian. 1905. 200 p. O.

Records reports, digests, laws and similar works in rather crude fashion, giving United States first, with other states following in alphabetical order, then foreign and miscellaneous divisions. A glossary of law abbreviations covers 57 pages.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for June prints several letters from the correspondence between the Duke of Newcastle and Admiral Lestock and General St. Clair, relating to the

expedition against L'Orient in 1746, from its contemporary transcripts.

OREGON L. COMMISSION. List of books for school libraries, March, 1906. Part 1, Books for elementary schools (grades 1-8); Part 2, Books for high schools. 2 v. Salem, Ore., 1906. 32+112. 54 p. O.

Carefully prepared lists, giving price, publisher and well chosen annotations. Part 1 is prefaced by full explanations regarding care and maintenance of school libraries in Oregon.

PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE L. *Bulletin* for May contains a four-page list of "Stories about dragons," intended to be told to children.

JOHN RYLANDS L., *Manchester.* Bulletin, v. 1, no. 1, May, 1906. Manchester, Sherratt & Hughes, [1906].

"Some recent additions to the library" are listed, p. 192-261.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for June devotes its special reading list to "Literature of power."

SCRANTON (Pa.) P. L. *Bulletin.* ser. 2, no. 15, 1906. [Books added, April-June.]

Contains a reference list on Shakespeare.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. *Bulletin* no. 59, Accessions to the department library, January-March, 1906. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 78 p. O.

Bibliography

ALCHEMY. Ferguson, J. *Bibliotheca chemica: a catalogue of the alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young, of Kelly & Durris.* Glasgow, J. Maclehose & Sons, 1906. 2 v. fronts. (ports.) 26½ cm.

This collection was bequeathed to the chair of technical chemistry of Anderson's College, incorporated in 1886 with the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. Evans, C. *American bibliography: a chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets, and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820; with bibliographical and biographical notes.* In 5 or 6 vs. v. 3, 1751-1754. Chic., privately printed for the author by the Blakely Press, 1905, [1906.] 14+447 p. Q.

Contains titles 6624 to 9890.

ANGLO-SAXON INTERESTS. Library of Congress. Select list of references on Anglo-Saxon interests; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. 2d issue, and additions. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 22 p. O.

BACTERIOLOGY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904]. R: Bacteriology. London, 1906. 8°.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. Proceedings and papers. v. I, part I, 1904-1905. New York, Printed for the Society, 1906. 106+6 p. O. [300 cop.].

Contains constitution, by-laws, officers and members of the society; an historical sketch of its organization by Carl B. Roden, the proceedings of the organization meeting at St. Louis and later meetings; and account of the formation of the Chicago chapter, which was the forerunner of the present national body. The papers include: Annual address of the president, W. C. Lane; Bibliography of American music, O. G. Sonneck; Bibliographies in literary history, Elcanor P. Hammond; Gadesden's "Rosa Anglica," B. A. Finney; Theory and history of botanical bibliography, J. C. Bay; Material for United States naval history, C. H. Lincoln; *In re* a bibliographical institute, A. G. S. Josephson; European historians of the Turks, A. L. P. Dennis. A department of "Bibliographical notes" calls attention to various bibliographies now in course of preparation. The volume is finely printed and a most creditable production.

BLIND, Books for the. New York Public Library. Classified list of books for the blind, in the circulating department. 20 p. O.

—New York Public Library. List of music for the blind, with some works on study, history and theory, in the circulating department. 8 p. O.

BOHEMIA. Zibert. Bibliografie české historie. Svaz. 2. (Politická historie 1526-1590.) Prague, Bursik & Kohut, 1905. 5+241-480 p. 3.20 kv.

The BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July contains among other features a first instalment of a bibliography of prose fiction, by Nathaniel L. Goodrich; and a continuation of George Watson Cole's record of "Bermuda in periodical literature."

CERAMICS. Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library. List of books on ceramics. Trenton, 1906. 30 p. S.

CHILD LABOR. Library of Congress. List of books (with references to periodicals) re-

lating to child labor; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 66 p. O.

ELECTRICITY. Pratt Institute Free Library. Books on electricity: an annotated list. Brooklyn, N. Y., April, 1906. 36 p. D.

An excellent list, especially in the annotations, which indicate compactly the character and scope of each work and its degree of helpfulness to student, mechanic, or general reader. The collection is not highly specialized, but is a good general and technical collection; its practical usefulness will be greatly enhanced by this list, which should be valuable also to other libraries. Editions will be supplied to other libraries, without change, at \$12.50 per 1000; if imprint is changed cost will be slightly larger.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. Library of Congress. Select list of works relating to employers' liability; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 26 p. O.

ENTOMOLOGY. U. S. Department of Agriculture L. Bulletin no. 55: Catalogue of publications relating to entomology; prep. under the direction of the librarian. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 562 p. O.

FRENCH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. A Société Française de Bibliographie was organized in Paris, April 27, 1906. Its object is "to complete and perfect in France by all the means in its power the bibliographical equipment" ("l'outillage bibliographique"). Its first efforts will be devoted to, 1, the improvement of the tools of general current bibliography; 2, the continuation and improvement of the "Repertoire des revues françaises," published from 1899 to 1901, by D. Jordell; 3, to establish, with the co-operation of the public authorities a bibliography of official publications. Meetings of the society will be held from time to time, at which reports will be made on the undertakings in progress, and on the advance of bibliographical science in France and elsewhere, and there will be discussion of such questions of library economy as are intimately connected with bibliographical questions. The first meeting of the society was held at the Cercle de la Librairie, 117 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.

GEOLOGY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904]. H: Geology. London, 1906. 8°.

GERMAN LITERATURE. Hinrichs' fünfjahrs-katalog der im deutschen buchhandel erschieneren bücher zeitschriften, landkarten, usw. Titelverzeichnis u. sacherregister. bd. II, 1901-1905. Lief. I. Leipzig, Hinrichs, 1906. 48 p. 2.40 m.

ITALIAN HISTORY. *Annuario bibliografico della storia d'Italia dal sec. iv dell' e. v. ai giorni nostri*; dir. da A. Crevellucci, G. Monticola, e F. Pintor. Pisa, Spoerri, 1906. 84+566 p. 18 l.

LIBRARY WORK: a bibliography and digest of current library literature. v. 1, no. 2, July, 1906. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co. p. 25-48.

MECHANICS. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904]. B: Mechanics. London, 1906. 8°.

MOLIÈRE. Harvard University Library. Bibliographical contributions, ed. by W. C. Lane, librarian. no. 57: Catalogue of the Molière collection, acquired chiefly from the library of the late Ferdinand Bôcher; comp. by T. F. Currier and Ernest L. Gay. Cambridge, Mass., 1906. 148 p. O.

An interesting and careful piece of work. The appendices include a study and review of portraits of Molière, list of English imitations and translations of Molière's plays, outline of the shelf arrangement of the collection, and a tabulation of the tables of contents of the editions and translations of Molière's collected work. The collection here recorded comprises 1793 v.

NARRAGANSETT COUNTRY. Brigham, Clarence S. A bibliography of the Narragansett country. (*In Bulletin of Bibliography*, July, p. 117-118.)

Reprinted from the handbook issued by the local committee for the A. L. A. Narragansett Pier conference.

—The Narragansett country: a few selected references. (*In Providence Public Library Quarterly Bulletin*, July, p. 52-54.)

NATURAL SCIENCE. *Bibliographie der deutschen naturwissenschaftlichen litteratur*. Hrsg. i. A. des Reichsamtes des Innern vom deutschen Bureau der internationalen Bibliographie in Berlin. Bd. 8. Nr. 1-3. Berlin: H. Paetel, 1906. 248 p. 20 m., Schöndruck-Ausg., 24 m.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. Library of Congress. List of discussions of the 14th and 15th amendments, with special reference to negro suffrage; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 20 p. O.

NORWEGIAN LITERATURE. Aarskatalog over Norsk litteratur 1905. 13 aarg. af Kvartalskatalog over Norsk litteratur. Udg. af den

Norske Boghandler Forening; med. system. register of fortegnelse over Norske tidsskrifter. Kristiania, Jac. Dybwad, 1906. 76 p. 2 kr.

PALEONTOLOGY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904]. K: Palæontology. London, 1906. 8°.

POLISH LITERATURE. *Estreicher, K. Bibliografia Polska. 19. stulecie lata 1881-1900. T. 1, A-F.* Kraskow, Spolki Ksiegarzy Polskich, 1906. 415 p.

PSEUDONYMS. Holzmann, M., and Bohatta, H. *Deutsches pseudonymenlexikon*; aus den quellen bearbeitet. Wien, Akad. Verlag f. Kunst u. Wiss., 1906. 24+328 p. 30 m.

PSYCHOLOGY. Psychological index, no. 12: a bibliography of the literature of psychology and the cognate subjects for 1905; compiled by Howard C. Warren and others. 8+192 p. 8°.

This well known bibliography contains no new features this year. 2727 titles are listed.

RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO. Karavaev, V. F. *Bibliograficeskij obzor zemskoj statisticeskoj i ocenocnoj literatury so vremeni ucreszenija zemstv., 1864-1903 g. Vyp. 1.* S. Petersburg, M. P. Frolova, 1906. 7+426 p. 2 rubles.

SABIN'S BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA. Work on the continuation of Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America" was begun in May under a grant from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, by Wilberforce Eames, Lenox librarian of the New York Public Library, and two assistants. It is announced that the work will be completed within two years.

Notes and Queries

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING. — Bulletin 26 (June) of the A. L. A. committee on book buying appears in an octavo sheet instead of in card form. It is a plea to librarians to co-operate by becoming members of the A. L. A. and by joining in any general movement to unite library book buyers for definite action. Enclosed with the circular is a return postal card, listing "books reported out of print" and "poorly made books." Librarians are asked to check any titles of the former books that they would buy, if reprinted, and any titles on the latter list that they consider poor in printing, paper, presswork and binding, and to return the card to the chairman of the committee, A. E. Bostwick.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, WARK EDITION. — An edition of Webster's dictionary with the title "Webster's universal dictionary" and the imprint Philadelphia, Henry Wark, 1905-06, has been brought to the notice of Philadelphia librarians by the agent for the book. It is an Ogilvie dictionary with a separate title-page bearing the Wark imprint. At first sight the dictionary appeals to the librarian because there is no appendix as in the Merriam "International," but on examination it is found to be based on the International but revised so that new words such as automobile, X-ray, radium, etc., appear in their proper alphabetic place. The definitions are not the same as those in the International and the illustrations are different. The editors' names are obscure ones. The Ogilvie dictionary which is now selling throughout the country — the Wark imprint being used chiefly in the Philadelphia district — is the one about which there is at the present time a lawsuit brought by Merriam to ascertain whether or not Ogilvie has the right to use the name of Webster. On the whole the Ogilvie dictionary offers no advantage over the "International" except in the one alphabet of words, while the authoritative editing of the "International" outweighs this one advantage.

ALICE B. KROEGER.

WORCESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY FINDING LIST OF MUSIC. — It seems a long time to wait until now to make a remark about a book notice in the JOURNAL of March. I refer to the notice of the "Finding list of music" issued by this library. Of course, it should be understood that we have not aimed to make anything like a complete list of books of music, and that we buy but few books about music or musicians in other languages than English. The reason I write is that I fear that the libraries other than very large ones will conclude that our collection is not selected with especial regard to the actual needs of this and similar communities. On the contrary, I think that other communities can get valuable suggestions from the use of our finding list. In regard to the plan of the list, there is room for differences of opinion. We like the form used.

SAMUEL S. GREEN, *Librarian*.

The author of the finding list wishes to add the following words about scores: As Mr. Green has made the foregoing remark, I will add that I am uncertain whether the criticism on "I pagliacci" and "Cavalleria rusticana" is directed toward my use of the term "score," or toward my classification of the operas in question. Presuming now the latter to be the case, I will say simply that certain persons of my acquaintance, whose musical knowledge is respected, agree with me that these two works might reasonably be classified with light operas.

ROBERT K. SHAW, *Assistant-librarian*.

"NEW SHAKESPEAREANA" AND PERIODICAL AGENTS. — I have read with interest and amazement the communication from the Shakespeare Press, of Westfield, N. J., published in the June number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. I unblushingly confess myself to be the "new librarian" who, "with the *naïveté* of a newcomer," has dared to question the methods of the Shakespeare Press, as well as their presentation of the facts in this case.

The facts are as follows: Our former periodical agent having retired from business, we found it advantageous to place all our American subscriptions with a local dealer. The latter sent the Shakespeare Press a statement to this effect, and intimated, I suppose, that he expected the usual trade discount. The Shakespeare Press thereupon sent us a note stating that they allowed no discounts and that they objected to dealing through agents. We then asked them to send their bill to our agent for the full amount; but they simply sent us a new bill with postage added (to cover the cost of the correspondence, as they explained later) and appended this note: "If Mr. ——— obtains any new subscription for us he will be entitled to twenty-five cents discount on same, and fifteen cents on renewals." As this seemed inconsistent with their claim in a previous letter (and now clashes with their boast in the L. J. that the Press "would consider it beneath its dignity to pay commissions to anybody") the head of our order department asked for an explanation and once more requested them to send the bill to our agent, whom of course we had already paid at the beginning of the year for the entire amount of all our American subscriptions. Not being able to understand such a transaction, the Shakespeare Press wrote in high dudgeon to the president of the university, and also eased their feelings by sending a communication to the columns of the L. J. This communication seems to contain several contradictions: the writer first claims that for the last five years we have paid them the full amount in advance, and then he goes on to complain that we have been paying less than the subscription price to agents. As the magazine has been running only five years one or the other of these statements must be wrong. We need not point out such other facts as that we never claimed to have paid as low a price as we are quoted as having paid; that we have records of all such transactions, and that we trust them in preference to the memory of the Shakespeare Press (for the latter say that they cannot afford sufficient clerical assistance to keep track of all these details). Suffice it to say that we do not find any cause for mistrusting our agents, with whom we have the pleasantest and most cordial relations.

THEODORE W. KOCH,
University of Michigan Library.

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

JUNE 29-JULY 6, 1906

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT: ONE PHASE OF LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

BY FRANK PIERCE HILL, *Chief Librarian of Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library*

THE problems which confront librarians appear in a kaleidoscopic arrangement, year after year, in new relations to each other. Fixing our attention upon them at these annual conferences we find that by the shifting of time certain topics which in previous years received our consideration have been moved aside, and form a background, as it were, for that particular phase of library development or economy which, for the time being, has assumed the most prominent position among the subjects demanding attention.

The presidents of the American Library Association have represented different kinds of libraries—subscription, proprietary, university, public. This year, speaking for the large public library, I wish to present one effect of their growth and some of the contributing causes. I shall hope to show how the expansion of the public library system has imposed new duties upon the librarian, increased his responsibilities and made it necessary for him, in the organization and conduct of his library, to follow the methods of the business world.

This is a subject which should appeal to librarians of all public libraries regardless of their size, for it is true that the librarian of the small library is called upon to meet, only in a less degree, the same problems that confront the librarian of the large library.

Times have indeed changed. There are those who claim that the old style librarian who knew books has disappeared and his place has been taken by the modern librarian, who acts as the executive officer of the institution. Such critics sigh for the library of old, with its musty tomes and its air of seclusion and repose; they long for the return of the librarian with his quiet, dignified, studious

air, and they resent the change to the utmost. There is some foundation for this criticism. Since that body of enthusiastic, tireless, indomitable workers founded the American Library Association in Philadelphia, in 1876, and adopted as their motto, "The best reading, for the largest number, at the least cost," a new kind of librarian has appeared. He is no better than the old; but he is different. We believe that the difference is due to the effort to live up to the principle embodied in the motto of the association.

The librarian of a generation or more ago had many advantages over his successor. He was always with and among his books, his desk was in the midst of them, and his work directly in touch with them. He had little to do with the details of the management of the library. In those days the initiative in all progressive schemes was taken by the board of trustees or committees of the board, and it usually happened that a policy would be adopted, or action taken without consultation with the librarian. In some libraries, even in large cities, the librarian did not attend the board or committee meetings. He was merely a "keeper of books," and being thus permitted to pursue his studious ways, his character and mind were enriched from his long and intimate association with books, and he became, as some one has described him, "a living catalog and a walking encyclopædia."

The modern librarian, from the standpoint of personal gain, has undoubtedly lost much of the joy of being a librarian. He has a private office away from the collection, or he may be unfortunate enough to have his office altogether outside of the library building where the good smell of old books never reaches him. That man deserves pity. So

situated, he is likely to get out of sympathy with the needs of the public whom he is trying to serve.

The present-day librarian has taken on duties formerly borne by the trustees, and through force of circumstances rather than inclination, he is obliged to devote much of his time and attention to the business management of the institution.

The increase in the appropriations made to libraries, and the amount of work which an up-to-date library is expected to perform, have made it necessary for a librarian to become more of a business manager than his predecessor. He must see that the income of the library is wisely and economically expended, and that the needs of the institution are so represented to trustees and the city officials as to secure sufficient money to carry on the work. He must keep in contact with the busy workers and professional men of the community, so that he may be prompt in seizing every opportunity for extending the usefulness of the library.

Trustees have realized that better results are obtained when the librarian is really the active executive head. They expect him to make recommendations, and after they, as a legislative body, have accepted and adopted them, to see that they are carried into execution.

The spirit of expansion and progress which has characterized the age has been caught by the library profession. By the formation of the American Library Association the librarians who constituted that association were banded together for aggressive work, and it is because of the unity of their action and the earnestness of their purpose that so much has been accomplished in the short space of thirty years. As a result of the interchange of ideas which these conferences have encouraged, those who have been most progressive in the profession have been able to influence their more conservative co-workers to reach out and extend their field of operation. Experiments tried in one place with success have been adopted elsewhere.

We have worked to secure the establishment of libraries upon a sound basis. Laws

providing for their maintenance have been enacted in one state after another. Organized aid for towns and cities wishing to establish libraries has been provided. The arranging and cataloging of books has become a science.

All of these things and many others the American Library Association has accomplished through committees and individuals. "The library movement," says a recent report, "has now reached a stage in its development at which it would seem that present methods may be modified, with great gain in efficiency, and a relatively diminished expenditure." The early workers in the modern library movement saw the desirability of a unification of library interests and methods, and did all they could to secure that end.

Before much more can be done, organization must extend to the association itself. It is to be hoped that the American Library Association committee on ways and means will report such a sum of money on hand for the purpose of establishing permanent headquarters as will justify the Association in making a start in this direction, even if it be of the humblest character.

In these days system and organization are indispensable in library management. The labor saving devices which have been invented for the modern man of affairs have not resulted in giving him more leisure, but have been designed to make it possible for him to accomplish more work in a given time. The librarian has studied business methods only that he, like the business man, may save time in one direction to expend it in another. The library which is not well organized will meet the same fate as the commercial house which has an incompetent head.

Not only libraries, but other educational institutions and systems have been established on such a large scale that it has been necessary to adopt modern methods so that the best results and the most economic administration might be secured. What is said of the college or university applies with equal force to the public library, that for their successful administration the scholar is not so much needed as the man of practical ability.

We are following in the footsteps of the development of the school system, with which our growth may very well be compared.

Although the truism that "knowledge is power" had been accepted by people of all ages and all stages of progress, it was long before the belief developed that even the common people might be educated, and that the safety of the nation would depend upon the intelligence, not of the few, but of the whole community. The rapid spread of this idea and the results which followed the quickening of the minds of the common people is one of the most interesting pages from the history of the civilization of man. But even after this wonderful awakening of the people to the realization of their power it was some time before it was admitted that it was the duty of the state to educate the young and prepare them for their responsibilities as citizens, and further, that all the people should be taxed to support this work. As soon as the need of general education was fully understood, and after the people of the country had declared that "schools and means of education shall forever be encouraged," it is not surprising that the conception of what constituted education should expand. In this country the public schools at first provided only the most elementary instruction, while students who wished academic or college training must procure it at their own expense. It was not until the middle of the 19th century that Horace Mann began to urge the necessity for free high schools. The establishment of these schools was rapid. Then followed the state university for higher education. The library has practically followed the same lines. Although libraries had been established in America by the colonists, they were in most instances accessible only to subscribers, members of certain societies or a limited number in the community. As the high school and state university were the outgrowth of the academy and college, so the public library, maintained at public expense, has been the natural outcome of the subscription and proprietary library. The state thus assumed the responsibility of providing public libraries as an additional means for the education of its people.

For the first time in the history of the American Library Association we have with us the president of the National Educational Association, and others who are directly interested in the work of the schools with the libraries. We bid them a hearty welcome, and express the hope that the result of the joint session which is to be held on Monday morning may be of lasting benefit to both associations.

Without anticipating the work of that day, it seems peculiarly fitting at this point to consider briefly the relations which the schools and libraries should bear towards each other.

The public library must acknowledge its indebtedness to the public schools, first, because the latter have paved the way for the former, and made possible the rapid growth and development of the library movement in this country, and second, because librarians as co-workers in the great cause of education can learn so much from the example and experience of the public school.

One of the most important questions for school and library authorities to agree upon relates to the purchase and distribution of books not directly connected with the school studies.

In some cities the board of education by supplying to the pupils of the schools books for home circulation is undertaking a work which properly belongs to the public library; while in other cities the books to be used in this way are furnished by the public library even though distributed through the public schools. The latter seems to be the proper division. The library has been established to furnish books for home reading for people of all ages. Would it not be a fair apportionment for the board of education to supply in addition to text books reference books and required supplementary reading, and the library books intended merely for circulation?

It is contrary to our ideas of political economy that two departments deriving their income from the same source should attempt to do the same work. Libraries might just as fairly start kindergartens, and ask for money from the city to support them, as for the board of education to buy, control, and distribute books for circulation among pupils

without any co-operation with the local library.

Dr. Harper, in "The trend of higher education," says: "It is pitiable to find that many graduates of our best colleges are unable in taking up the more advanced work in divinity or any graduate courses to make good use of books. They can find nothing; do not know how to proceed to find anything. No more important, no more useful training can be given men in college than that which relates to the use of books." If this is true of the college graduate, how much truer it must be of the man whose school life has not extended beyond the grammar or the high school.

A recent article in one of the magazines has deplored the fact that public libraries are so infrequently used by men. Dr. E. A. Birge, in an article which appears in the May *Library Journal*, deals in detail with this subject. Is it strange that if a man who has had the advantages of what we term the higher education has failed to appreciate the value of books—as tools, the artisan or mechanic should be slow in discovering their value in his work? Isn't this an opportunity for the closest co-operation between the schools and the library, and does it not emphasize the necessity of training children at an early age to use books?

At a recent meeting held in behalf of technical and industrial education, Prof. Charles R. Richards said: "When we face the question of training the actual hand workers in any industry, we face the problem of gaining time for instruction for those who cannot afford to be without means of support for any great length of time beyond the compulsory school age. Any real solution must consist in reconciliation between these two elements of instruction and support."

The public library cannot give the boy or man the *instruction* he desires, but it can give him books from which he may gain for himself, if he has the perseverance, the knowledge he covets. Men who seldom use the library are slow to take advantage of what the library offers. In fact unless natural students they are not likely to turn to the library for help. We believe that the boys who to-day use our

children's rooms with such a feeling of personal ownership and pride will, as the men of to-morrow, be the most loyal supporters of the library and the most appreciative patrons.

The public library has been called "the people's university." It was supposed to take up the work of education where the schools left off. The establishment of children's rooms in the public libraries has made necessary a modification of this statement. Educators are coming to realize that the library is not only a supplement to but an adjunct of the public school.

One difference between the school work and library work is this—that up to a certain age school attendance is made compulsory, while from the very beginning the library merely invites the child to come within its doors. The aim of the library is to lead the child so that he may gradually form not only the reading habit, but the library habit, and continue the use of books after he leaves school.

The importance of work with children in the immediate future is even greater than that with adults, because those of us who have had experience know how difficult it is to direct the adult to any line of study. The child and the youth, on the other hand, may be taken at an age when they can be guided and directed until they become men and women. After such a training, the child who becomes a mechanic, an artisan, a clerk, a manufacturer or student in a learned profession, knows how to use the tools at his hand in the most satisfactory way. If the best results are to be obtained it is essential that the public school and the public library—the two great factors in the educational work of the city—shall work in the utmost harmony. The adjustment of matters pertaining to the relations of the schools and library requires tact and judgment on the part of the representatives of both systems.

To return to the comparison of the development of the two systems.

Step by step the requirements for the school teacher have increased, until no one is eligible for appointment in the public schools who does not have a diploma from a training school for teachers. To-day a similar prep-

aration is essential for the library assistant, and the day is not far distant when no library will accept as an assistant one who has not made a special study of library economy in a recognized school.

By the development of branch systems the administrative duties of the librarian, like those of the school superintendent, have become more arduous and complex. Instead of one building, for example, to look after, he has many—often at great distances from each other. Their equipment and management demand much care and thought. Different sections of the same city may have different needs. These must be carefully considered so that the library may not fail in its mission, and yet so that one section may not be favored above another.

As the time when one school was sufficient to meet the demands of the town has passed, so it is rapidly approaching when not only each town and city will have a public library supported by taxation, but each city of considerable size will have libraries in different sections. It will no more think of compelling all of its inhabitants to go to one central point for books, than of compelling all of the children of school age to go to one school. During the past ten years the number of branch systems has steadily increased and we do not see the end.

The chief librarian, like the school superintendent, finds as his system grows that it will be necessary for him to sub-divide his work in order that he may be freed from too close attention to details and may be enabled to view and direct the work of the system as a whole.

Methods of work which are unquestionably good in a small library, under one roof, may be wasteful if carried on in twenty or more branches of a system. The librarian, like the business man, must constantly ask the question, "Does the result justify the expense involved?" and if he finds that it does not, the work must be simplified.

This question of expense, however, is one which is not always understood—especially by city officials. A word on this subject may not be out of place.

Some one has said that "Between the reader and the book stands the librarian, and the librarian is more the friend of the book than of the reader." Such a comment causes us to pause and ask if we are paying too much attention to the book and too little to the reader. It is generally thought that the cost of cataloging books, circulating them, and maintaining the library is too great in comparison with the cost of the books themselves, or, to put it in another way, that the amount appropriated for books is not in proportion to the total amount of the library appropriation. Possibly there has been too great a tendency toward details in certain directions, but it should be remembered that the cost of a library is more like that of the school system, and entirely different from a commercial venture. Take, for instance, the bookstore and newspaper. The first outlay is the principal item. The newspaper receives its income from advertisements and from circulation—the bookstore from profits on the sale of books. The library, on the other hand, has no income to depend upon except the appropriation which is given it by the city, or the interest on its endowment. In a word, it uses its capital for educational purposes, and no financial return is expected.

By outsiders the cost of cataloging is considered out of all proportion to the cost of the book. A student was once asked by a schoolmaster: "With what feelings ought we to regard the Decalogue?" The answer came from one who had no very clear idea of what was meant by the Decalogue, but who had a due sense both of the occasion and of the question—"Master, with feelings of devotion mingled with awe." Too many of us assume this attitude of devotion toward the catalog, and seem to feel justified in expending any amount of money by going into the most elaborate details. Possibly the pendulum has swung too far in the direction of details, but there are healthy indications of its coming back in the direction of less elaborate methods. This may be attributed in a large measure to the work which the Library of Congress has done in printing and distributing catalog cards.

Another indication of economy is the limitation of the size of branch buildings. The value of books at a branch is not in the number of volumes on the shelves, but in their usefulness. As a general thing a branch is built with a limited capacity, without any provision for future growth, the consensus of opinion being that a branch should contain not more than 25,000 volumes of live, active books.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, at the Magnolia conference, drew the attention of librarians to the Quincy (Mass.) method of weeding out books seldom used, as first recommended by Charles Francis Adams. The necessity for this "weeding out" is first felt by branches. Librarians are giving serious consideration to this subject, and it is quite likely that some libraries will adopt the method of taking from the branches books which have not circulated for a given time—say two, three or five years, and sending them to a storehouse—whether that be the central library or some other building.

The question of what shall be done with the collection at the central building is likely to be worked out on a modification of the plan suggested by President Eliot.

A most potent factor in the changed conditions in the library world is the money, amounting to over \$40,000,000, which Andrew Carnegie has given toward the erection of library buildings. The story of Mr. Carnegie's boyhood resolution, to establish free libraries, if wealth ever came to him, and the reason which prompted it, is too well known to need repetition. Mr. Carnegie in explaining his reason for having decided upon the building of libraries as the field for the distribution of his money said: "I think it fruitful in the extreme because the library gives nothing for nothing, because it helps only those that help themselves, because it does not sap the foundation of manly independence, because it does not pauperize, because it stretches a hand to the aspiring and places a ladder upon which they can only ascend by doing the climbing themselves. This is not charity, this is not philanthropy, it is the people themselves helping themselves by taxing

themselves." "It is not what I am able to give, but what I am able to induce others to give, which does the real good which I seek to accomplish."

What greater good can man do?

Only last year one of the prominent literary magazines said: "Carnegie would have done a far greater service had he put into model tenements or hospitals the money he has invested in libraries." Even so brilliant a man as District Attorney Jerome, of New York, denounced Mr. Carnegie's gifts in these words: "I for one believe that it is unwise to take millions from the pockets of the toilers down in Homestead and build useless libraries. Better forget the name of Carnegie and leave that money with the men who earned it, and make their homes happy. I believe in law and order, but if I lived in one of those miserable hovels in the iron and steel district and needed money for a loved one, I should not view the founding of these libraries with complaisance." Mr. Jerome went further, and said that the Carnegie libraries in New York City were not used and never could be. These are strong words from a gifted man, but statistics showing the use of the new buildings as compared with the old indicate that he has not investigated the subject with legal thoroughness. We as librarians know that Mr. Carnegie's gifts have stimulated library endowments, library appropriations, library architecture, and library activities all along the line. It is not for us to say whether the money given in this way could have been more wisely expended, but whether we as trustees have made the best possible use of it.

It is probable that the community which provides its own building holds its head higher than the one which has received an endowment, but the fact remains that hundreds if not thousands of communities in this country and in the old world still be without public libraries to-day were it not for the generosity of Andrew Carnegie.

As a consequence of the growth of library building, due so largely to Mr. Carnegie's munificence, librarians have taken up the study of library architecture and building

construction in order that they might lay a solid foundation of information and knowledge for future use.

The librarian thus grounded is prepared to tell why certain features are practicable and certain others undesirable. He is able to render assistance to trustees in selecting a site, in choosing an architect, in reading plans and specifications, in obtaining estimates, and in awarding contracts. In a word, he is enabled to see that the interests of the library are properly protected on all sides.

Every librarian has a strong, well-defined, and laudable desire to plan a library building according to his own ideas of what it should contain and how it should be arranged. No one can tell how soon he may have an opportunity to do so, and unless he has obtained at least an elementary knowledge of architecture he cannot be certain that suggestions he may make are feasible and practicable.

The interest in the subject of library architecture has become so keen that the program committee has decided to devote an entire session to the consideration of this subject, so I have only touched upon it here. We hope that the discussions at that session will be suggestive, alike to those who have had considerable experience in library building, and those who have just begun the study of the subject. If as a result of this meeting, architects and librarians can agree upon some method by which plans can be purchased from one architect and used by another we shall feel that the discussion has indeed been worth while.

We have thus noted a few of the prominent causes which have called the librarian from his life of quiet and seclusion to take his place among educators and business men. We have endeavored to show how the transformation of the library from a storehouse for books to a vital educational force in the community has called for a corresponding change in the librarian to enable him to meet the responsibilities which the changed conditions have placed upon him.

But with all this modern rush and worry and attention to administrative details we must not lose sight of the fact that the library is an educational institution. We do not believe that the business manager can ever supplant the scholar in the library, the school or the college. The ideal librarian undoubtedly combines the strong points of both, but such a combination is rarely found because the qualifications of the one are, in a measure, antagonistic to the other. No one man is capable, either physically or mentally, of meeting all the requirements for the successful administration of the library. To reach the highest degree of perfection the great public library must have not only its executive whose guiding hand will steer the craft through all kinds of business dangers, but also scholarly, studious men and women who know books and how to use them. Both are necessary to the welfare of the large library. The wise administrator is the one who, while keeping his eyes upon the needs of the whole system, has the ability to discover the specialists who are needed to round out the work of the library, and to place each in his own particular niche.

The public library is no longer a luxury; it plays an important part in the making of good citizens. It is as essential to the welfare of the nation as the public parks, public playgrounds and public schools.

In the early days of the new library movement we were led by Winsor, Poole, Cutter, Green and Dewey. They were the pioneers, and as such did splendid work. We cannot do better than to keep close to many of their methods. The spirit of '76 is still abroad. Co-operation between libraries grows stronger each year. So much earnestness, zeal and readiness to accept new ideas as is manifested by the profession cannot fail to have its effect. We face the future with a feeling of confidence in the further development and progress of the library and with the belief that the advance in the years to come will be even greater than in the past.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN RHODE ISLAND

By HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, *Librarian Brown University, Providence, R. I.*

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

AMONG the first settlers of Rhode Island were not only readers of books, but also writers. They were dependent, however, for several generations upon the presses of London and Boston for their printing, and upon private libraries for their reading matter. The first public library in the colony was founded just as the seventeenth century was passing over into the eighteenth. It was one of the parochial libraries sent to America through the efforts of the Rev. Thomas Bray, and was established in Newport in 1700. It consisted of about a hundred volumes and as many pastoral letters, and was strictly religious in character. The second Rhode Island library was also founded in Newport, and fortunately still exists to reflect honor upon the city and the state. In 1730, about the time that Franklin was organizing his famous Junto, which soon developed into the Philadelphia Library Company, there was formed in Newport a literary and philosophical society, of which Bishop Berkeley was a member during his stay in America. Edward Scott, a granduncle of the novelist, was also a member of the society. In population and commercial importance Newport was at this time superior to New York, and ranked with Boston and Philadelphia. The books brought over by Berkeley for his college in the Bermudas were placed at the disposal of the society, but its members soon found that further material was necessary to furnish a basis for their discussions; and in 1747 the gift of 500 pounds from Abraham Redwood for the purchase of books gave rise to the reorganization of the society as the Redwood Library Company. Five thousand pounds was collected in subscriptions for a building, which was erected in 1750. In accordance with the taste of the age the books chosen were chiefly on classical and theological subjects, and such was the fame of the library that it attracted to Newport the learned Dr. Stiles, afterwards president of Yale College, who served for 17 years as its librarian. It is an interesting his-

toric fact that the attraction of the Redwood Library was one of the influences that early made Newport a favorite place of resort for strangers, who came even from the Carolinas and the West Indies.

Three years after the Newport library had been established in its beautiful home, that is in 1753, prominent citizens of the rival, though less wealthy, town of Providence, inspired by the example set, founded the Providence Library Company. Five years later its books were destroyed by fire, but in 1768, as we learn from its printed catalog, the collection numbered nearly a thousand volumes. The library continued to exist under varying fortunes until 1836, when it was incorporated with the Providence Athenæum. The books of the company were first placed in the Town House, afterwards in the State House, but since 1838 the combined collection has occupied the beautiful ivy-clad building of the Athenæum on College street.

The next library founded in the state belonged to the type that preceded all others in America, the college library. Rhode Island College was founded in 1764 in the town of Warren, and was removed to Providence in 1770, when its first building was erected, the present University Hall, of which in 1787 Barlow sang in his *Vision of Columbus*:

"While o'er the realm reflecting solar fires,
On yon tall hill Rhode Island's seat aspires."

A beginning was made in the formation of a library as early as 1767, but the growth of the library, like that of the college, was slow, and in 1772 it contained not more than 250 volumes. About this time several important gifts of books were received from England. But from 1776 to 1782 the college building was occupied for military purposes, and the library was removed for safe keeping to a neighboring town. Soon after the establishment of peace a subscription made possible the sending of an order to London for 1400 volumes; and from this time onward, through gifts of books and money, through the establishment of funds, and through appropriations

from the college treasury, the library has grown steadily, until it now numbers nearly 150,000 volumes. As regards its dwelling places, the collection, like many another college library, has been decidedly migratory. It first occupied a room in University Hall; then, during the Revolution, it was exiled to Wrentham, Mass.; later, in 1835, it was removed to the first floor of Manning Hall; and in 1878 it was transferred to its present building. But this has long been outgrown, and it is now waiting until the new John Hay Memorial Library shall be built for its occupancy.

It is a striking testimony to the permanence of American institutions that the three public libraries established by the people of Rhode Island before the Revolution are all entering upon the twentieth century in vigor and usefulness. At this point I will venture the prophecy that the proprietary library, to which type two of them belong, is destined not to disappear in competition with the free public library, but to come again into favor in our cities and larger towns during the century before us. For instance, in the last ten years the number of shareholders of the Providence Athenæum has increased 10 per cent., and its circulation 33 per cent., with a falling off of 13 per cent. in fiction. At least seven other libraries were founded in Rhode Island during the eighteenth century, of which the first is still in existence. They are the library of the Friends' School, in Providence, founded in 1784; the Cumberland Society Library, 1792; the Gloucester Union Library, 1794; the Johnston Library, 1794; the Cranston Library Society, 1797; the Potter Library, in Bristol, 1798; and the Warren Library, 1798.

After the opening of the nineteenth century the new libraries established within the state become too numerous to receive mention in a sketch like this. Many of them "had their day and ceased to be" when the first enthusiasm of their founders died away. Still, of those that came into existence in the first half of the century, eight are in active condition, the most important being that of the Rhode Island Historical Society, which was founded in 1822. In 1840 the legislature of the state empowered the committee of each school district to appropriate ten dollars a year from the school funds for establishing and maintaining a district school library. Henry Bar-

nard, the first school commissioner of Rhode Island, was active in promoting the formation of these libraries. In 1867 the legislature gave the towns authority to establish public libraries, and two years later it empowered two towns to combine and establish a library jointly. In 1875 a free public library law was passed, which permitted any town or city to levy a tax of two and a half mills on a dollar of valuation for the establishment of a library, and two-tenths of mill annually for its maintenance. The board of education was at the same time authorized to pay for the purchase of books for such libraries a sum not exceeding \$50 for the first 500 volumes in the library, and \$25 for every additional 500 volumes; but the limit to any library is \$500 a year. Any town establishing or accepting a free public library is required to appropriate for its use at least as much as the amount received from the state. It is needless to say that this legislation has been the chief factor in the development of public libraries in the state during the last thirty years.

The most important library in the state that has been opened since the passage of these laws is the Providence Public Library, which was first made accessible to the public in 1878. So great has been the influence of this library throughout the country as well as in Rhode Island that one realizes with difficulty that the period of its activity has been less than thirty years. The success of its administration has been the more remarkable since until 1900 it was confined in utterly inadequate quarters. Mention should be made of the important work with schools carried on by this library from the beginning. In the Providence Public Library was first successfully embodied the idea of a "standard library," or a collection of the great books in the world's "literature of power," arranged in a room of its own as a library of pure culture. Another library which has exerted an influence far beyond the borders of our state is the Pawtucket Free Library, founded in 1852 and adopted as the town library in 1876. The work of this library was under great disadvantages of location until in 1902 it came into possession of its new building. This library was a pioneer in the development of work with schools, and also in the open-shelf movement. On the latter point, Mrs. Sanders, at the Thousand

Islands Conference, in 1887, in giving the result of ten years' experience at the Pawtucket Public Library, spoke these words: "Believing that the first entrance into a library should bring with it that most delightful sensation, the companionship of books, we have at our own library, contrary to the custom which now obtains, thrown open our shelves to the public." At the present time there are in Rhode Island 89 libraries of over 1000 volumes, the statistics of which are appended to this paper. Of these libraries two have over 100,000 volumes each, one has between 50,000 and 100,000, three have between 25,000 and 50,000, thirteen between 10,000 and 25,000, sixteen between 5000 and 10,000, and fifty-four between 1000 and 5000.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES

On one of the journeys which Samuel Sewall, of pine-tree shilling memory, made to the Narragansett country, in which we are now met, he stopped for dinner at a Newport inn, and while the cloth was being laid he regaled himself with reading a folio volume of Ben Jonson that belonged to his host. This occurred in 1706, and is a fair illustration of the kind of "profane literature"—a phrase now fortunately antiquated—that was to be found in the private libraries of the colony at that period. Newport undoubtedly took the lead of all the other towns in the number and importance of its private libraries. The inventories in various wills preserve for us the titles of many of the books imported by the colonists, who read all the more eagerly, and perhaps the more selectively, because their books were necessarily few. In one Newport library dispersed in 1733 we find in the midst of much theology titles like the following: "Quarles's poems," "Paradise regained," "Samson agonistes," "Plutarch's lives," "Sandys' Divine poems," "Butler's Hudibras," and "Howell's Letters." Many of these early collections were bequeathed to the Redwood Library.

Turning to the Providence town of the eighteenth century, we find the Brown family laying the foundations of that famous collection now known as the John Carter Brown Library. The earliest recorded purchase for this collection is that of Sewall's "Apocalyptic," made by Nicholas Brown in 1769. In

tracing the career of that great Rhode Island statesman, Stephen Hopkins, we find the influence of his grandfather's and his father's private libraries; he himself began early to collect books, and formed a library which was pronounced "large and valuable for the time." One who knew him in his later years declared that "he had never known a man of more universal reading." Says Mr. Sidney S. Rider, referring to the library of Governor Hopkins's grandfather, which was placed at the disposal of the neighborhood: "In these early years there came from this region very well educated and very able men; may we not reasonably infer that it was from this source that their learning came? They had not schools, they must have read these books, and thinking did the rest." After two hundred years it is still thinking that has to do the rest. Stephen Hopkins, it should be added, was one of the prime movers in founding the Providence Library Company. In the will of John Merritt, who lived in Providence from 1750 until 1770, is given a list of 250 books which represent, along with the inevitable theology—which occupied in the minds of our fathers the place that science and sociology do in ours—the best English literature up to that date. We find in the list, for instance, the writings of Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Shaftesbury, Cowley, Gay, Young, Thomson, and the Restoration dramatists, and the standard translations of the classics. The library contained also the contemporary cyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, and maps. I venture to say that this collection has stood the test of a century as regards its choice of books quite as well as our "A. L. A. catalog" will stand it. In the Narragansett country were notable early libraries. Matthew Robinson, of "Hopewell," owned a rich collection of English, French, and classical literature. Some of the ancient folios which dignified the library of the Rev. Dr. MacSparren are still preserved in the neighborhood. The books of Col. Daniel Updike and his son, still largely in the possession of the family, were, as we are told, "marvels in their day, and would be treasured in any day."

The private libraries of Rhode Island in the nineteenth century are both too numerous and too important to receive adequate treatment

here. Eight of them are described in the late Horatio Rogers's beautiful volume, "Private libraries of Providence," published in 1878. Of these libraries, two, those of John Carter Brown and Sidney S. Rider, the latter unique in the rarity of its material on the history of Rhode Island, have come intact into the possession of Brown University; of Joseph J. Cooke's library one half was divided among the principal libraries of the state; the portion of C. Fiske Harris's library devoted to American poetry and plays came to the university, the portion dealing with slavery and the Civil War to the Providence Public Library; John R. Bartlett's library came in part to the Rhode Island Historical Society; those of Royal C. Taft and Judge Rogers remain intact. A brief sketch of the most important of these libraries, that of John Carter Brown, must suffice for all.

This collection, which now occupies its own beautiful building on the campus of Brown University, was begun before the Revolution as a general library, and was so developed until the second quarter of the nineteenth century, when it came into the hands of the collector whose name it is forever to bear. Mr. Brown began by collecting specimens of early printing, but before long he centered his interest upon books relating to the history of North and South America printed before 1800; and this broad subject still remains the specialty of the library, the department in which it stands without a peer. For fifty years Mr. Brown, as Henry Stevens said, "enjoyed the first pick" of the books, maps, prints, and manuscripts collected by him in the markets of the Old World; and Mr. Brown himself has asserted that in all these years of competition with collectors from every part of the world, he never lost a book which he had made up his mind to acquire. It is therefore the aim of this library to possess every early work pertaining to the discovery, exploration, settlement, and colonial history of all parts of the two Americas. It is no exaggeration to say that it is already the one library in the world that must be consulted by every first-hand investigator in these fields; and with its endowment of half a million dollars, it may be expected to maintain the supremacy which it has won. The books of the John Carter Brown Library

number about 15,000; a conservative estimate of their present market value is a million dollars.

Dealers in second-hand books tell us that the ordinary home library of the twentieth century is below the standard that held good a generation ago; but the extraordinary home library—the rich collection of general literature gathered for the love of it—still flourishes among us, undiminished in numbers or quality. We have also private collections of specialties, among which the cynosure is the wonderful Shakespearean library formed by Marsden J. Perry, of Providence. This collection ranks in point of rarity and value of its treasures easily the first among the private Shakespearean collections of the world, and is surpassed, if indeed it is surpassed at all, by the British Museum alone. For example, it has absorbed entire the Halliwell-Phillips Shakespeare collection. Mr. Perry has also, as an aside, the finest collection of Kelmscott books extant, consisting throughout of Mr. Morris's own copies.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES

A type of library that has for two centuries played an important part in supplying reading matter to the people of Rhode Island is the subscription or circulating library. Apparently the character of the books furnished has never varied greatly, except as the character of the novel has varied from the sentimental to the romantic, from the romantic to the realistic, from the realistic to the sociological. It was from this unfailing fount that the American Lydia Languishes of the eighteenth century drew "The man of feeling" and "Tears of sensibility," from which our great-grandmothers obtained "The illuminated baron" and "The magnanimous Amazon," their daughters "The false heir" and "Hope Leslie," our own mothers "The lamp-lighter" and "Ten nights in a bar room," and after that—the deluge. During the eighteenth century plays shared with novels the favor of those who patronized the subscription libraries. These collections were apparently never the owner's only stock in trade, but were kept along with drygoods or even the miscellaneous outfit of the country store. An interesting example of this class of libraries is the one kept by Mr. Hammond, of

Newport, during the earlier part of the nineteenth century. For many years Providence has enjoyed the services of several subscription libraries. The invasion of the Book-lovers' Library and the Tabard Inn Library have produced little effect upon their rivals already in the field, and the old-fashioned subscription library bids fair to last until real life becomes so interesting that mankind (particularly womankind) will no longer crave the stimulant of fiction. It is doubtful if we have ever given to this class of libraries the credit which they deserve. They draw off from our public libraries the very demand that we are least willing to satisfy; and some of us would even say that we have no business to enter into competition with them in the field of pure entertainment, but should collect fiction simply as a branch of literature, leaving amusement in reading to be paid for like any other amusement.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The first published catalog of a Rhode Island library is that of the Redwood Library issued in 1764, and representing over 1500 volumes. The first catalog of the Providence Library Company was printed in 1768, with entries of over 900 volumes. Brown University, or rather Rhode Island College, comes next with its catalog issued in 1793, recording nearly 2200 volumes. These were mere short-title lists, of the crudest sort, in which the books were arranged, not by authors nor by subjects, but, as the custom still is in English auction catalogs, by sizes. In passing to the dignified volume which forms the Brown University Library catalog of 1843, we find a change that is not greater in size than in character. This is an author catalog in which full names and sometimes brief biographical notes are given; before each title is its number on the page, and after it the shelf number; at the end of the volume is a subject index, with references to the page and the title number, but not always to the author. This volume was the work of the librarian of the university, Charles Coffin Jewett, afterwards librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and later the superintendent of the Boston Public Library. The Providence Athenæum catalog of ten years later was a volume of almost exactly the same size, and was made on the same plan, except that the shelf numbers are

omitted; a supplement was published in 1861. The Redwood Library catalog of 1860 followed much the same plan, but its shelf symbols are combinations of letters and figures and are printed at the left of the title. The index is a close approach to the modern subject catalog form, except that the author's name follows the title, and the imprint is omitted.

In 1891 the Providence Public Library issued a dictionary catalog "Finding list" of 534 pages; and with this volume our larger libraries may be said to have passed, so far as their general catalogs are concerned, from the rigidity of the printed page to the flexibility of the card system.

The most distinguished printed catalog issued in Rhode Island is undoubtedly the "Eibliotheca Americana" of the John Carter Brown Library, published in 1870-1882, in four stately volumes, enriched with numerous facsimiles. It was printed in such a small edition that it has since become itself one of the rarest of rare books. Its compiler was Hon. John Russell Bartlett, to whom we owe also the "Bibliography of Rhode Island," 1864, and the "Literature of the Rebellion," 1866. His successor in the librarianship of the John Carter Brown Library, Mr. George Parker Winship, published a "Cabot bibliography" in 1900, and has issued other bibliographical works of less extent. To Mr. Clarence Saunders Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, we owe the "Bibliography of Rhode Island history," appended to Field's "State of Rhode Island," 1902, and a "Report on the archives of Rhode Island," 1904. Mr. William Eaton Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, has written among other important bibliographical works "The literature of civil service reform in the United States," 1881; "References to the history of presidential administrations," 1885; "References to political and economic topics," 1885; and "References to the Constitution of the United States," 1890. He edited *Monthly Reference Lists*, 1881-84, and the *Monthly Bulletin of the Providence Public Library*, 1895-98. Miss Agnes C. Storer has issued "A list of publications relating to Charles Carroll of Carrollton," 1903; Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins, a "Bibliography of George Henry Calvert,"

1900; Mr. J. Harry Bongartz a "Check list of Rhode Island laws," 1893; and Mr. Charles E. Hammett "Contributions to the bibliography and literature of Newport," 1887. Mr. James M. Sawin, principal of the Point Street Grammar School in Providence, edited 1880-91 twelve issues of his "Annual list of books for young people, with brief annotations." In the later years the edition published was 20,000. Mention should also be made of the modest but invaluable "Index to American poetry and plays in the collection of C. Fiske Harris," 1874, and of the more ambitious "Anthony memorial," 1886, a catalog of the same collection at a later period, compiled by John C. Stockbridge. Three contributions to other departments of bibliography are: "The librarians' manual," 1858, by Reuben A. Guild, librarian of Brown University, a comprehensive work, which deals, as Mr. Fletcher unkindly says, "with a primeval period in American library history;" "Libraries and readers," 1883, by Mr. Foster, a book which the years have not robbed of its pertinence or its value; and "The mastery of books," 1896, by the present librarian of the university.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Rhode Island library architecture began with the beautiful Doric building designed for the Redwood Library in 1748 by Peter Harrison, assistant architect of Blenheim house; it lingers for the moment over the Ionic temple dedicated in 1904 to receive the John Carter Brown Library; between these there is much important history, and not a little contribution to library design. Manning Hall, at Brown University, the second home of the college library, was erected in 1834, and was designed to be an exact reproduction, doubled in size, of the Doric temple of Artemis Propylea at Eleusis. The Providence Athenæum, another Doric building erected four years later, encloses within the sternness of its granite walls an interior that in genuine library charm is without a superior in America. Like its predecessors, the Athenæum consists virtually of one large room divided by bookcases into alcoves, —glorious retreats, either for browsing, for study, or for *lête-à-lêtes*. In these alcoves Poe and Mrs. Whitman carried on their literary courtship; and in those of Manning Hall

half a century ago nestled the slender student whose name and fame will crown the next library of his university, the John Hay Memorial. Another early library building is that of the Rhode Island Historical Society, which was erected in 1844, and enlarged in 1892.

The present library building of Brown University is an interesting because an extreme example of the old college library type. It is Venetian Gothic in style, and is charmingly adapted for its original purpose, to supply the casual wants of a few book-loving professors and students, as could easily be done in the hours from ten to four. But an unkind fate has compelled this building, with its narrow windows clouded by stained glass, its numerous alcoves, and its tiny reading room, to serve the needs of a university, with students crowding into its encumbered spaces at all hours from nine in the morning until eleven at night. It should be judged, however, not by its present inadequacy, but rather by its successful adaptation to needs which now seem archaic, but which were all that had appeared above the horizon thirty years ago. Many other libraries in the state have their own buildings, which are used only for library purposes, or for the purposes of a library and a museum combined. Notable examples of this class are the libraries at Bristol, East Providence, Peace Dale, Warren, and Westerly. Other libraries own their buildings, but derive an income from the rent of portions of them. The best examples of this class are the Harris Institute Library at Woonsocket and the Olneyville Free Public Library. Still other libraries, like those of Barrington and Watchemoket, have quarters assigned to them in the town hall, an arrangement which would be ideal if libraries would only stop growing.

But there are three modern library buildings in the state that must not be passed over without particular mention. The new building of the Providence Public Library has satisfactorily stood the test of six years' occupancy. It is a pure example of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, and is built of light Roman brick with limestone trimmings. The aim in planning the building was to provide individual accommodations for the individual needs of the library; we therefore do not find the building composed of a few large rooms indicative of large and simple

wants, but of many rooms each adapted to a special use. The shelf capacity of the entire building is 225,000 volumes, but the plan admits the construction of two additional stack buildings. Among the features that should not be overlooked by the visitor are: the position of the delivery room with reference to the stack; the plan and fittings of the standard library; the relation of use to accessibility in the assignment of the rooms to the different floors; the map room; the special library rooms; the design of the stack; the ventilating and dusting arrangements; and the heating plant. The Deborah Ccok Sayles Public Library, in Pawtucket, dedicated in 1902, is one of the most beautiful library buildings not only in Rhode Island, but anywhere. It is built of Maine granite so white as to have the appearance of marble. The architecture is Greek, and the main doorway, one of the glories of the building, is an exact copy of that of the Eretheion at Athens. A feature of the building that arrests every eye is the series of six panels designed by Laurie, which extend across the front, and represent the great civilizations of the world. The building is in the shape of a cross, and the simple masses of the exterior are indicative of the large divisions found upon entrance. At the junction of the cross is the delivery room; to right and to left are the reading room and the children's room, and behind is the stack. These four rooms are all really one, being separated only by Ionic columns. Behind the two front rooms are more retired rooms for reference and administration, and in the basement are halls and a newspaper room. The whole building is pervaded with that spirit of open shelves, of which its accomplished librarian is one of the foremost champions. One more building claims our attention, that of the John Carter Brown Library, which is the chief ornament of the campus of Brown University, as its contents are the University's richest treasure. The architecture is a somewhat ornate example of the Ionic; the material is Indiana limestone; the plan is a highly successful embodiment of the museum library idea. The interior consists of one splendid main room devoted to the principal subject of the collection, and provided with cases for exhibition

purposes; subordinate to this room are four small rooms devoted to minor subjects, and the librarian's room; in the basement is a bindery. The building and all its appointments are of the most substantial character, and are well fitted to preserve for centuries the unrivalled collection which is entrusted to them.

THE RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Ever since the founding of the Massachusetts Library Club in 1890 the librarians of Rhode Island have had the privilege of membership in that body, a privilege which they still highly value; they have also had the honor of contributing to the club two presidents and four vice-presidents. While they would have preferred a single organization, it was found impossible to care for the library interests of Rhode Island through an organization bearing the name of another state and necessarily occupied for the most part with the libraries of that state; so, not in any spirit of secession, but simply in order to be able to carry out at home the purposes of the elder organization, the libraries of Rhode Island in March, 1903, formed their own association. The object of the association is "to promote the library interests of the state of Rhode Island." Its membership has no local limitations, and already includes librarians in Massachusetts and New York. It usually holds two meetings a year, and it has held joint meetings with the Massachusetts and Connecticut organizations. Its meetings have been well attended, and the discussions have awakened an interest which is possibly easier to arouse in a neighborhood organization like this than in a larger and more varied body. It is perhaps too early to expect any tangible results from the association's activity. But it has certainly made the librarians of the state acquainted with one another. It has also secured a needed revision of the rules under which books supplied through state aid are purchased by the libraries, and it has begun a system of registration of library workers, which is expected to be of benefit both to the persons and to the institutions concerned. It receives the hearty recognition of the state board of education as one of the important educational forces of the state.

LIBRARIES OF RHODE ISLAND

LOCATION	NAME OF LIBRARY	DATE OF FOUNDING	VOLUMES	ADDED IN 1905	CIRCULATION IN 1905	NAME OF LIBRARIAN
Anthony	Free Library	1872	3557	1088	4469	Myra S. Anthony
Apponaug	Free Library	1898	4104	116	3543	Harriet E. Sherman
Arlington	Public Library	1895	3906	260	11885	Mary F. Walker
Ashaway	Free Library	1871	6319	218	6082	Herbert F. Larkin
Auburn	Public Library	1888	6942	283	14746	Mrs. Clara L. Foster
Barrington	Public Library	1880	8684	223	7186	Mrs. Emma S. Bradford
Block Island	Island Free Library	1870	3276	91	1102	Edward P. Champlin
Bristol	Rogers Free Library	1878	15959	483	19730	George U. Arnold
Carolina	Public Library	1881	4226	528	3527	John F. Kelly
Centredale	Union Free Library	1870	4392	119	3610	Frank C. Angell
Central Falls	Free Public Library	1882	10800	445	11660	Edward E. Calder
Crompton	Free Library	1875	5566	86	5108	Annie M. Livesey
East Greenwich	Free Library	1867	6894	328	19346	Emma J. Knight
East Providence	Watchemoket Public Library	1885	7180	203	19550	Mrs. J. E. Briggs
East Providence Centre	Free Library	1819	4780	129	3016	Clara B. Mowry
Edgewood	Free Public Library	1897	2520	230	7261	Dorothy Burge
Exeter	Manton Free Library	1880	3427	52	623	Mrs. Phebe H. Edwards
Greenville	Public Library	1881	4518	94	2763	Mary A. Lamb
Hope	Hope Library	1875	1910	75	1766	R. G. Howland
Hope Valley	Langworthy Public Library	1888	5665	118	4469	Clara A. Olney
Howard	Sockanosset Sch. Library	1859	1274	70	.....	Elmer Butterfield
"	State Prison Library	1838	3700	900	20000	Andrew J. Wilcox
Jamestown	Philomenian Library	1850	5321	172	5235	Mrs. L. C. Hammond
Kingston	Free Library	1877	7342	167	3888	.....
"	R. I. College Library	1890	13595	875	.....	Lillian M. George
Lakewood	Free Library	1845	4801	261	3334	John A. Belcher
Little Compton	Free Public Library	1878	2414	101	2450	John B. Taylor
Lonsdale	Lib. & Reading Room Asso.	1854	4875	100	2721	W. A. Hinckland
Manville	Manville Library	1872	3601	107	3324	Mrs. Anna P. C. Mowry
Matunuck	R. B. Hale Mem. Library	1896	3090	80	2498	Mrs. Emily K. Browning
Middletown	Free Library	1848	2183	133	729	Julia C. Simmons
Moosup Valley	Tyler Free Library	1900	2926	121	1612	Florence Kennedy
Narragansett Pier	Free Library	1885	1900	115	4466	Mary K. Congdon
Natick	Free Library	1889	3297	61	4097	Silas T. Nye
Newport	Newport Hist. Soc.	1853	11169	790	.....	R. Hammett Tilley
"	Naval War College Library	1885	7631	400	.....	Frederic C. Hicks
"	People's Library	1869	35541	764	38727	Jane E. Cardner
"	Post Library (Fort Adams)	.....	1650	.....	.....	.....
"	Redwood Library	1730	48234	1073	14390	Richard Bliss
"	Rogers High School Library	.....	1200	110	.....	Frank E. Thompson
"	Y. M. C. A. Library	1888	3725	75	235	A. H. Dadman
Oaklawn	Free Public Library	1889	4782	303	3301	Adelaide B. Shaw
Pascoag	Ladies' Pascoag Library	.....	1550	.....	.....	.....
Pawtucket	Deborah Cook Sayles Library	1876	24572	1765	56655	Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders
"	Pub. High Sch. Library	.....	1500	25	.....	Elmer S. Hosmer
Peace Dale	Narragansett Library	1852	10608	613	17761	Rose Sherman
Phenix	Pawtuxet Valley Free Library	1884	6541	507	9001	Mary E. Woolsey
Pontiac	Free Library	1884	3409	159	2146	Benjamin E. Albro
Portsmouth	Free Public Library	1897	2103	152	2658	Katherine B. Fish
Providence	Brown Univ. Library	1767	140000	6533	8388	H. L. Koopman
"	Butler Hospital Library	1848	2134	50	758	G. Alder Blumer
"	Classical High Sch. Library	1897	1543	.....	.....	Wm. T. Peck
"	Eng. High Sch. Library	1843	4283	39	.....	David W. Hoyt
"	Gregory's Circulating Library	1881	7500	800	.....	H. Gregory
"	John Carter Brown Library	1904	16025	1165	.....	George P. Winship
"	La Salle Acad. Library	1871	1572	84	.....	Brother Peter
"	Moses Brown School Library	1784	8000	.....	.....	Anne E. Ewer
"	Olneyville Free Library	1875	8495	127	18527	Mrs. H. H. Richardson
"	Prov. Athenaeum	1836	67067	1460	60452	Joseph L. Harrison
"	Prov. Teachers' Library	.....	1187	15	257	Florence Brown
"	Public Library	1878	115349	4372	131192	William E. Foster
"	R. I. Hist. Soc.	1822	20000	1500	.....	Clarence S. Brigham
"	R. I. Hospital Library	.....	1000	.....	.....	George S. Mathews
"	R. I. Medical Soc.	1879	22000	758	.....	George D. Hersey
"	R. I. Normal School Library	1854	12885	780	3364	Mary E. Makepeace
"	Sacred Heart Convent Library	1873	3183	60	.....	Madame Hoyer
"	St. Xavier Acad. Library	1851	2100	200	4000	Sister Margaret May
"	Shepard's Circulating Library	1855	8500	300	.....	Shepard Co.
"	State Education Dept. Library	1845	2946	75	.....	Walter E. Ranger
"	State Law Library	1868	30000	881	.....	J. Harry Bongartz
"	State Library	.....	21000	1380	.....	Herbert Olin Brigham
"	Union for Christian Work	1868	5643	655	6322	Mrs. Anna M. Arnold
"	Y. M. C. A. Library	1853	2033	50	1350	Heman L. Calder
"	Y. W. C. T. U. Library	1888	1800	180	.....	Mrs. Fanny S. Atkinson
Riverside	Free Public Library	1879	4695	123	6840	Mary W. Bledgett
Saunderstown	Willette Free Library	1886	2148	274	2214	Mrs. Ruth A. Arnold
Saylesville	Sayles Free Library	1886	1794	91	1037	William T. Asquith
Shannock	Clark's Mills W. C. T. U. Lib.	1889	2122	58	934	N. F. Kenyon
Summit	Free Library	1892	2708	82	1062	Caleb G. Bates
Tiverton	Whitridge Hall Free Library	1875	4885	140	2754	Mary J. Seabury
Tiverton Four Corners	Union Public Library	1820	3169	148	2406	Esther J. Manchester
Valley Falls	Free Public Library	1880	2124	71	3644	Isaac S. Dana
Warren	George Hall Free Library	1871	2124	616	9821	Mary A. Bliss
Warwick	League Free Library	1883	4042	103	3801	Mrs. Mary A. S. Lane
Westerly	Pub. High Sch. Library	.....	2000	.....	.....	Ambrose B. Warren
"	Public Library	1894	17251	1221	32278	Ethan Wilcox
Wickford	North Kingston Free Library	1890	3363	150	11011	Addison W. Luther
Woonsocket	Harris Inst. Library	1865	16932	599	35032	Ama H. Ward

THE LIBRARY AS A FACTOR IN MODERN CIVILIZATION

BY WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE, D.D., LL.D., *President of Brown University*

WE have long been accustomed to speak of three great factors in modern civilization—the school, the church, and the home. Must we, in view of such a significant meeting as this, add a fourth factor—the library? The modern library has in some places become a true school; in other places it has radiated something of the refinement for which we once looked to the home, and something of the idealism which is the peculiar gift of the church. The library is vastly more than a collection of books: it is a social, civilizing, moralizing force. We expect to find the library building in every city and town as much as to find the spire of the church or the flag of the schoolhouse. The visitor to Boston to-day finds the public library as commanding a pile as Trinity Church, and far more imposing than any schoolhouse. The visitor to New York finds the new public library building climbing into a mass and dignity as great as that of any cathedral. No smallest village is now complete without its library, and when some future Goldsmith shall sing the praise of another “Deserted village,” he will point out not only the “noisy mansion” of the school-master, not only the church adorned with the meek and unaffected grace of the rural pastor, but the loaded shelves, the catalogs and reference lists, the chairs and tables, and the zeal unaffected, though not always meek, of the modern librarian.

These libraries have sprung into being throughout the land without specific legislation and without deliberate propaganda. The church missionary societies of the country have adopted the avowed policy of planting a church in every community, and appointing superintendents of missions to see that this is done. Every state in the Union has its laws for the establishment and maintenance of schools. But these multiplying libraries have come into being without enactment of law or

the preaching of any crusade. They have spread from sea to sea by a happy contagion, they have become a noble American epidemic. The great inarticulate thirst for knowledge has demanded satisfaction, and created its own supply. Our wisest directors of public sentiment and philanthropic endeavor have realized that through the library may come a charity that does not pauperize, a help that induces self-help, light to irradiate the dark places of civilization, inspiration for every calling, and access and power to every worthy institution and noble cause. What then is the specific function of this new and powerful institution in modern life? What is the contribution of the library to civilization?

The library makes to the nation three gifts: the gift of knowledge, the gift of perspective, the gift of ideals. Putting the matter in another way, we may say it gives us facts, relations, values.

The library is primarily to conserve and disseminate knowledge. Indeed, the old conception of the library was purely that of a place of storage for written or printed material. No one thought of taking out a book from a mediæval library any more than of removing a statue or painting from an art gallery. And still to-day the function of the library as a storehouse is most important. Modern democracy holds that knowledge is not for a few bright minds of each generation, not for an intellectual *élite*; but all that is knowable is to be made accessible to all that desire to know. If we allow knowledge to come only to a chosen few of each generation, how can we know that we have chosen the right ones to receive it? The genius who might turn the stream of history may be born in the lowliest cabin on the prairie, or in the darkest tenement of the great city. There may not be a village Hampden in every village, but there may be an Edison, a Fulton, an Eli Whitney, an Andrew Carnegie, a Carl Schurz

in any village in America. Only when we make knowledge accessible to all shall we know what minds and hearts are among us.

But we must discriminate. The books which no longer convey knowledge, which state theories no longer held, and propound as facts things no longer believed; in other words, antiquated books of knowledge should be sharply separated from books abreast of modern thinking. Those books which have ceased to be of any use to mankind (except for antiquarian purposes) or which never were of any use to mankind — and their name is legion — have their place in a museum, but not in a working library. In an arsenal we keep only weapons now serviceable in actual war, and relegate flint-locks, catapults, and bows and arrows to the museum. No arsenal in the world would be large enough to accommodate weapons for a modern regiment mingled with all the weapons of all past generations. It is time for some one to say frankly that there is no inherent sanctity in paper and printer's ink. It may have been true in Milton's day that a book was usually the precious life-blood of a master spirit; but to-day a book is often the product of the least erected spirit that fell. An almanac put forth to advertise some nostrum, or a novel prepared purely as a piece of merchandise, does not acquire dignity or value simply because bound in leather and placed on the shelf with "Paradise lost."

We must apply to our libraries some higher standard than that of size. We never estimate the Uffizzi or the Louvre by the number of paintings they contain, yet we continue to grade modern libraries by the number of volumes groaning on dust-covered shelves. A library of five thousand well selected books may be of far more service than one of one hundred thousand composed largely of books outgrown and forgotten. Our public libraries must distinguish sharply between the library and the museum, to the advantage of both.

Secondly: Perspective. The library aims to show us facts in their large and permanent relations. There is no virtue in mere knowledge of facts (any more than in vast numbers of volumes). Most facts are not worth

knowing, still less worth preserving. Doubtless the letter "p" occurs a certain definite number of times in the "Idylls of the king," and it may be that some deluded mortal in prison or asylum has ascertained that number; but we do not care to know that fact or have any one else know. The exact number of grains in some ant-hill is doubtless discoverable, but only a lunatic would care for the discovery. Most facts in nature and in history are in our present stage of development without value. Only when these facts are collected, classified, seen in relation, and translated into truth do they become of value to men.

For this reason the library must encourage slow, patient, thoughtful reading. We have long been told that a taste for reading is worth ten thousand a year. Whether this is true or not depends altogether on what sort of reading is referred to. The habit of letting the mind lie passive while some scribbler plays upon it is not worth ten thousand a year. The habit of letting the mind become a waste basket for sensation and scandal is not worth ten thousand a year. The habit of reading as a substitute for thinking is worth nothing, but is sheer damage to mental fibre. The university library is even more important than the university laboratory. In the laboratory we verify the theory which is far more likely to be discovered in the library. The new discovery is a new combination of old ideas, and such mental combination comes to us more easily when we are dealing with thoughts than with things.

Our students need to use books not only as tools, but as friends. In the old days, when the reading of college students was far more promiscuous than to-day, they were accustomed to regard books almost as personal acquaintances, and there was a genuine exchange and reaction of writer and reader. Such reading was indeed very desultory, but, as our professor of English literature is accustomed to say, "it was immensely fattening." Now, on the other hand, the college student goes to the library with a list of references, using many books, but becoming really acquainted with none. He opens one work

at volume 2, page 193, another at volume 4, page 315, and, having extracted the precise bit of information he desires, has no further use for the author in question. This modern method of reading is far more accurate and definite than the older method, and is obviously effective in securing results. But it must be supplemented by the "browsing" of former days, by the large horizons which come from being set free in the companionship of great minds.

Thirdly: Ideals. Our libraries must be not only storehouses of knowledge, but reservoirs of power. The great books of all time give us contact with inspiring personalities, shining examples, with the great leaders of men. The trophies of Themistocles will not suffer

us to sleep. When such books come to many a shut-in life, to many a boyhood, cabined and confined, the limitations of the farm and the factory are forgotten, the mind expands to a kinship with past and future, and the reader in some village library may become the prophet of the new century, and the leader of the modern world.

More than that: the literature of power creates the climate in which we live. It shapes our ideals of success, of power, of beauty, of goodness. Fiction and poetry, if they thus create aspiration and give us standards, may be more useful than all encyclopedias or text-books, for they deal with the sources and the goal of all human action.

SUBJECTS FIT FOR FICTION

BY OWEN WISTER, *Author of "The Virginian," "Lady Baltimore," etc.*

THE considerations to which I have the honor and the pleasure of drawing your attention—these considerations, and the conclusions that follow from them—need a long book, and not a short essay, to set them adequately forth. Therefore we find ourselves reminded of Napoleon's remark, that "The history of France should be written in two volumes or a hundred;" and we accordingly renounce elaboration, we renounce detail, we renounce every one of those explanatory qualifications and corollaries which are essential to a grave demonstration, if such demonstration is to be built symmetric, complete, and impregnable like a fortress. We must simply read our Declaration of Independence—for a Declaration of Independence it is—confining ourselves to a few facts which lie in the knowledge of all civilized and instructed people. And since we cannot build our fortress in a hundred volumes, or even in a hundred minutes, we shall lay its corner-stone and nothing more: content if the quarter of an hour, which must suffice for this ceremony, shall show us clearly and once for all what the corner-stone is.

And so we come at once to the question, What subjects are fit for fiction? and at once we answer it, All subjects are fit for fiction. This is our Declaration of Independence, the Independence of Literature; and we may be sure that it sounds as revolutionary to certain large classes of ears as did our Declaration of 1776 sound to the ears of George the Third. All subjects are fit for fiction. This is the corner-stone; and if a nation's literature rest not upon this, believe me it is builded upon sand. Many there are in our country who would reject this stone; and without pausing to name them all, we recall among them readily the parent to whom any book is merely one of the toys with which his daughter plays when she is tired of tennis or golf; and we remember those many parishioners of dogma who love liberty so long as it belongs only to themselves. This is no new state of things, this denying the liberty of the book; and the world, having seen it often, is likely still to see it sometimes; but let us remember that we call ourselves the Land of the Free, and that since we proclaim liberty to all, we must not deny it to the author.

But here on the very threshold of our demonstration we have already reached a chance for misunderstanding. There is not one of us but has argued for a whole hour with some unconvinced adversary, to find at the end that their disagreement at the beginning was only a question of the meaning of words; so let us define clearly what we mean by "All subjects are fit for fiction." What, in the first place, is a Subject? and in the second place, what is meant by Fiction?

A Subject is anything containing the seed of dramatic growth. A landscape and nothing more, is therefore plainly not a subject within our chosen meaning. A field, a stream, a forest, a tree, a rock, a wave breaking on the sand, any of these may be enough for a picture, or for a sonnet, but they are not enough for Fiction, because they contain no seed of dramatic growth, suggest of themselves no action, are, so to speak, stationary; and though they can form the basis of a mood, an impression, a reverie, they cannot form the basis of a story. Leaving nature, and taking other examples, we see in the same way that a colonial house, or a railway train, or a woman sitting in a garden, are likewise no subjects for fiction, although out of these also may be made a picture, or a set of lyric verses; and the right artist, whether an artist in paint or an artist in words, can make out of them almost anything that his imagination pleases; can picture the landscape, the train, the colonial house, the woman, so as to make us feel gay or sad, or thoughtful, or troubled, or merely agreeably contented, as we ponder and dwell upon his work. But now observe: if to the landscape we add the threat of a great storm, or a great drought; if we place a little old lady in the colonial house; if we fill the heart of the woman in the garden with some keen retrospect or anticipation; if the railway train is rushing toward a burning bridge, then, although these subjects have not yet passed wholly outside the domain of the painter, they have already entered the domain of the teller of tales, because each one of them contains the seed of dramatic growth: suspense is now a part of them.

We choose purposely such simple instances,

in order that our definition of the term "Subject" be at once clear, comprehensive, and fundamental. When we examine such a work as "Vanity Fair" we find that its vast cubic capacity holds several subjects, among which the ambition of Becky Sharp is undoubtedly the principal one; while, if we examine such a work as "The scarlet letter," we find a single theme, ancient as mankind: a woman and two men. And with this triangle, which forms the base of many thousand romances remembered and forgotten, which gives us Helen of Troy, Iseult of Brittany, Guinevere, Desdemona, with this same triangle Hawthorne has made his Puritan drama. These illustrations of "The scarlet letter" and "Vanity Fair" serve by their very contrast to show what we mean by a "Subject." Thackeray's book contains a number, Hawthorne's only one; but in all of them we find the seed of dramatic growth. And we may notice here how pointless is that favorite remark of those clumsy counterfeits who would pass for critics; how often we see them write, and hear them say, "The plot of such and such a book or drama is 'not original'!" Thackeray uses the same triangle as Hawthorne; Becky is the woman between the two men, Lord Steyne and Rawdon Crawley. It is the different treatment given the triangle, difference in the characters, difference in time, difference in place, difference in cause, difference in consequence—it is all this and only this which matters; the fact that the same triangle lies beneath both structures is not of the slightest importance. We cannot bear too heavily upon this; having now clearly seen what a "subject" is, we cannot next see too clearly that it is not the seed itself, but the manner in which the gardener causes it to grow, that lies at the bottom of our whole enquiry. Our enquiry holds for us no surprise, no paradox, "nothing new," to quote the phrase of the counterfeit critic; it will merely remind us of existing facts, it will merely turn our eyes upon things which stare us in the face—as soon as our faces, and not our backs, are turned to them. And in order to press the point we have reached a little further home, let a third great book be named—"Anna Karenina." Here again is

the triangle; here again, like Thackeray, like Hawthorne, Tolstoi presents to us the case of a woman and two men. The world has accepted these three books. We cannot say whether or not they will be known in a thousand years; nor need we say anything so useless. It suffices to keep within our knowledge, and remember that the judgment of the civilized world has placed these three books upon the shelf of Greatness. There they stand, accepted, crowned, acclaimed; and yet, is it because of their subject? is it because of the triangle? Why, every one of us, most likely, has read other stories built upon this same triangle, and dropped them because they were dull, or flung them down because they were vile! Thus it becomes plain to us that one gardener may take the seed and so nourish it that it becomes fruitful and beautiful, while from the same seed another gardener may produce an ugly, withered stalk, its leaves blighted with bad taste, its roots cankered with insincerity. Yet most often in such cases the properly disgusted, but wholly unthoughtful, reader declares that the subject was not fit for fiction.

And next, what is Fiction?

For the purpose of our demonstration we need dwell much less upon our chosen meaning for "fiction" than we have dwelt upon our definition of "subject." The ultimate and philosophic meaning of fiction would indeed lead us far afield; and it may be doubted if we could more than approximately reach any statement of it; but here it simply means those compositions in narrative or dramatic form which are products of the imagination: "Marmion," "Silas Lapham," "David Copperfield," "Camille," "Macbeth," "Don Quixote," are all works of fiction, differing merely in their scheme of composition; while Boswell's Johnson, Kant's "Critic of pure reason," Milton's sonnet on his blindness, and Macaulay's history of England do not fall within our definition. These examples ought to show accurately enough that by "fiction" we mean certain kinds of composition in prose or verse, constructed either for the solitary reader, or the gathered audience, and roughly described as tales and plays.

But even now we have not quite done with definitions. In our statement "All subjects are fit for fiction" there is still room for confusion, because we have assumed that we all mean the same thing by the word "fit." And although our explanation why a landscape is not a "subject" necessarily infers that by "fit" we mean fitted, appropriate, available, nevertheless, we must pause here for a moment because we continually hear it said around us, and have sometimes said ourselves, that such and such a book is "not fit to read," which yet may have a subject entirely "fit for fiction;" let us firmly bear in mind that a good seed may have a bad gardener. There remains one possibility of confusion lurking in our word "fit," which it is mortifying and humiliating to be obliged to mention. It is to be feared that almost every one of us has at some time heard objection raised to some book being on the shelves of a public library because it was not "fit" for the young. This is by no means what is meant by "fit" in our present demonstration. If a material simile may be permitted, it would be as reasonable, as intelligent, to exclude lobster salad from the bill-of-fare of a great restaurant, because it was unwholesome for the young. We who understand that a public library is the safe deposit vault of all literature of all the ages, where the serious student may find all the documents necessary to any complete investigation he desires to make—we who understand this, will not mistake a public library for a children's nursery.

It is the province of parents, teachers, and guardians to regulate both the diet and the reading of those committed to their care; it is the province of the public library to furnish every work of literature to every reader who is fit to read it.

And now it is to be hoped not only that our proposition, "All subjects are fit for fiction," conveys clearly the meaning we intend, but also that by the mere process of defining our terms we have arrived close to the end of our demonstration. For, as was said at the beginning, we confine ourselves to a few facts which lie in the knowledge of all civilized and instructed people; nor shall we presume

to offer any opinion of our own in support of the proposition — any more than we should if we were undertaking to demonstrate that twice two equals four. And, moreover, we believe that "All subjects are fit for fiction" is (once we understand it) as indisputable a truth as the mathematical one we have just instanced.

Let us suppose that a young friend who wishes to be an author came to us and said: "I have a plot, and I want your opinion of it. My only doubt is whether it should be a novel or a drama. A husband and wife, after many years of happy marriage, discover that they are mother and son. The horror of this causes her to kill herself, and him to put his eyes out. What do you think of that?"

Should we not beg our young friend to choose something else? Should we not both remonstrate against the dreadfulness of his theme, and also point out its great improbability?

"Well, then," he might say, "what do you think of this one? A man is shipwrecked on a strange coast, and returns home after many years of absence."

It is likely that we should tell our friend to try again; or at any rate recommend him to develop only a short story from so slender and limited a subject. Again, he might say, "Here are two more. A son discovers that his mother has connived at his father's murder, and has married the murderer, who is his uncle. In carrying out his revenge, he is killed; but not before his mother has drunk poison and he has stabbed his uncle." Again we should be likely to object to the violence and crime involved in all this. And similarly in the case of our young friend's final offering: "A black man marries a white woman. His enemy deceives him into suspecting her fidelity, so that he murders her and kills himself."

By this time at least some of us would say: "My dear young friend, it required a Shakespeare to write 'Othello.' Do not you venture there. And you had best not try to make a new version of Hamlet either. For although the story of the son and his mother and his uncle was by no means Shakespeare's own invention, any more than Othello was; and al-

though it was already familiar to the Elizabethan public both as a story and as a play, and consequently Shakespeare undertook to write a new version of it at his peril — since his new Hamlet might have turned out inferior to the old one — nevertheless, since Shakespeare's time no one has ventured to write Hamlet again. It is not likely that you will be able to surpass him."

That is what some of us would probably say to the young man. But we should scarcely say that Hamlet was not a subject fit for fiction. And we should remember that from the man shipwrecked on a strange coast De Foe made Robinson Crusoe, which is not a short story, but a book of several hundred pages. And those of us who recall our Greek literature, recognize in the plot of the married couple who discover that they are mother and son what is acknowledged the world over as one of the greatest of the Greek tragedies, *Œdipus the King* — nay, thought by some to be the very greatest of all, and certainly thought by none to be an unfit subject.

Of "subjects" we have now named four. Stated in their simplest terms, in their seed form, they sound unpromising enough. Three of them could fairly be called unclean and revolting, and one — Robinson Crusoe — could be called dull and meagre. And yet the youngest of them, De Foe's tale, will presently be two hundred years old; while the Greek tragedy of *Œdipus* is more than two thousand years old. It has withstood all the storms of war, all the wreck of kingdoms, all the changes of taste, morals, custom, and religion, and still stands to-day superb, unquestioned, magnificent in beauty, symmetry, and strength.

And why does it so stand? Is it because of the seed? We believe that it is now plain to all that it is because of the gardener who made the seed grow. Sophocles was a great poet, a great artist, and a sincere workman; therefore in his hands the seed became a thing of beauty, and not a withered stalk.

We need cite no further examples of "subjects" which in their seed-form look forbidding, or unworthy, yet have been made into classics. They are to be found in every literature. We can perform the analysis for our-

selves, and find that at the core of a large proportion of the world's masterpieces is a "subject" which, did we not know better, we should condemn at once as being altogether unfit for fiction. But it is fairly to be presumed that the four famous cases which we have quoted are demonstration enough; that in view of *Cædipus*, and *Hamlet*, and *Othello*, we cannot make a classification, we cannot lay down rules of exclusion and inclusion; we must allow the author full liberty to choose what subject he sees fit, for we recognize that some of the greatest works of fiction have been drawn from sources which seem the least inspiring; and we are forced to conclude — there is no escape from concluding — that there is no limit save humanity itself; that the field of fiction is the field of all human experience, of all human emotion, of all human thoughts, deeds, fancies, and dreams. If we cannot see this, we merely resemble those provincials who would turn a public library into a nursery.

But, in making our Declaration of Independence, in giving the author his liberty, we have by no means relieved him of responsibility. We have merely said to the gardener: Take any seed you please; but if you do not make it grow into a thing of beauty, if you produce from it a withered, ugly stalk, we reject you. We do not wish to dictate to you what you shall tell us; therefore remember that the burden is upon you. Remember that if you choose to tell us about a husband and wife who discover that they are mother and son, you do it at your peril. Remember that whenever you choose something which in itself is revolting and painful, you do it at your peril. Win us over to it if you can, and if you do yours is the greater glory, for out of apparent ugliness you will have distilled beauty. We only wish to warn you of the seriousness and the difficulty of your task; we by no means wish to bind chains upon your gift, nor can you measure your own strength until you have tested it. Go forward, therefore, fearlessly, but soberly; for every dangerous thing you try, you try it at your peril.

Although at the beginning we said that we should renounce all explanatory qualifications, there is one of such great importance that brief allusion must be made to it.

It must have been the experience of many of us to read some work in a foreign language, and say to ourselves while reading it: "I do not object to this as it stands, but if it were translated into English I should find it unpermissible."

At first sight it seems mysterious that we should find any book acceptable only in a foreign language. But the matter is a perfectly simple one. In reading the Elizabethan authors, we come upon very coarse language, which we pass over; while if a contemporary author were to use the same language we could not endure him. Why? Not because the Elizabethan author is dead, and the contemporary author living; but because the Elizabethan author was writing in the convention of his own day. If we choose, we may put it that "he knew no better." And so it is with a foreign author whom we should dislike in English. While reading him in his original tongue, we in a sort unconsciously adopt the convention of his fellow countrymen, which is different from our own. But as soon as he is translated, our own convention surrounds him, and he becomes offensive through breach of it.

This, therefore, is the only corollary to our main proposition to which we would draw notice. Any Subject is fit for Fiction, and its treatment must lie in the convention of its time and place.

Let us hope that the above considerations and examinations of certain facts of literature have enabled us to see that there can be no doubt All Subjects are fit for Fiction. The doubt will always be, Is the man fit for the subject? And nobody can answer this but himself; he must undertake the adventure at his own peril. Sophocles could write *Cædipus*; Shakespeare could write *Hamlet*. Could any of us?

But no law save our own judgment shall forbid us from trying. And that is our Declaration of Independence.

THE LIBRARIAN OF THE DESERT

BY HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, *Librarian of Brown University*

[PREFATORY NOTE.—In the very heart of the Libyan Desert, the most barren and inaccessible portion of the great Sahara, is situated one of the most influential libraries of the modern world. It is the great library at the headquarters of the Senussi brotherhood, which is the chief unifying force in modern Islam. Hither, to the oasis of Kufra, the central government of the brotherhood moved about 1893 from its former seat in Jarabub, which occupies a more exposed position about three hundred miles further north on the border between Egypt and Tripoli. Jarabub still remains the burial place of the great founder of the order, and supersedes Mecca as an object of pilgrimage not only for the followers of the Mahdi, but even for other Mussulmans. The great library, however, which was formed by the Mahdi's learned brother, to whom was entrusted the charge of ecclesiastical affairs and education, was removed to Kufra. Its transportation required 500, some say 800, camels. From this remote center the Mahdi stretches out his influence, for good or evil, over the whole Mohammedan world. Most writers accuse the Senussi of political designs, and look to see them lead all Islam in a revolt against Christianity and European civilization. To other authorities, like Professor Toy, they "appear to have for their object merely to secure a territory in which they may retain their customs and practice their religion in peace." The latter view is essentially that which I have ascribed to the Senussi librarian, into whose mouth I have put my poem. The reader who wishes may pursue the subject further in Arthur Silva White's volume, "From sphinx to oracle."]

WHERE the giant stairs lead down,
Boulders, and shingle, and sand,
From the lofty northern land
That fronts the far blue main,
To the vale of the Sacred Town,—
Where low on the southern plain
The wizard of Heat and Drouth,
With a sunbeam for a wand,
Upbuilds his world of deceit,
Palm grove and rippling pond
And garden and cool retreat,—
Even from north to south,
O'er the shimmering desert's face,
My laden file I trace,
My peaceful marching line;
Yet the mightiest army, I ween,
To conquer a darkened world,
The desert's eye hath seen,
Since Okba's troop was hurled,
In the might of the Prophet's word,
From the Nile to the trackless brine:—
Yea, into the sea he rode,
And, baring to heaven his sword,
He cried: "Did not the deep,
O Allah, my prowess tame,
Westward still would I sweep,
And the knowledge of Thy law,
In mercy on man bestowed,
Yet wider spread, and the awe
That is due to Thy holiest Name."

Nay, never with mine may dare
The mightiest army compare,
Not even Iskander's own,
Which hewed the world to a throne.
Nor more my little worth
To glory like theirs must yield
Than the proudest armies of earth
To the victor host I wield;
For not against spear and shield,
Nor the strength of a man's right arm,
Nor the speed of a horse's feet,
Nor the arrow's, deadlier fleet,
Nor the unseen bullet's harm,—
Not against these they war,
The weakness of men and brutes,
But against the demon powers
Behind the clouds that lurk,
That fly under heaven free,
That burrow in dank and mirk
Below the mountains' roots,
That haunt the caves of the sea,
That beleaguer these hearts of ours,
And God and his prophet abhor.

Four are the legions of might
That muster at my command:
The first is the awful Word,
Eternal, uncreate,
Yea! dateless with God's own date,
Unuttered and unheard,
But written in rays of light
On the mighty table of stone
Where future and past are shown,
That leans at God's right hand.
Thence, for the weal of men,
In a book whose leaves are gold,
That jewels and silk enfold,
That was writ with an angel's pen,
It was brought from its high estate
Through the heavens to the lowest heaven
By Gabriel — such God's plan —
In the blessed, mystic even,
On the night of power and fate,
In the month of Ramadan.
But not, O crystal sphere,
In thee lay the Word concealed;
God willed that year by year
Its truths to the Prophet's ear
Should, line upon line, be revealed;
Whether with chime of bells,
Gabriel the message tells;
Or thoughts, with silence shod,
From the Holy Spirit come
Into the secret place
Of the heart; or the very God
Veiled, or face to face,

By day or in dreams of the night,
Speaks, and the heavens bloom bright,
Speaks, and the hells are dumb.

The next of the legions arrayed
To conquer at my behest,
In the warfare of Worst and Best,
The holy TRADITIONS be,
Which age unto age enshrine
The wisdom, the power to aid,
Of the Prophet's words divine
To his friends, the trusted few;
With the holy deeds of his hand
That were done for their eyes to see,
An example of deeds to do
In every time and land.
These in men's hearts locked fast,
Unto children's children told,
And onward as heirlooms passed,
Richer than lands or gold,
After long centuries flown,
By holy men at last
Were gathered and made known,—
Saints enlightened by prayer
To mirror the Prophet's heart,
To winnow the false from the true,
To sift the weak from the strong,
The low from the lofty to part.
For "Wo be unto you
If ye utter my sayings wrong!
But guard them with anxious care;
And be mindful that ye assign
No words to me save you know
In truth they are surely mine."
So, in warning and ruth,
Spake the Prophet long ago.
And lo! the Traditions abide,
Mighty to strengthen and guide,
To chasten, to check, to impel,
To comfort, reprove, inspire,
And weak are the weapons of hell,
And they fall in fruitless ire
On the sunbright shields of the Truth.

Behold, as they pass in review,
The legions of the CONSENT!
The mustering of the Laws,
The saying and doing blent
Of the learned and devout,
Men who saw clear and true,
Not fools in their folly blind,
Nor drunken with pride of doubt,
Nor scoffers that, snarling behind,
Snap at the heels of the Cause;
But the first of the Blessed, they,
The Prophet's helpers at need,
The mates of the Banishment,
The followers of the Flight.
Nor had these been all, but their seed
In every age might we count,
Had God for our sins not sent
Wrangling and fell despite,

Which have blinded our eyes to the way
That leads to His holy fount.
But yet shall the Faithful learn
The last, first lesson of Peace;
And the precious flood shall return
No more to the thirsty sands,
But be dipped by men's eager hands,
And the world's long thirst shall cease;
And, forgetting its fevered years,
Islam shall forward leap,
As the panting hart, that deep
Has drunk of a hidden rill,
Leaps and forgets its fears;
And they that strove shall be still,
And the evil shall cease from scathe,
And Islam, rousing its youth
As a mighty man from a swoon,
Shall renew its morn of Faith,
And the triumphs of its Truth
Shall round to a fadeless noon.

Last of my legions four,
The Decisions of the wise,
The new and the newer lore
That still from the old arise;
Yea, the new Truth wrought from the old
For the needs of the newer day,
Never the old to gainsay,
For the Truth is eternally true,
But only the old made new,
As a tale to the young retold.
The sun that smiled on the morn
Of the holy Prophet's birth
Rose to-day on the earth;
New to the new day born;
Even so, after centuries rolled,
The Truth abides the same,
And so long as sin its net
Shall spread, and the heedless fall
And for light in the darkness call,
Truth unto Truth shall be set,
And a new Truth forth shall flare,
As a new flame lightens the air,
When flame has been set to flame.

So march to victories new
My legions with victory bright.
But, lo! in their train a host
Of warriors doughty and true,
Heroes, although they boast
Only a mortal might.
The Roots of the Law they hight,
The Creeds from the one creed wrought,
The Renderings of the Laws,
The Comments on the Word,
The History of the Cause,
The Rules of Thought Unheard,
The Arts of the Spoken Thought.
Last, as if led in chains,
Follow in captive ranks
The books, in motley guise,
Of the lore of the prying Franks,

Who spare not earth nor sky,
Nor future nor moldering past,
But search with tireless pains,
If haply some golden grains
Of fact they may find at last;
Yet, never with knowledge wise,
And wretched for all their gains,
In doubt they live and die.

Mightiest force among men,
And swiftest fleeting, the breath,
Speech, whose birth is a death;
For, the ear of the hearer to reach,
On the speaker's lips it must die;
And, heard and uttered by each,
And uttered and heard again,
Who shall say for a sooth
That its message has not been wrought
In the limbec of men's thought
From the Truth to a semblance of Truth,
Which at heart is wholly a lie?
But the Book was born, and lo!
Like a footprint on the strand
That has hardened into stone,
The Truth, released from change,
Outlasting ruler and throne,
Abides, while centuries range,
While nations ebb and flow,
In every time and land
The Truth; else none might know
The thoughts of the great of yore,
For, ever the newer speech
The newer thought would teach,
Under the sheltering fame
Of the wise and ancient lore;
And the Truth,—like the desert mound
Slow shifting day by day,
Fill, ere one marks, it is found
New-shapen and far away,—
Would be changed in all but name,
Not abide, like the hills, the same,
Flashing the morn abroad
From their iron crests, which took
The rose of creation's dawn,—
Themselves the earliest book,
On whose carven crags, deep-drawn,
Stands written the Will of God.

Paint on the paling sky,
The Wolf-tail's white foreruns
The dawn's quick-coming red;
And our prayers go up on high
To the Lord of dawns and suns.
Then flames like darts are sped,
And lo, the sun! and anon
O'er the rosy mists he has clomb,
The terrors of night are gone,
The day with its cheer has come.

So, day after day,
For a score of days we press
Ever our southward way

Through a wilder wilderness,
To the region set apart
In the desert's deepest heart
To shelter our sacred lore.
There at last shall we halt,
Where the oasis lies enisled
In a hundred leagues of sand
That surge on every land,
By the hot winds driven and piled,
Barren as ashes or salt.
But, to the Faithful's eyes,
A blessed bound it lies,
No foe-man shall pass o'er.
Yea, in the desert's deep
To their grave in the sands might go
Army on army sent
To work our mission scathe,
And we should awake and sleep
And awake, and never know
Evil deed or intent,
Safe in our Stronghold of Faith.

O Desert, vouchsafed to be,
From all eternity,
The shelter of God's Truth,
As God's compassion large,
And lasting as the will
That wrought thee and endueth,
Receive thy priceless charge!
Accept the casket we bring
Of God's provisioning
For the healing of men's ill.
So guard it from every taint
Of the Unfaith that fills the earth,
That from it shall go forth,
Like rays of the strong sun's light,
The healing of Truth to fill
The lands where men sicken and faint,
In the twilight of Faith or its night.
All is confusion there
And blindness and whirling haste;
The days of their lives men waste
In hurrying everywhere,
And arriving nowhere at last.
They cannot see God's sky
For the smoke of their ceaseless toil,
And earth shows dull and awry
Through the dust of their mad turmoil.

Here, and only here,
Of all earth's regions trod,
Stands man, with vision clear,
Alone with the only God;
And the Truth forevermore
From the desert, as ever of yore,
On earth shall be shed abroad;
And the gardens of earth that bloom,
The gardens no less shall become
Of the holy Faith, and man,
In the desert brought face to face
With the infinite blessing and ban,
Shall live in every place
As under the eye of God.

THE RELATION OF LIBRARIES TO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BY DAVID A. BOODY, *President Board of Trustees of Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library*

AS one enters the harbor of New York his eye is pleased, and if an American, his patriotic sense is gratified as he beholds the Statue of Liberty, with one hand holding aloft a torch and with the other resting upon a tablet on which are written these words, "July 4, 1776." We are grateful to France for this expression of national friendship. If, however, an American artist had been selected, one not only familiar with our history, but imbued with the genius of our institutions, he might possibly have selected other emblems for this impressive and beautiful statue. It seems to me he could have placed, with great propriety, in that extended hand a book and on that tablet he might have written words like these, "By knowledge we live."

I believe there is no word which so completely epitomizes our national faith as the word knowledge. Go back beyond 1776, beyond colonial days, back to the time when the first settlements followed the landing of the *Mayflower*, and we see the faith which our fathers had in the power and usefulness of knowledge. As soon as the home shelter covered their heads they established the school and the church. They provided for the education of the mind and conscience. They were in a new country. They intended to construct a new state. They proposed to establish new institutions. But instead of following the custom that had prevailed for ages before their time of preparing for their physical safety by constructing fortified towns they prepared to fortify their hearts and minds through the power of these institutions for the work of life. We know their wise laws concerning the establishment and maintenance of free schools, but do we ever think of their sublime faith in the power of knowledge, in their establishment in the days of their weakness and poverty, years and years before the Declaration of Independence, of those great institutions of learning — Harvard, Yale,

Princeton, and William and Mary? Their long Atlantic coast could offer no resistance to an invading foe, but they knew that these institutions would teach a conception of life and duty and create a manhood stronger than all the hosts of oppression.

As population grew, as it became centered in towns and cities, the library came and the great educational trinity of America became complete. Our people were not the first to establish libraries any more than they were the first to establish governments. For ages collections of books had gone on under governmental supervision, but our people have been the first through the evolution of thought and experience to make the library an educational factor for the whole people. They are the first to give to it the character of the common school. They are the first to declare that it should be a part of the educational system of the community. The library may well receive the benefactions of the thoughtful and generous, but it should no more owe its existence to philanthropy than should the school. In our land it, like the school, should be the fatherly provision of the state, the city or the town for its sons and daughters.

Great cities have existed before our time, but never so far as we know cities so great. And never were cities growing as they are growing in our day; growing because the rural population is pouring into them; growing because men and women believe that the city provides a larger, if not a happier, place in life; growing because a million immigrants are yearly coming to our shores, the larger percentage of which immigration remains in our cities. Everybody realizes to-day that life's greatest problems, whether governmental or industrial or social, are being solved, or rather that men are seeking to solve them, in our great cities. These problems include not only the growth of our cities, but they also include the diversity of habits and

purposes and ideals which are centered there. New York to-day is a city of races, an American community of foreign nativity. How shall these mighty masses be unified in purpose, be Americanized in habit, be united in loyalty, in love of country and in the promotion of the American ideals of national and individual character? These are some of the problems of our day. You, as representatives of a great educational influence, are helping to solve these problems.

I have taken New York City, our largest city, as an illustration of the municipal problems which are crowding upon us. New York raises annually for municipal purposes over one hundred million dollars, and over twenty millions of that sum are annually devoted to the maintenance of her schools. And let me say here that these schools are excellent, progressive and an honor to that great city. Her school board is composed in the main of experienced public-spirited men. They generously give their labor without pay. Before the gift of Mr. Carnegie, it became evident to every thoughtful man that our system of education, splendid as it is, needed some reinforcement which should give it wider scope and enable it to reach all of our people. Our children leave school at the average age of fourteen years. If it be wise to expend twenty million dollars for them up to that age, shall we spend nothing afterward? Shall we do nothing for the tens of thousands of young men and women who come to our cities annually for their future homes, and upon whose intelligence and integrity our future safety and prosperity largely depend? Is it wise to spend this vast amount of money annually for our children while in our school-houses and provide no helpful educational agencies for our homes? In answer to these inquiries the branch library came into existence, and to-day Greater New York can number over sixty of these branches from which books are being circulated at the rate of at least eight millions of volumes per year. These branches are intended to reach and accommodate the whole people, as much as the schools are intended to accommodate the children alone. The

schools we cannot spare, and I think the time has come when we will all say, at least in our big cities, that the modern library cannot be spared.

The cheapness of this form of education should not be overlooked. Twenty millions per year for our children. One million per year the present annual cost of our libraries, for our children during the remainder of their lives and for the millions who come to our cities and never see the inside of a school-house. The public library as to-day administered, brought within the reach of every home, is both the cheapest and the most efficient instrumentality in the way of educating our people and in thus solving the problems of our day.

I have said that the modern library is an American institution. It is an evolution of the educational faith and purpose of our fathers. Years ago our library system, far inferior to what it is to-day, but far superior to that of any other nation, attracted the attention of the leading nations of the world. The *London Standard* in 1886, calling attention to the work it was doing, said, "Americans are our masters in many departments of literary administration." Attention was called to the great collection of books in the British Museum which were used by scholars for reference purposes, and in comparison, our American libraries were mentioned, reaching as they do and enlightening all classes of our people. The *Standard* goes on to say the American whose tastes are thus fostered are the greatest reading people in the world, and in illustration of this fact it says, of all the standard English books, many more in proportion to population, are read in the United States than in England. It continues by saying that the "Encyclopedia Britannica" had for its ninth edition 50,000 American subscribers to 10,000 in Great Britain. More than one hundred thousand volumes of Herbert Spencer's works were sold in this country before he ever visited us in 1882. And in illustration of how we subscribe for our own books, it states that the "American encyclopedia" had 120,000 subscribers and Grant's *Memoirs* 300,000 subscribers. Who shall to-

day attempt to measure the influence of sixty million volumes of books annually circulated among our people through the instrumentality of American free libraries? And consider the still greater influence when we shall perfect our branch system, making our libraries co-ordinate with and almost co-extensive with our public schools. Who shall attempt to measure this mighty influence as it touches municipal government, and throws its light upon all the industrial problems of the day? In the emergencies which have come to our nation, the world has been surprised at the skill, science, general knowledge and the complete readiness which have pervaded all classes of our people. The secret of this is

that we have believed in the power of knowledge and we have made effective the agencies for making that knowledge universal. We talk of a national tendency, the fear that wealth will absorb the minds and corrode the consciences of our people. Let us not be disturbed. Let us remember that the very intelligence which our educational institutions have provided would easily account for the accumulation of great fortunes from the unlimited resources of this great nation. Let us be comforted with the thought that this wealth is flowing back upon the people in amounts and ways unknown to any other people since the commencement of national life.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION: FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE STANDPOINT

BY HORACE G. WADLIN, *Librarian of Boston Public Library*

FIFTY years ago the public library was hardly established, although the public schools were well developed. Before the library in Boston was founded the scheme was so novel that it was necessary to support it by cogent reasons showing not only that the plan was feasible, but that it was a perfectly natural and legitimate step "to be taken for the intellectual advancement of the whole community, and for which the whole community by its previous establishment of a system of public elementary education was then peculiarly fitted and prepared."

It may repay us, in our examination of the public library as a municipal institution from the administrative standpoint, if we glance for a moment at the argument which was effective in creating the library in Boston, practically the first great city library of the modern type. The line of reasoning seems trite to-day, and has become the merest commonplace of public library philosophy. But it was not so then; and, bearing this in mind, pardon me if I quote a brief paragraph which seems to me noteworthy in its clear comprehension of what the public library was to become if the

initial step were taken, remarkable also in its grasp of fundamental principles now generally recognized. They said:

"There can be no doubt that such reading ought to be furnished to all, on the same principle that we furnish free education, and in fact, as a part, and a most important part, of the education of all. For it has been rightly judged that, under political, social, and religious institutions like ours, it is of paramount importance that the means of general information should be so diffused that the largest possible number of persons should be induced to read and understand questions going down to the very foundations of the social order, and which we, as a people, are constantly required to decide, and do decide, either ignorantly or wisely. That this *can* be done—that is, that such libraries *can* be collected, and that they will be used to a much wider extent than libraries have ever been used before, and with much more important results, there can be no doubt. . . . To accomplish this object, however, which has never yet been attempted, we must use *means* which have never before been used. . . .

What precise plan should be adopted for such a library it is not, perhaps, possible to settle beforehand. *It is a new thing, a new step forward in general education, and we must feel our way as we advance.*"

Fifty years have passed. The public library is still, comparatively, a new thing; and we are still feeling our way as we advance. But the germ was contained in the few sentences I have read, and those who in 1852 put such considerations before the public, and, immediately, supported by the public to which they appealed, proceeded, with more or less success, to put their theories into practice, deserve to be called the fathers of the public library movement in America.

Their prescience was still more remarkable since they were building far better than they knew. They could not have foreseen the modern city and its peculiar conditions. They were unconsciously aiding, I must believe, in the development of a modern municipal institution, impelled by forces which they did not, at the moment, clearly apprehend.

To-day the public library as an established department of municipal administration meets conditions essentially modern in a field not hitherto occupied. This inevitably changes its character as compared with the great libraries of the past, fixes its policy, and determines its methods of administration.

In this use of the word modern I contrast the present with no earlier period than the mid-nineteenth century. Since then the world for most of us has been transformed. Not only were there then no public libraries of our type, but there were in the United States no cities like those which now exist.

The tremendous industrial changes, within the memory of men still young, have created a social revolution. The old life was self-centered, peaceful, orderly; the new is complex and restless. Then our population was homogeneous, derived from a common source, moved by similar beliefs. Now we have wide contrasts in material condition, severe industrial competition, and many shades of opinion. The incoming tide of immigration, the era of machinery, the friction of class with class, have turned our larger towns and cities into

battle grounds wherein the forces of evil are constantly combatting the forces of good.

Moreover, our ideals of education and of social opportunity are slowly changing. To-day we ask not merely opportunity for ourselves but for every one, without distinction of sex, race or nationality. There is, as Professor Griggs has said, something thrilling in the unquestioning faith and enthusiasm with which the world is turning towards this ideal.

Meanwhile economic changes have forced books to the front as instruments of education more prominently than ever before. The dominant forces in progress in the past — brute strength, personal bravery, material wealth — all these, even the so-called natural resources of a country give place to-day to the general diffusion of intelligence.

"God," said Napoleon, "is on the side of the strongest battalions." If that was ever true, it is not the gospel of to-day. God is to-day on the side of developed intelligence. Precedence in the future will be given to the nation, city or individual whose intelligence is most perfectly developed and applied in the arts of peace.

The highest word in education at present is self-expression. Nevertheless, paradoxical as it may seem, in proportion as books have multiplied and become cheap, they have become more than ever the principal tools of education, the means by which the power of self-expression is attained.

I am aware that pessimists deplore our present literary standards, and nothing is more common, perhaps, than the opinion among scholars that the public to-day has little love for books. In England this is especially marked. A noted bookseller in Piccadilly said, not long ago, "No one can point to a single school in England where boys are taught to make friends of books. No one is taught how to use books, how to get the best out of them, how to be genuinely amused by them all the year round." Even the public library has been criticised as a destroyer of literature and of the literary atmosphere.

On the contrary, I believe that the intellectual life, rightly considered, was never so full as to-day; that the fruits of the intellect were

never so widely applied for the benefit of man; that the experience of the race was never so fully recorded in books as now, and that books were never so generally used as now to the end that what is obtained from them may be turned to useful account. Some years ago Charles Dudley Warner put to the scholar this pregnant question as the present-day query of the man in the street, What is your culture to me? There were never so many as now who could give to that question a satisfactory answer.

The privileges of the intellectual life have been opened to the people, and its opportunities broadened to include those who were formerly without its pale. While there are perhaps no longer the great isolated peaks, the general mass has been raised to higher levels. The intellectual hunger, the hunger of the child, frequently noticed in the adult, the period of intellectual awakening not being entirely a question of years, was never so keen as to-day. It is the purpose of the present to satisfy that hunger; to extend as widely as possible the area of privilege. It is here that the public library finds its peculiar work, and, especially in cities, its administrative success is largely proportioned to the results it achieves in this direction.

Under modern conditions a library, considered as a municipal institution, must be so administered as to reach, as no other educational institution can reach, all classes in the community. Such a library can no longer remain merely a storehouse for books, a museum for the collection of rare volumes, nor a quarry for literary artists.

However important these functions, and I do not question their importance, the peculiar work of a library as a modern municipal institution covers a wider field. The theory that a library exists principally for scholars is not applicable to such a library. Mr. Henry James has recently said, you remember, apropos of a visit to Boston, that "a library without *penetralia* is but a temple without altars." The great public library, it must be admitted, loses something of the poetry, something of the atmosphere of philosophic calm and enviable repose, the exquisite charm that be-

longs to the typical libraries of the past—to the Bodleian, for example, or to the smaller libraries in some old university town. Yet even in Boston there exist *penetralia*, not obvious to the casual eye, else they would not be *penetralia*.

But the library that properly fills its place as a municipal institution must adapt itself to present conditions. There are others than scholars whom it can help, and who do not now use it very largely. Its administration should be directed toward reaching them. It should reach the business man, the working-man, the new woman—I use that term without reproach.

These, except in a limited way, have not yet learned to use it. It must, in short, expand upon its democratic side, and in this way become the intellectual center of the life of the community, the true university of the people, extending, so far as it may be done through books, the gospel of "sweetness and light" and the power of a higher civilization. Since no similar institution was ever needed before it finds few precedents for action, but must gradually evolve them.

From the administrative point of view the functions of the modern librarian, therefore, fall naturally under two heads, namely, to inspire and to direct. Since such a library comes in contact with readers of all stages of development, from the primary school to the university, and deals largely with an entirely untrained public, frequently but one generation removed from illiteracy, and consequently, so far as the resources of the library are concerned, merely children, one of its important functions must be a wise discrimination in the selection and circulation of books.

To the objection that this implies censorship, I reply that censorship there must be, if by censorship is meant that some books are to be selected, others rejected; some freely circulated, others restricted, others not circulated at all. Everybody recognizes, I suppose, that there are unfit books, immoral books—books whose general influence upon the individual, and through him upon the community, is bad. If that is true, there is every reason why such books should not be circu-

lated by a public agency. We who administer a municipal institution have certain responsibilities that did not rest upon the librarian of the old school, or that do not attach to the private circulating library even now. We stand in this matter as the custodians of the public welfare, and have no moral right to disregard our responsibilities. It can only be asked that such censorship as we exercise shall be administered in a liberal spirit, in harmony with the principles of a liberal democracy. We shall make mistakes, undoubtedly, for we are fallible. We may sometimes offend. But just as it is admitted that there must be selection according to high standards in the field of municipal art, even in the sort of gardening that is to be permitted in our parks, or in the character and form of teaching in our public schools, so also there must be discrimination in the administration of a public library. Liberty but not license; freedom but not disregard of the accepted canons of morality to say nothing of taste—these are as necessary here as in other departments of municipal activity.

The notion that one may be turned loose in a library and left to browse, in the serene conviction that the result will be the natural selection of the book best fitted for his reading, is a theory applicable only to those who have already reached a certain stage of mental development, or who have the right sort of appetite, either inherited or acquired. It does not fit the conditions which now exist in our great cities, nor is it applicable in dealing with large groups of untrained persons, of inchoate literary taste, of many different nationalities, and of various temperaments and aptitudes. Such persons need to be helped, if you prefer that word to the less agreeable word "directed." They need to be inspired, to be carried out of their limited and often sordid world into the larger companionship which the printed book, wisely selected, may afford.

It is not a question of departments of literature, whether, for example, much or little fiction should be circulated. Questions of that kind, I take it, will settle themselves once we are agreed upon the direction toward which our administration should tend.

To make better citizens—not merely better voters, but better men and women in all civic relations, this is the prime end of the library as a municipal institution. This may or may not be the end which one has in view in collecting a private library. In that agreeable task one may gratify his private taste, and to a large extent his private whims or fancies. The society or club library, also, may be limited to the peculiar needs of its proprietors. But the public library exists for public ends; its aims are social, not individual.

Since the scholar is necessary to society it must remember the needs of the scholar, and, in doing so, preserve the traditions of the libraries of the past, modified only by the greater demands of modern scholarship. It ought to have its place for meditation and reflection, its rooms set apart for that purpose, dedicated to the appropriate gods, if you please. I have no quarrel with Mr. James on that point. If I emphasize here the more popular phases of its work, it is because these distinguish it from the libraries of older type, and because they seem to me the more important.

Since the civilization of the present rests upon the development of industry and commerce, the library should offer to the artisan assistance in developing his skill, and to the employees in our great business houses the opportunity to broaden their knowledge. There is a great reading constituency in both these classes who might find direct personal benefit within our walls. The shortening of the hours of labor, urged especially that the workingman might have more time for reading, will gradually enlarge this constituency, if we are prepared to supply its needs.

And beyond the utilitarian, there is the cultural use of books—the reading not with strenuous purpose, but for the pure love of it. It ought to be possible, for example, to show the woman who now reads fiction mainly that there are other pleasant places in the fields of literature and to lead her into them; to show the man who reads science or politics mainly that a little fiction now and then may operate as an alternative—that even poetry opens a wide vista that a man of hard common sense might well enjoy; to meet the child just de-

veloping a taste for reading and to cultivate the library habit along other lines than those of the imagination; to take the raw material that is poured upon us like a flood out of the old world, and, so far as books may help to do it, to Americanize it—these are all problems of administration, and the administration that best promotes these things is the best administration of the library considered as a municipal institution.

Questions of cataloging, bulletins, reference work, open or closed shelves—the numberless questions of detail are all to be tried by this standard: Do they help to get the right book into the hands of the right person at the right time, with the least formality and red-tape, or aid in attracting and benefiting the widest possible constituency with the least possible friction.

To summarize, the administration of the public library as a municipal institution, in American cities, at least, tends inevitably toward (1) bringing the book close to the people by means of an organization comprising a central library and outlying branches, co-ordinated under a single administrative head; (2) the confining of restrictions upon access to the book in the building or upon its circulation to the narrowest possible limits; (3) the cultivation of the library habit within the largest possible constituency; (4) direct educational work with the children and with the untrained of adult age; (5) the promotion of the use of books as helps toward enlarging the power of the individual, industrially and otherwise, and toward raising the standard of citizenship and civic responsibility; and, finally, the development of a higher literary taste among readers and the stimulation of a love of reading among those who have not heretofore felt this inspiration.

Shall we succeed in the work we are undertaking? I believe we shall, although it may be frankly admitted that the best municipal library now existing is far from realizing the high ideal I have in mind. But, as against Sisera, the stars in their courses fight on our side.

Below the turmoil and strife of the present, the disheartening array of moral delinquen-

cies, the civic corruption and individual selfishness with which we are at this moment made unpleasantly familiar, there are the great forces that in their own way are slowly advancing upon what Emerson called chaos and the dark. The institutions of society that make for peace and righteousness and civic betterment will not fail. Of these the public library is not the least.

Our task is far from light. I have no roseate dreams about it. It is to educate and guide the community in the use of books; to draw those who have never yet felt the need of anything we can offer them; to open to a constituency which has but yesterday learned to read all the companionship that may be gained from books; to help men and women to a wise and sane use of a part of that leisure which, in spite of the strenuous habit of our modern life, was never so abundant as now. In this we compete with the club, the place of amusement, and other less reputable attractions. In alluding to the work before us Dr. E. A. Birge, in his admirable address before the Wisconsin Library Association, recently said:

"It ought to be recognized that in undertaking this work the public library is entering a new and almost unexplored field of effort, and also that it is trying to extend its influence to classes of the community it has not hitherto reached, and along lines of knowledge which it has never seriously attempted to follow. In such a work there must be many experiments and many failures, and the positive result will be small for a long time." But though we may not reach the many, we shall reach those who by their influence will make good the promise that the future holds.

Thus the library, through the stored-up record of the ages which form its collections, may bring to the hungry present the knowledge of the past out of which we came, that we may cry:

"Mother Age,—for mine I knew not,—help me as
when life begun;
Rift the hills, and roll the waters, flash the light-
nings, weigh the sun.
O, I see the crescent promise of my spirit hath not
set.
Ancient founts of inspiration well thro' all my
fancy yet."

THE SONG OF THE LIBRARY STAFF

By SAM WALTER FOSS, *Librarian of Somerville (Mass.) Public Library*

OH, joy! to see the Library staff perpetually jogging,
And to see the Cataloger in the act of cataloging.
("Catalogs — Log-books for cattle," was the school-boy's definition, —

A statement not to be despised for insight and precision)

Every language spoke at Babel in the books that pile her table,

Every theme discussed since Adam — song or story, fact or fable!

And she sweetly takes all knowledge for her province, as did Bacon,

All the fruit that's dropped and mellowed since the Knowledge tree was shaken,

All the ologies of the colleges, all the isms of the schools,

All the unassorted knowledges she assorts by Cutter's rules;

Or tags upon each author in large labels that are gluey

Their place in Thought's great Pantheon in decimals of Dewey;

OH, joy! to see the Library staff perpetually jogging,
And to see the Cataloger in the act of cataloging.

See the Reference Librarian and the joys that appertain to her;

Who shall estimate the contents and the area of the brain to her?

See the people seeking wisdom from the four winds ever blown to her,

For they know there is no knowledge known to mortals but is known to her;

See this flower of perfect knowledge, blooming like a lush geranium,

All converging rays of wisdom focussed just beneath her cranium;

She is stuffed with erudition as you'd stuff a leather cushion,

And her wisdom is her specialty — it's marketing her mission.

How they throng to her, all empty, grovelling in their insufficiency;

How they come from her o'erflooded by the sea of her omniscience!

And they know she knows she knows things, — while she drips her learned theses

The percentage of illiteracy perceptibly decreases.

Ah, they know she knows she knows things, and her look is education;

And to look at her is culture, and to know her is salvation.

See the Children's gay Librarian. Oh, what boisterous joys are hers

As she sits upon her whirl-stool, throned amid her worshippers,

Guiding youngsters seeking wisdom through Thought's misty morning light;

Separating Tom and Billy as they clinch in deadly fight;

Giving lavatory treatment to the little hand that smears

With the soil of crusted strata laid by immemorial years;

Teaching critical acumen to the youngsters munching candy,

To whom books are all two classes — they are either "bum" or "dandy";

Dealing out to Ruths and Susies, or to Toms and Dicks and Harries,

Books on Indians or Elsie, great big bears, or little fairies.

For the Children's gay Librarian passes out with equal pains

Books on Indians or Elsie, satisfying hungering brains;

Dealing Indians or Elsie, each according to his need,

Satisfying long, long longings for an intellectual feed.

See the gleeful Desk Attendants ever dealing while they can

The un-inspected canned beef of the intellect of man;

Dealing out the brains of sages and the poet's heart divine,

(Receiving for said poet's heart oftentimes a two-cent fine);

Serene amid the tumult for new novels manifold, —

For new novels out this afternoon but thirty minutes old; —

Calm and cool amid the tumult see the Desk Attendant stand

With contentment on her features and a date-stamp in her hand.

As they feed beasts at the circus to appease their hungering rage,

So she throws this man a poet and she drops that man a sage,

And her wild beasts growl in fury when they do not like her meat, —

When the sage is tough and fibrous and the bard not over-sweet;

And some retire in frenzy, lashing wrathfully about,

When the intellectual spare-rib that they most affect is out.

But she feeds 'em, and she leads 'em and beguiles 'em with sweet guile,

And wounds 'em with her two-cent fine and heals 'em with her smile.

Oh, the glee some Desk Attendant — who shall estimate her glee?

Get some mightier bard to sing it — 'tis a theme too big for me!

Now my Muse prepare for business. Plume your wings for loftier flight
 Through the circumambient ether to a super-lunar height,
 Then adown the empyrean from the heights where thou hast risen
 Sing, O Muse! the Head Librarian and the joy that's her'n or his'n.
 See him, see her, his or her head weighted with the lore of time,
 Trying to expend a dollar when he only has a dime;
 Tailoring appropriations — and how deftly he succeeds,
 Fitting his poor thousand dollars to his million dollar needs.
 How the glad book agents cheer him — and he cannot wish them fewer
 With "their greatest work yet published since the dawn of literature."
 And he knows another agent, champing restive to begin
 With another work still greater will immediately come in.
 So perfection on perfection follows more and more sublime
 And the line keeps on forever down the avenues of time —

So they travel on forever, stretching far beyond our ken,
 Lifting demijohns of wisdom to the thirsty lips of men.
 See him 'mid his myriad volumes listening to the gladsome din
 Of the loud vociferant public that no book is ever "in";
 And he hears the fierce taxpayer evermore lift up the shout
 That the book he needs forever is the book forever "out."
 How they rage, the numerous sinners, when he tries to please the saints,
 When he tries to please the sinners hear the numerous saints' complaints;
 And some want a Bowdlered Hemans and an expurgated Watts;
 Some are shocked beyond expression at the sight of naked thoughts!
 And he smooths their fur the right way, and he placates him or her,
 And those who come to snarl and scratch remain behind to purr.
 Oh, the gamesome glad Librarian gushing with his gurgling glee! —
 Here I hand my resignation, — 'tis a theme too big for me.

THE BASIS OF TAXATION FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By JAMES HULME CANFIELD, *Librarian of Columbia University*

LESS than a hundred years ago — considerably less! — any discussion of taxation in this country would doubtless have set as the limitations of government action the necessity of the government itself. In those days we said that the less we knew of government the better, that almost without qualification it was a necessary burden and a social and economic evil which we would gladly put away if we could, that it was an accident or incident of fallen humanity, and that the higher men rose in the scale of rational and enlightened existence, and the purer they became, the less would they need government and the less would they perceive the existence of government. We would have said that the chief purpose of government was to decide in an apparent conflict of rights, or to prevent a conflict of rights; or we would have summed up its sole object in the single sentence that the purpose of government is to secure to all who labor the fruits of their labor.

To-day, however, we occupy much broader ground, and what we really believe to be much more sane and safe ground — although sometimes we fear that the pendulum in its upward swing may go too far. That is a detail, however, of administration, rather than a defect in principle. To-day we say that government is the agent for the people, established to do whatever the people wish to have done. It is no longer simply the common laborer, like one who kindles our fires, sweeps our offices, cares for our horses, and does the other odd jobs of life — leaving us free to give undivided attention to our more important business; but it is the concrete manifestation of a system of co-operation, by which we do jointly everything which we can do better that way than each working for himself.

This statement of course broadens the whole field of taxation.

Taxes may be defined as enforced, equitable and proportional contributions from persons.

and property, levied by the community not only for the maintenance of government but for all public needs and advantage. Taxes are the contributions of the people for things conducive to the common welfare. The citizen pays the tax that he may enjoy the benefits of organized society. The points or expressions in these definitions on which we need to lay emphasis are "equitable and proportional contributions," "public needs and advantage," "common welfare," "organized society." In other words, taxation regards the general benefit and welfare of political society, through which it necessarily but indirectly reaches and advances the individual. It is hardly too much to say that it pays but indirect regard to the individual as such.

It may be remarked incidentally that under this view taxation has no practical limitation except the public welfare. Taxation is arranged for the general good and keeps pace with it. There is really no principle whatever by which taxation may be arbitrarily limited. The effort in nearly every state in the Union, possibly in every state, to fix or to attempt to fix by statute, the limit beyond which taxation shall not go, is a surprising confession of distrust in our general system of government, and of weakness in our system of levying as now administered. Legislation may with entire propriety limit the amount of indebtedness which a given community may incur (because this is placing an unjust load upon future generations and avoiding personal and present responsibility), and legislation may protect the minority by requiring certain definite majorities in order to secure certain expenditures, or possibly by limiting suffrage with regard to certain forms of tax levies. But with no propriety or safety whatever may legislation curtail the amount which a community may be entirely willing to contribute and expend. Economy, frugality, wisdom in expenditure, integrity, cannot be enforced by law. There is too much character involved in each. Then, too, economy and frugality do not necessarily mean small expense or low taxation. Indeed, the connection between the two is so slight as to form almost no ground whatever for judgment in this matter. Other factors are so numerous and controlling that the solution of

the problem of wise taxation goes very lame and halting on this factor alone. If taxes are so collected and expended as to make them a good investment, then they may be carried to any extent that individual expenditure may reach. Taxation may be high and yet actually a matter of profit, as where the cost of water works and a sewer system is more than offset by the general rise in property values, the reduction in insurance rates, the decrease in losses by fire, and a lessening of the expense attending sickness. Or taxes may be high and gladly sustained although bringing no money returns, as in the case of great public comfort, convenience or advantage. Just as an individual may be very willing to limit his expenditures in many ways in order that he may have attractive grounds about his house, or may own a well-filled library, or make a yearly pilgrimage to the metropolis; so the people of a town may, very properly and wisely, make actual sacrifices in personal expenditures in order to secure through taxation efficient schools, a public library, a beautiful park, or some of the advantages of the metropolis in a course of public lectures. All these should be considered rather as extraordinary expenditures, to be met by special action—since for all general purposes taxes may be and ought to be such as to demand no very great sacrifice; but such extraordinary expenditures ought not to be barred by statutory enactment.

We should keep in mind always that the purpose of taxation is to make possible a product of greater value than the amount collected. This is one of the surest tests of the wisdom and integrity of both levy and outlay. Expenditure should be clearly remunerative. Every possible effort should be made to establish the fact that the amount paid to the tax-collector is one of the best investments that citizens can possibly make. Let it be clearly understood that no money is wasted, that public service is just as efficient as that of a private corporation, that schools and libraries and roads and parks are worth all we put into them, and there will be very little hesitancy or dishonesty on the part of the public in tax matters.

It may be well to answer still more emphat-

ically the inquiry as to who are the proper beneficiaries of any collection and expenditure of public revenues. Possibly as communities and states we ought to occupy higher ground, but at present we certainly do very little for individuals as such. Taxes are levied not because the taxpayer wants something, but because the public wants something. The benefits of a tax are not redistributed to each taxpayer according to the size of his tax receipts. Thousands of dollars for making good roads are contributed by people who never ride over them, a large part of the school tax is paid by those who have no children to enjoy the educational privileges thus secured, parks are built and museums are maintained and public libraries are opened by people who never visit them. The results of taxation as enjoyed by the individual are not a great and generous giving upon the part of the community to the individual as such. The welfare of the community as a whole is always in mind, and the direct results to any individual are so entirely secondary as to be almost negligible. In fact, the community may even inflict injury upon the individual for the sake of the community—as when in the exercise of its right of eminent domain it takes a homestead from an individual and creates a highway. It is true that reasonable damages are awarded—but time and again monetary damages cannot make good all the suffering which such action involves.

Having laid this broad yet sound foundation, we find ourselves faced with the question, What is the purpose and intent of the public library? I can answer this most briefly by saying that what is sought by the public library is precisely what is sought by the public schools, and something more. If we carefully analyze this expression "something more," we will find that to education and information the public library adds recreation and that rather intangible and indefinite something which we call culture. But all this comes within the field of legitimate taxation; just as we levy a tax the result of which is to be the utility of good roads, yet make further expenditure for the comfort and pleasure of the traveller by planting shade-trees along the side; just as we create breathing places in a great

city by the purchase of grounds and buildings and the destruction of the buildings, and then beautify the spot by greensward and shrubbery and flowers; just as we teach the three R's, the so-called fundamentals, in the public schools and then add to these fundamentals instruction which develops and directs both ethic and æsthetic taste and is conducive to sound morals.

This brings us immediately to a most important and fundamental view of the public library, the only viewpoint from which we can see it in true perspective and in true relations, the only position which we can assume with any safety whatever when we discuss the question of public taxation, and that is that the public library is an integral part of the public and free system of education. When we have thus determined we are on absolutely safe ground. All public education rests back upon the constitution and laws of each state. No commonwealth has expressed the fundamental reason for public education better than has the state of Massachusetts. Its constitution (Chapter v., Section 2) declares that "Wisdom and knowledge as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and these depending upon spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country and among the different orders of the people; it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates to . . . cherish the interests of public schools and grammar schools in the towns." It was with this thought in mind that our fathers and our fathers' fathers planned the scheme of general advancement and enlightenment which in its scope and in its success has far outrun the limits of the initial thought, and has grandly fulfilled all their early hopes.

It was the Puritan theory of life that lay at the bottom of the whole system of popular education in New England. Crude indeed as was their thought of individual responsibility, which always calls for individual intelligence; hampered as they were by custom and prejudice in following even their own ideals, yet they broke new ground and sowed new seed, and under God the increase is our own. It

was a sort of instinct of the race, that quick insight which has marked the American people at every stage of their progress, that ready grasp upon all the details of a practical movement which is so peculiarly characteristic of us—it was this temperament that early appreciated the necessity of general education under public control and supervision if we were to be successful in building a free state in the wilderness. This educational system is not something that has been thrust upon us by a few designing people; it is not a hobby on which some small segment of the public may ride; it is the magnificent result of steady growth under steady and intelligent demand. It is a system organized by the state, maintained by the state, and the wisest and surest means of self-preservation possessed by the state—all of which marks it as a public system, sharply differentiated from any and every form of private instruction.

The state accepts and maintains this educational system quite as much through a sense of necessity as through choice. A free republic without a system of public education common to all would be short-lived indeed, because the intelligence and morality of its citizens are its only safeguards, its only promises of perpetuity, its only sureties of endurance. The act of the state in education is a selfish act; an act grounded in enlightened selfishness it may be, nevertheless grounded in selfishness in the very best sense of a much abused word. It is simply an act of self-protection. It may well accept as the best expression of its reason for being the statement in Washington's Farewell Address that "In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

We must not forget that the American people are their own masters, for good or for ill; since freedom means freedom for self injury and cannot mean less. That this may be a mastery for good and not for ill comes this general and public and imperative demand for general public enlightenment and intelligence. The proposition that only an enlightened and an intelligent people can make self-government a success is so self-evident as to make argument but a vain repetition of

empty words. And yet we know that the public school side of our system of free public education is as yet only able to secure five years schooling for the average child in this country—an all too narrow portal through which to enter upon successful citizenship. There is an imperative demand then for the establishment and the development and for the wise administration of that other branch of our system of free public education which we know as the public library.

We must understand clearly that the beneficent result of this system of education, bifurcated if you choose to call it so, is just as possible to the son of the peasant as to the son of the president, is just as helpful to the blacksmith as to the barrister, to the farmer as to the philosopher; and in its possibilities and in its helpfulness is a constant blessing to all and through all, and is needed by all alike. By what may be termed an instinct of humanity all governments from the very earliest day, even before the coming of modern civilization, have recognized that good citizens are more to be desired than great cities, and that to place wisdom and integrity in the service of the state is better than to gather silver and gold. No nation has forgotten this and escaped destruction. No nation is in existence to-day that does not owe its present vitality to a wise observation of this natural law.

The most worthy mind, that which is of most value to the world, is the well-informed mind which is public and large. Only through the development of such, both as leaders and as followers, can all classes be brought into an understanding of each other, can we preserve true republican equality, can we avoid that insulation and seclusion which are unwholesome and unworthy of true American manhood. The state has no resources at all comparable with its citizens. A man is worth to himself just what he is capable of enjoying, and he is worth to the state just what he is capable of imparting. These form an exact and true measure of every man. The greatest positive strength and value, therefore, must always be associated with the greatest positive and practical development of every faculty and power.

This then is the true basis of taxation for

public libraries. Such a tax is subject to all the canons of usual taxation, and may be defended and must be defended upon precisely the same grounds as we defend the tax for the public schools. Only as we place the public library squarely upon this foundation, and entirely within the lines of a great scheme of public education, established for the general reasons and purposes just outlined, can we really defend it at all. Once this position is taken and accepted, we are safe against all comers. And this will make exceedingly simple and plain the general problem of administration of the public library. The community will soon come to understand that their relations to the library are precisely like their relations to the other branch of the system of public education, the public schools; that if they desire any change in administration it must be found in the usual way, through a change of directors at the proper time and in the proper manner. The taxpayer will no more think of insisting that because he is a taxpayer he has a right to demand a certain book or certain books through the public li-

brary, than he will think that as a taxpayer he has a right to demand the instruction of his children in a specific branch or in specific branches which the directors of the public schools have not yet included in the curriculum. There will come also to the librarian the same sense of security that comes to the teacher of the public schools. While each branch of our system of education is wisely under its own directors, a differentiation which ought to be continued, the possible co-operation between all officers and workers in the two at least equal parts of this great field is multiplied indefinitely by a correct understanding of the relations and possible co-ordination of these parts.

Let every teacher and every librarian, therefore, and every director of school or library, every sincerely patriotic citizen, adopt at once as a fundamental proposition the statement that the public school and the public library are integral parts of one great system of public and free education. This makes our educational future absolutely sure for all years to come.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF A LIBRARY TRUSTEE: FROM A LIBRARIAN'S STANDPOINT

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief of Circulation Department, New York Public Library*

AT a former meeting of this section the present writer had the honor of reading a paper in which he made an attempt to show that the trustee of the public library is the representative of the public and, as such, interested especially in results as distinguished from methods, which are the business of the librarian as an expert administrator. In making this distinction I urged trustees to give particular attention to the formulation of such results as they should consider desirable, that librarians on their part might confine themselves more to the consideration of appropriate methods for the attainment of these results. So far as I know, however, this work remains to be accomplished, and it is because I still think it desirable that I welcome this opportunity of restating the situation and making some attempt to illustrate

it and to indicate what may and should be done in the premises. According to this view it is not only the duty of a board of trustees to consider what should be the results aimed at by its library, to formulate its conclusions, to communicate them to the librarian and then to hold him responsible for their attainment, but everything that the board may properly do may be brought under this head; and to state it broadly is therefore to set forth comprehensively the "whole duty of a trustee," which may serve as the justification of my somewhat ambitious title.

The layman's influence, control exercised by and through the viewpoint of the general public, is a most excellent thing, however much the expert may chafe under it. This is apparent in every art and craft. The expert, the man who has made a study of

technique, of the way to do it, comes more and more to think of the method rather than the result—to elaborate detail and manner and to take keen joy in their recognition and comparison. So it is with the worker in art or in literature, and thus we have what are called painter's pictures and musician's music and poet's poems—works that interest and delight those whose business it is to produce them, but which leave the general reader or hearer cold. It is evident that these, no matter how valuable or interesting they may be from one standpoint, are not the highest examples of their class. Better are the crude attempts of native genius which kindle enthusiasm and arouse the best impulses while breaking every canon of art. Best of all, of course, are the works where the technique and the result are both admirable and where the technical resources of the worker are brought to bear consciously, directly and successfully upon the attainment of the result. And to produce such works two forces must generally co-operate—the trained skill and enthusiasm of the artist and the requirement of the general public that his work must appeal to them, interest them, take them a message. Now this is of interest to us here and now, because, just as we occasionally have "composer's music" and "architect's buildings," so, it is to be feared, we may have librarian's libraries—institutions that are carried on with the highest degree of technical skill and with enthusiasm and interest and yet fail of adequate achievement because the librarian makes the mistake of regarding the technique as an end instead of as a means—of thinking that if his methods be precise, systematic and correct, good results must needs follow, instead of aiming directly at his results and adapting his methods to their attainment.

It is here that the trustee, as the official representative of the general public, may apply a corrective influence. In the case of the artist or the writer this influence is brought to bear generally in a financial way—by a wealthy patron who will order a picture or statue provided it accords with his own ideas—by hostile criticism, public or private, that drives away purchasers. In a public library, public opinion rarely makes

itself felt in this way; indeed, it could do so only in cases where disregard of the public amounted to mismanagement and led to the reduction of appropriations or the discharge of the librarian. Public criticism, as in the press, might also affect a librarian's course; it undoubtedly often does, but it need not; and he may safely disregard it as a general thing. When, however, his board of trustees calls him to account, he must listen, and when it tells him what he is expected to do, it is then his business to devise the best way to do it.

A rough classification and analysis of the results that a librarian may be expected to accomplish may not be out of place here. We may treat them under four heads: financial, educational, recreational and social.

Financial results.—A library must show a good material return for money expended. By this is meant that its books and supplies must be purchased at fair rates, its salaries reasonably proportioned to quantity and quality of services rendered, its property economically administered. A board of trustees is derelict in its duty if it does not require all this, and also hold its librarian rigidly to such requirement. This means that it must, along the broadest lines, know the ratio of expenditure to return in these various departments; it does not mean that the librarian should be hampered by the prescription of details. It means, for example, that the expert administrator should be called to account if his bills for lighting and heating are excessive, and that he should be asked to show cause why they should not be kept within bounds; it does not mean that he should be required to use lights of a certain candle-power or turn off the light in a particular room at a given hour. In most libraries, the making of annual appropriations under designated heads and the requirement that cause shall be shown for a transfer from one of these categories to another, are sufficient measures of financial control.

Among the financial results that have already attracted the attention of the public and hence engaged the interest of boards of trustees is the attainment of a proper ratio of expenditure for books to the expense of administration. This ratio is generally regarded by the lay critic as abnormally small, but

trustees have generally acquiesced in the librarian's explanation of the causes that seem to him to make it necessarily so. It is undoubtedly the trustee's duty to call his expert administrator's attention to this and all other seeming discrepancies in expenditure, and to make sure that they are not carrying the library too far toward technical perfection at the expense of practical efficiency.

Educational results.—It is only right to require that a library should be able to show that it is increasing the educational content of the community, or raising its educational standard, or at least that it is exerting itself to do so, both directly and by co-operation with other agencies, especially with the public schools. A board of trustees is certainly justified in ascertaining by any means in its power whether this is being done, and if not, in asking an explanation of its librarian. Does everyone in the community know where the library is? Is everyone who would be benefited by it making use of it? Is it a help to the schools, and do the teachers recognize this fact? Does the community in general regard it as a place where material for the acquisition of knowledge is stored and discriminatingly given out? These are questions that can be settled not so much by the examination of statistics as by ascertaining the general feeling of the community. It is much easier for a trustee to find this out than it is for a librarian; and trustees, both individually and as a body, should continually bear in mind the value to him of information along this line. Librarians are apt to talk a good deal about the educational function of the library as an adjunct and supplement to the school. It is to their credit that they have made it an educational force not under pressure but voluntarily, as a recognition of the necessities of the situation. But where such necessities have not yet been recognized or where their full import has been slow of realization, the educational side of library work remains undeveloped. Let the board of trustees notify its executive officer that it expects him to look to this feature of his work as thoroughly as to the condition of his building or the economical expenditure of his lighting appropriation, and all such institutions will experience a change of heart.

Recreational results.—Nothing is more im-

portant to the physical and moral health of a community, as of an individual, than the quality of the recreation that it takes. The question of whether recreation is or is not taken need not be considered. Everyone takes recreation; if means for the healthy normal variety are not provided, the other kind will occupy its place. And the healthy, normal individual—child or adult—prefers the first kind if he can get it. With the physical variety the library has nothing to do; but to purvey proper intellectual recreation is one of its most important provinces. Is this adequately done? Is it done at all? Does the librarian exalt other functions of his great machine and neglect this one? The large amount of fiction circulated in most public libraries is generally taken as an indication that the quantity of its recreational content is considerable, whatever may be said of the quality; but this is a very superficial way of looking at the matter. There is educational material of the highest value in fiction and nearly every non-fiction class contains books of value for recreation. Moreover, what may be recreation to one man may be the hardest kind of study to another. The enthusiast in higher mathematics may extract as pure amusement from a book on the theory of functions as his neighbor would from the works of "John Henry." In short, it is very difficult to separate education and recreation. Good work presupposes good play. It is simply our duty to view the library as a whole and to decide whether it contains the means of satisfying so much of the community's demand for recreation as is wholesome and proper. Whether it does this may be judged from the freedom with which the library is used for recreational purposes compared with other agencies. A proper admixture of physical and intellectual amusement is required by everybody; is the library doing its share toward the purveying of the latter form? I do not know any better way of finding out than for the library trustees to use their eyes and ears, nor any more effective remedy for inadequate results along this line than the pressure that they can bring to bear on their librarian.

Social results.—Under this head we may group a very large number of results that are apt to be overlooked or taken for granted.

They may perhaps be summarized in the statement that the library should take its proper place in the institutional life of the community. What this is will depend largely on the community's size and its social content. In many small towns the library naturally assumes great social importance; in a city it may be relatively of less weight, though perhaps its influence in the aggregate may be even greater. Whether it is doing this part of its work properly may probably be best ascertained by comparison with the work of other institutions that go to build up the social fabric—the church, the home, the club, the social assembly. Does the dweller in the community turn as naturally to the library for intellectual help as he does to the church for religious consolation? Does he seek intellectual recreation there as he seeks physical recreation at his athletic club or social entertainment at a dance? And so seeking, does he find? Does he come to regard the library as his intellectual home and the librarian and his assistants as friends? What, on the other hand, is the attitude of the library staff toward the public? Is it inviting or repellent, friendly or coldly hostile, helpful or indifferent? Here is a whole body of results that are, in a way, the most important that a library can produce, and yet it is impossible to set them down in figures; they can scarcely even be expressed in words. The social status of a library is like a man's reputation or his credit; it is built up by thousands of separate acts and by an attitude maintained consistently for years; yet a breath may blast it. Of this position a board of trustees should be particularly proud and its members should do their best to uphold it. If they realize by those many delicate indications that we all recognize but cannot formulate, that the library is failing to maintain it, the librarian should hear from them. They should let him know that something is wrong and that they expect him to right it. If he does not know how, that is an indication that his personality and ability are parts of the failure.

This, then, from the writer's standpoint, is the whole duty of a trustee—or rather of a board of trustees—to see clearly what it wants, to give the librarian his orders, and to require an accounting.

I am frequently struck with the attitude of librarians toward their boards of trustees, not as shown in their public acts, but as revealed in conversation among themselves. A board is apt to be adjudged good or bad, satisfactory or unsatisfactory, as it takes a more or less passive part in the administration of the library. If it acts simply to approve what the librarian does and to see that he gets the necessary funds, it is regarded as ideal. All that most librarians seem to want is to be given plenty of money and then to be let alone. This is a view of the whole duty of a trustee with which I do not sympathize. On the other hand, it is not to be denied that boards of trustees have done much to encourage this attitude because when they are really active in their interest their activity looks too closely to detail. They are then apt to interfere in the regulation of methods rather than to require results and afterward ascertain whether and in what degree these results have been reached.

A board of trustees is the supreme authority in a library. I would have this fact realized in its fullest meaning by both trustees and librarian. And I would have the board exercise its supremacy in what may be called the American manner. The people constitute the supreme authority both in Great Britain and in the United States. In the former country, however, this authority is symbolized by the person of a monarch, who reigns but does not govern; and the minutest details of administration are attended to by the people in the persons of their parliamentary representatives and of the cabinet, which is, in effect, a parliamentary committee. In this country, on the other hand, we entrust administrative details very largely to our chief magistrate and his personally appointed advisers. We tell him what to do and leave him to do it as he thinks best; and though Congress is disposed at times to interfere in the details of administration, these usually consist more largely of departmental decisions and rulings than of definite provisions of a legislative act. The President of the United States is the people's general executive officer and administrative expert in precisely the same sense that the librarian occupies that office in his own library. Congress and the board of trustees bear similar relations to

these officers. And although this may be carrying the comparison of small things with great to the point of absurdity, it shows clearly that the American idea of delegated authority is to make the authority great and the corresponding responsibility strict. That the best results have been attained in this country by following out this plan in all fields, from the highest government positions to the humblest commercial posts, seems to be undoubted; and I believe that the library has been a conspicuous example.

Appoint a good man, then, as your administrative expert; give him a free rein, but not in the sense of allowing him to dictate the whole policy of your library. Decide for yourselves the broad lines of that policy, relying on your own common sense together with his expert advice; require him to follow out those lines to a successful issue, and hold him responsible for the outcome. So doing, you shall fulfil, so far as the limited vision of one librarian enables him to see, the whole duty of a trustee.

THE IDEAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TRUSTEES AND LIBRARIAN

BY MELVIL DEWEY

AS a glittering generality the *ideal* should be mutual confidence, harmony and good will, and the more personal friendship the better. A foolish notion is widespread that the trustee, like the architect, is of necessity the natural enemy of the librarian. The trustee's position in its very nature attracts only the best citizens, who have public interests at heart and give their services freely. Sometimes these best men with the best intentions are out of harmony with a librarian of great ability and high character, simply because their mutual relations have not been defined or understood by either party. The librarian is perhaps justly conscious that he knows vastly more than any of his board about his work, and feels that he should not be meddled with. Unconsciously he is in the attitude of wishing to be a beneficent autocrat in his library world. But our public system will not tolerate autocrats. We demand a legislature with full power to make laws as well as an executive to administer them. The trustees are the legislature. The librarian is, or ought to be, the able and respected executive. The trustees should settle policies and make by-laws. They are responsible to the public, which will not tolerate the excuse of "leaving it to the executive" or "to their associates," as has been made very plain during the recent insurance discussion. The librarian, however able, has no right to ask his trustees to

ignore their responsibilities and give him *carte blanche*, as in many cases, to do exactly as he pleases with the public property entrusted to their care. The best governor in the Union would have little sympathy if he ignored his legislature.

On the other hand, the trustees have no right to usurp executive functions, as is so often done by boards, committees and sometimes even by individual trustees. It is analogous to a member of legislature or a committee undertaking the direct administration of the laws he has shared in making. No one questions the rights of the absolute owner, and yet if because of these property rights he should from time to time seize one or both reins from the driver of his spirited horses, or now and then grab a lever of a great automobile, he certainly would lose his driver or chauffeur, if such were worthy the name. A competent librarian has the same right to have all orders pass through his hands, and to control the purely executive details according to the methods which he has proved will give the best results to the largest number at least cost, that the experienced driver has a right to demand from his employer.

When the trustees recognize this right in their executive officer, and he in turn recognizes fully their supremacy as the law-making body responsible to the public, we shall have an ideal relation between them.

THE NEED OF AN AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COLLECTION OF PLANS OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS

BY CHARLES C. SOULE, *Boston, Mass.*

HALF a generation ago library skies were bright except in one quarter. The American Library Association, founded in 1876, had held a dozen annual conferences. The *Library Journal* had been started as a forum of discussion. The first library school had developed vigorous life. The librarians of the country, at first bewildered and unorganized before the rapid growth of the library movement, had got together and developed their calling from a mere occupation to one of the learned professions. The skies were indeed bright with promise for the future save for one dark cloud that portended disaster.

To hold and shelter the libraries which were coming into existence, to allow full play for their use, to give effect to the labor-saving devices and practical systems of administration which busy brains were inventing, new buildings were needed, especially planned to meet the new wants—needed not only in one place or a few places, but all over a land long fallow, now bursting into a sudden harvest of library appropriations and benefactions.

New buildings had hardly started from the ground when a school of architects and trustees appeared whose motto—to put it barely—was “Show, not use.” An architect, in the columns of a leading newspaper, argued that library buildings should be treated as monuments rather than as workshops, and must be made architecturally beautiful even at the sacrifice of all considerations of utility. Our city of especial culture, our “modern Athens,” planned a magnificent library building without asking advice or even suggestions from the library profession, although there were within its very gates librarians who had acquired worldwide reputation for wise counsel and executive ability. A trustee of that library was reported as saying that it was useless to consult librarians because no two of them agreed on any point of library architecture.

To this slur the American Library Association responded promptly and effectively. At the conference of 1891 a paper was read and unanimously adopted, embodying twenty “Points of agreement among librarians on library architecture.” The first points enforced were these:

A library building should be planned for library work.

The interior arrangement ought to be planned before the exterior is considered.

No convenience of arrangement should ever be sacrificed for mere architectural effect.

A library should be planned with a view to economical administration.

Although these “points” sound now—and sounded then—like truisms, it was stated in that paper that no library buildings in existence conformed to all, and that many buildings conformed to none, of these axiomatic requirements.

The effect of this expression of opinion, and of the propaganda instituted by a committee on architecture appointed by the Association, was immediately and widely felt. It was found that the school of show, which had thus loomed as a threatening cloud on our horizon, was itself more show than substance. Architects throughout the country sought the advice of experienced librarians in planning new buildings—sought so eagerly, so intelligently and so constantly that the thanks of librarians should be uttered at every conference to the architects who have proved their practical American capacity for grappling with new library problems, by solving them in buildings which combine both utility and artistic beauty.

But while so much of the planning has been intelligent, the results have not been wholly satisfactory. Trustees, architects and librarians are fallible. Their solution of library problems, even when guided by the best motives, has not been uniformly successful. Libraries have been built by the hundreds

since 1891, some of them excellent, many good, some half good and half bad, and some, alas! wholly bad. Of these different grades our Association has kept no record. New libraries are projected every week; most of them in towns where there have been no library buildings before, and where librarian, architect and trustees—without experience to guide them—are all at sea. They can get good advice, but advice and theory are not enough—they want models. The question which is often asked of librarians all over the country is this: Where can we get plans of a building costing about (such a sum), which has successfully stood the test of use and is recommended as a model by librarians? The American Library Association Publishing Board appointed a committee some years ago to edit a supplement to our tract on libraries, giving model plans for libraries of various kinds and varying cost; but that committee still hesitates to report, because it cannot find anywhere a collection of plans so comprehensive, so well arranged, so differentiated, as to furnish materials for a selection which will commend itself to librarians in all parts of the United States.

This weak point in our armor is a reproach to the American Library Association.

We began a good work when we presented our requisites and theories of construction, but we have failed to keep pace with the movement we initiated. We have let the embodiment of our ideas grow beyond their control. We have allowed our architectural affairs to come to such a pass that conscientious

builders are about as likely to hit on a faulty library for a model as a perfect one.

And there is no need for such a confusion of results. If we only say the word we can get together a representative collection of library plans with complete records of detail, materials and cost. We can file with each plan the mature judgment of librarians who have used the building since its erection, as to the merits and defects of each of its features. We can so mount and classify and index this collection that an inquirer from any community, from any kind of library, can be referred at once to models both for imitation and for avoidance; to figures of cost; to details of construction and furnishing; to the digested experience, in short, of the library profession of the United States.

Is not this a consummation devoutly to be wished? It is attainable if we so choose. It will need time, it will need money, it will need, more than all, a man—a man of energy and intelligence. But this conference has only to decide to open permanent headquarters for the Association with sufficient room for exhibits. It has only to secure a permanent secretary of proved executive ability. If it opens headquarters and puts the right man in charge the money is sure to come. Our membership of nearly two thousand librarians, all eager for results, all co-operating to the full extent of their ability, will assure a collection of "evaluated" plans which will harmonize and perfect future architecture and give fresh impetus to the planning of practicable libraries.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF BRANCH LIBRARY BUILDINGS

BY RAYMOND F. ALMIRALL, *Architect, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

BRANCH library buildings are, speaking generally, either branches of a central library, relatively complete in themselves, or else public reading rooms. In either case they should be positioned throughout a city as convenient and pleasant centers of information and instruction. The comparative advantages to be derived from one or the other of the two types can perhaps only be ascer-

tained by a broad-minded consideration of the real purposes of the public library system.

While it is not my purpose, nor is it within the strict limits of my subject to enter upon a discussion of the public library system, as such, yet it must be borne in mind that architectural design and construction to be fitting must presuppose a full knowledge and appreciation of the objects, purposes, methods and

results of the system or institution proposed to be housed. Architecture is not art alone. It is knowledge expressed in art; and if branch library buildings are to be designed and constructed in a manner appropriate to their usage, a concrete knowledge of such usage, as well as an appreciation of art, must guide the designer's hand.

From my own somewhat extended experience in the character of designs and constructions now under consideration I have found that the purposes of branch libraries, when constituting parts of well organized public library systems, make advisable a similarity of plan in the accommodations and arrangement of floor space. Idiosyncrasies and individual or racial characteristics of readers may sometimes incline a librarian to the belief that fundamental variations of plan are required. But the trend of our national and municipal growth is toward amalgamation, and as the individuals comprising the population grow more homogeneous the library requirements become more uniform. Indeed, the branch library is one of our most effective crucibles in amalgamating and elevating the races, and uniformity of library design itself makes for uniformity of citizenship. Within the walls of a library may be seen a German investigator cheek by jowl with a French critic, and a Russian reader knocking friendly elbow with a Japanese student; all eventually to round out a homogeneous American citizenship.

In my judgment, then, there should exist a type, a common basis of design and of construction with a proper discrimination between essentials and non-essentials, as they may appear in the various applications. It must be observed in this connection that the design should also provide for future growth and development of the library system, to the end that progressive needs may be easily and scientifically met and, at the same time, the cost of operation and maintenance reduced to a minimum.

Practically considered, the fundamental and essential floor spaces with which every design should start are the delivery desk space, the adults' and children's reading rooms, the stack space and the boiler room.

The accessory rooms that make for the better operation of the work and convenience

of the readers in the branch library are the room in which books are received and sent away, the librarian's room, the lunch room, the study room, a small lecture room and public and private toilet rooms. As far as practicable all these rooms should be subject to the control of the delivery desk; and the fundamental necessary floor spaces, previously mentioned, should be subject to direct and easy supervision from the desk itself.

Naturally, then, the location of the delivery desk becomes the most important question in the planning of the branch library building. It must not only provide easy supervision and control, but also offer such convenient accessibility to the public that even children cannot possibly become confused in its use.

Having properly located and co-ordinated the floor spaces with reference to their utility, the question of risk from fire next calls for careful consideration. This question depends not only upon location of the boiler and coal rooms, from which fires might start, but also upon the method of construction employed. To erect a branch building in entirety according to the most modern fire-proofing method would entail a cost so excessive as to be prohibitive. A happy medium is, however, possible, and I am well within the limits of conservatism in saying that if the boiler and coal rooms alone are of fire-proof construction, and the electric work and fixtures properly installed in accordance with the best requirements, there is little chance of a fire starting from the interior. Fortunately, the usages of a branch library do not give rise to the ordinary fire risks. Fortunately, too, the fires of genius may brightly burn, but they do not consume such material things as stone and brick and concrete.

In considering the design and construction of branch library buildings, I could not do better than briefly recite something of the work accomplished by the committee for erecting Carnegie libraries in Brooklyn, with which your distinguished president is closely identified, and of which the eminent architectural scholar Mr. A. D. F. Hamlin is the professional adviser.

These gentlemen, with the single intention of giving a trial to their well-thought-out policy for the most successful application of Mr. Carnegie's large gift, with the proper

spending of which the committee was entrusted, prepared a truly remarkable as well as exceptional program of instructions to their architects. This program not only formulated the requirements in detail of the proposed branch library buildings, but established the relations that should exist between the architects themselves and between them as an advisory commission, and the Carnegie committee, chief librarian and professional adviser.

While clearly defining the ideas of those entrusted with the direction of the proposed works, the program manifested a serious appreciation of the difficulties to be anticipated in the most appropriate working out of the various designs, and while it furnished an ample working basis it was sufficiently elastic to meet any emergencies that arose.

As this program resulted from numerous conferences with librarians, visits of inspection to most of the branch and small library buildings then erected, and a study of all available drawings for such proposed buildings, it was natural that, directed by the experienced judgment of the chief librarian, Mr. Frank P. Hill, and counselled by the mature knowledge of Mr. A. D. F. Hamlin, the committee succeeded in successfully advancing a practical scheme of co-operative work.

The success of the task can be partially appreciated when it is known that after the erection of some fourteen branches it has been found that every need and demand has been provided for. This success is exceptionally remarkable on account of the recent phenomenal growth of the library system; indeed, it may not be too much to say that in this city the problem of branch library design has been worked out with discriminating foresight and broad-minded liberality. The natural result is that a noticeably homogeneous character in the design of the buildings has been obtained and at the same time a greater variety of types than occur in any or all the groups of similar buildings now existing in this country. If I might be permitted to drop into poetry with reference to the group of branches thus evolved, I could aptly quote Montgomery and say that they are "Distinct as the billows yet one as the sea."

In order to aid the advisory commission of architects in a practical sympathy with the project, an initial trip (previous to the designing of the first branches) was made to New England, where, in company with the chief librarian, the branches of Boston and the several separate library buildings in the neighboring small cities were visited and studied. On returning from this trip, numerous drawings of individual and branch library buildings were made accessible to the commission and discussed by them. After working out the first two groups of buildings, the commission, in company with the chief librarian and professional adviser, again visited several cities, including Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Cleveland, studying critically the executed work and proposed designs.

With this mass of material in hand, the committee and its architects began their work, and have established an easy, quick and yet absolutely thorough method of procedure. Following the preliminary examination of the sketches and their correction, they are reviewed by the commission in conjunction with the professional adviser, and, when satisfactory, forwarded to the chief librarian for correction. Approximate estimates of cost are prepared and presented with the sketches by the architect before the Carnegie committee for approval. This approval is a requisite to the preparation of working drawings and specifications on which estimates are received.

This proceeding is described in the contract between each architect and the committee. These contracts are identical and carefully drawn in accordance with the "Schedule of professional practice and charges" of the American Institute of Architects. In this form of contract it is specifically provided that no one of the architects assumes responsibility for the work of another, which, contradictory as the statement may appear, has really permitted freer criticism than would otherwise have occurred.

After the completion of the working drawings and specifications, estimates are received by the committee. The bid sheet, contract and general conditions are uniform and drawn under the directions of the committee by its counsel. If required to bring the cost:

within the limit, the work is revised until satisfactory estimates are received.

During the construction of the buildings the committee employs a clerk of works who reports regularly to it on the progress and character of the construction of the buildings and on such details as may be from time to time of special interest, though it is not unusual to meet the alert chief librarian and the committee making a tour of inspection to satisfy themselves personally of the progress of the work.

On the certification of the architect that the contract is completed, the committee makes a final inspection and designates a time when it will publicly accept the building, and, through the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library, of which the committee are members as individuals, turn it over to the city of New York.

These practical and far-reaching results have been accomplished only by a co-operative and intelligent effort on the part of all interested in the work, and by a bringing together in harmonious relation of diversified talents.

Co-operation of effort and the interchange of ideas have produced not only branch build-

ings of harmonious design and convenient working value, but have also insured what, in my opinion, is one of the greatest of the desiderata in constructions of the kind. I refer to a pleasing exterior and an inviting interior. The child and adult reader should be welcomed by a sympathetic, comfortable and comforting design and construction, and not frowned upon by a structure characterized by forbidding lines. Persuasion, not repulsion, should be the atmosphere of the branch library, and it is needless for me to outline to so experienced an audience what beneficial effect good architecture has, even unconsciously, upon the human mind.

With inviting and sympathetic surroundings the reader is placed in close and intimate touch with his pursuits, the very atmosphere becomes one of contentment, and in such an atmosphere one can well exclaim, in the words of Heinsius, keeper of the library at Leyden, "I no sooner come into the library but I bolt the door to me, excluding lust, ambition, avarice and melancholy herself, and in the very lap of eternity, amongst so many divine souls, I take my seat with so lofty a spirit and sweet content that I pity all our great ones and rich men that know not this happiness."

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE FROM THE LIBRARIAN'S POINT OF VIEW

By W. H. BRETT, *Librarian Cleveland (O.) Public Library*

THE erection of a library building involves so many important considerations of location, of surroundings, of beauty, permanence and utility, each one of which must be considered in its relation to the rest, that the task is a difficult one; possibly even more so to the librarian than to the architect; for while the librarian no less than the architect desires to achieve in the fullest degree desirable surroundings, beautiful architectural effect, and good construction, he is, more than the architect, acquainted with the purposes of the library and the arrangements and appliances necessary to effect those purposes. If libraries were similar in size and purpose the problem would be more simple, but under the head "library

architecture" we embrace everything from the single room of the small village library to such buildings as the great structure now being erected in the neighboring metropolis, covering two city squares, beautiful in proportions and external effect, and including within its walls a world of varied activities, among which a circulating department which compares in size and extent of use with many well known libraries, a work positively large, is relatively an inconsiderable incident in the whole.

In what I have to say, I shall endeavor to outline certain general considerations, and speak of two or three special subjects which have impressed themselves upon me. But in so doing I am painfully aware that my

field of vision is comparatively limited, and also that in treating the subject in this elementary way, I am necessarily rehearsing to you things with which you are familiar. Any general discussion of library buildings implies that although differing widely they do involve the same important problems. The problems of the very small library are so simple as to afford little scope for discussion, but their wise solution with the judicious expenditure of even a few thousand dollars is no less important to the small community than is the larger expenditure to the larger one. On the other hand, each great library will invariably include important problems peculiar to itself, and beyond the reach of generalization. Nevertheless there are certain conditions which are almost universal. The first is that the responsibility rests with the board of trustees, that whatever may be the character of the library, the trustees decide that a library is needed and define its purpose. In the work of building it, they have the services of the librarian and the architect, each as their expert advisers, each in his own field, their right and left hand supporters, so to speak. The board has charge of the funds and knows the resources of the library. It decides as to the character and purposes of the library, the collection to be housed, the work to be done, and the amount of money to be spent. The librarian is its expert adviser as to that which is necessary to carry out these purposes—the space necessary for the various departments of the work, their relation to each other for convenience and economy, in short all the facilities for the selection, receipt and preparation of books, for their safe keeping, and for their use in and out of the building. It rests with the architect to enable these purposes to be carried out, to clothe these plans with the material garb, to transmute these visions into a substantial reality. Stated in this way, this seems very simple. The custody of the funds, the decision of important questions, responsibility of expenditure and results, rest with the board, the librarian being its expert adviser and supervisor as to all questions of library arrangement, the architect being its expert adviser and agent as to plans and construction.

The lines may be thus clearly drawn and each has its definite province. As a matter of fact, however, the best result is only obtained by a cordial collaboration of all, from the very beginning. In the preliminary questions to be settled by the board, as to the scope and character of the work, the advice of the librarian should be of value, and as soon as the question of a site comes to be considered, the architect may also well be called in, and, indeed, he may want, in addition, the advice of his co-worker the landscape gardener. In planning the building every question must be decided with reference to convenience and effectiveness, the librarian's province; with reference to proper construction and beauty, the architect's province; with reference to purpose and cost by the board. It is significant that we have in our discussion of the subject to-day the help of our friends, the architects, significant that we are realizing more fully the need of this close co-operation. It might be still more significant if this were a meeting of architects, and certain librarians were present to take part in a discussion of library buildings. However, I realize, as I say this, that the comparison suggested is hardly fair, in that while the subject of library buildings is of prime importance to the librarian, it is only one of several of at least equal importance in the field of the architect.

Among the various questions that come up for consideration in planning a library building, that of permanence is an important, a fundamental one. The general inclination is toward a permanent building. We like to feel that we are erecting an edifice which will endure through the changing years; will be of service to coming generations. We would use granite and marble and lasting bronze, material upon which the tooth of time will dull itself. But this is a question which has two sides. Only twenty years ago, two of the best, if, indeed, they were not the two very best library buildings in the country, were the Boston Public Library and the library of Columbia University, one at that time less than thirty, and the other possibly three years old. Both of these have been for several years out of use, and replaced by greater buildings. It is a question to be

carefully considered whether given, as usually is the case, a fixed sum to expend, it is not better to build the larger, more commodious and convenient building which the lighter construction will permit, and secure moderate permanence, than the smaller, more massive, more enduring building.

A question closely connected with this, depending upon it in a measure, is that of safety from fire. How fully should this danger be taken into account in planning a library building? My own view of this is, briefly, that there are two distinct questions involved: the really valuable collection, the rare, the irreplaceable should have all the protection that it is possible to give. This would include most reference libraries, the library of the student and scholar, but the popular circulating library is something entirely different; the books are modern, may be replaced, represent merely investment; their loss may be fully covered by insurance.

This consideration should also govern the methods of using a library which must be provided for, in planning the building. My own view may be stated very briefly: the greatest freedom in the use of all that part of the library which is of general interest and not of unusual value; the greatest care in safeguarding all that is rare, unusually valuable, and difficult to replace. Another question of importance is that of future expansion. We must consider not only the present, but the future needs of the library. Too much library building has been done without reference to either the present or the future. The building has been built and the library must fit itself to it. The consequence is a ready-made clothing effect. When a tailor is to make a suit of clothes he looks the man over, measures him carefully, fits all his peculiar angles, and tries on until the result is satisfactory. The clothes fit, but the man has no room to grow in them. Library building is more difficult. It is very often like the problem of making a suit of clothes for a ten year old child, which will serve him now, and not only fit him when he is a man, but also serve for each of the intervening years. In other words, to build a building for a small library which will also serve it when the growth of ten, twenty, or

fifty years is added to its present size. This expansion is provided for in more than one way. First and most commonly, by a provision for the enlargement of the building of which we can all recall instances. This is a difficult thing to do without lessening the beauty of the building, although it has been accomplished with success. Another method is by a temporary combination with some institution, which combination may be terminated after a definite period, the entire use and control of the building reverting to the library. An instance of this may be recalled in the greatest public library of the middle West in whose building another institution has rights which will expire by limitation. In another building now proposed a combination with the board of education is suggested by which a fair contribution to the cost of the building will be made, and a portion will be used as a school headquarters for a term of years, reverting after expiration of that time to the library board. This permits the erection of a larger building without leaving any appearance of incompleteness. The need of providing for expansion does not of course apply to the branch library buildings of a city system. These may be well kept within convenient size for neighborhood use, and expansion provided for by additional branches as the need occurs.

Another thing which has always seemed desirable to me is the maintenance of a certain mobility in the interior arrangements of a library. The relative importance of various departments, the amount of space required for the minor functions of the library may change as the years pass, for instance it would have been possible to foresee the wonderful development in the work for children which has taken place within the past few years. Other subjects of interest are pressing for attention. We cannot be sure that other important departments of work may not be developed in the years immediately before us. For these reasons the ability to change the interior arrangement of libraries is exceedingly desirable. I recall a library in the middle West in which the floors are fireproof and in which the vestibule containing the stairway was surrounded by a solid wall. The divisions of the various departments

upon the first and second floors were formed by light, movable partitions answering the purpose perfectly, and still permitting changes to suit changing conditions. The only exception was in the case of one room surrounded by a fireproof partition in which was stored a valuable collection of coins. In smaller libraries these demarcations between departments may be made by book cases or even by railings.

Permit me to express in a word before concluding, my own opinion as to one or two practical questions drawn from experience.

First, as to lighting, daylight should be provided in great abundance, more than is needed ordinarily, much more than is needed when the sun shines, enough for dark days, with the deliberate intention of shading the windows on ordinary days, the effect of the subdued light being grateful to the eye, much more pleasant than that of the direct strong light. The ideal in artificial lighting provides an abundance of light so shaded that the direct light does not strike the eye at any point, the effect being that of abundance of diffused light with direct lighting upon the face of the cases and the reading tables. Unfortunately this ideal is expensive.

One little point about the warming of buildings without attempting to go into this large question: steam or hot water radiators standing about in various places on the floors are objectionable. They are not beautiful and take valuable room. In one library an

experiment of placing the radiators behind the book cases against the outside walls of the room, providing for the circulation of air entering below the case and coming out above seems to be successful.

Another question is that of decoration. It has been said many times that the library should preach in its very presence the gospel of fitness and beauty. I believe this is best effected not by making a picture gallery of it, but by that amount of pictorial and other decorations which relieves the bareness of the walls and gives it the sense of homeliness. I recall one library which has upon its walls the fine large colored view of St. Marks from Ongania, and a collection of colored lithographs of Venice, a section of the Parthenon frieze in plaster, a large view in the Canadian Rockies painted in monochrome upon a photographic enlargement, numerous carbon photographs and colored etchings, a set of tile about the mantel painted to order to illustrate some of the Greek myths, a photograph of the Sistine ceiling mounted in a table top. The effect is pleasant, home-like, attractive, interesting. The cost of all was less than one per cent, of the cost of the building and equipment. There seems to be no room to doubt that the success and influence of the library is greatly increased by its attractiveness and that the relatively small additional expenditure is justified by the results.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND BOOK STACKS

By BERNARD R. GREEN, *Superintendent Library of Congress*

ALL buildings should be designed and equipped with the utmost regard for their objects and purposes—the service they are to render practically—while in their artistic or architectural treatment so-called they should be plainly expressive of those objects and purposes. Library buildings are especially capable of this, but quite too frequently they are not so designed. Otherwise it would be much less difficult than it now is to recognize the library building in an unfamiliar town unless appropriately labelled.

This fault, however, is not a monopoly of

the libraries, for all classes of buildings are in the same category, although churches, dwellings, and a few other buildings are more readily recognized by their architecture. It is to be hoped that the advancing practice of architecture—and it is now really advancing in this new country of ours—may soon become rational enough to enable the purposes of all buildings, especially the libraries, to be read in their forms and lines. Every building should architecturally announce to all intelligent beholders its reason for being.

The purpose and uses of the library itself

are so distinctive that its several features may be made evident in the architecture of the building. Offices for the administrative work, rooms for cataloging and card writing, reading, comparing and examining printed and manuscript matter of every degree of illegibility and indistinctness, requiring much constant and exacting use of the eyes, call for ingenious provisions for lighting—especially by daylight.

Quiet is also an essential to be carefully reckoned with, and, of course, also finely adjusted ventilation and temperature of the several spaces. There must be proper correlation between the various apartments. All-important also is the relative location and arrangement of the several departments and collections of material comprising the library itself.

The architect is an indispensable factor in the combination of talent, wide knowledge and experience that should guide the design, equipment and construction of a modern library building, and no such building should be undertaken without him. But he must be well acquainted with actual library work and administration to be of much service. This applies as well to all classes of buildings. The best of architects, those standing even at the head of the profession, have failed in practical library designing, some of them to a ridiculous degree; but it has not always, perhaps never, been altogether their fault. They have failed either to realize their own deficiencies or to learn from the librarian all the practical essentials of the building.

Architects and librarians should consult and give and take with each other from the beginning. Nor should it be the individual librarian of the particular library alone under consideration, if the object be public or general and not private. The building is, to be far more permanent than human life or human opinion, and the more important and permanent the building the more essential a broad consideration of its plan and architectural design. It is really a far more serious question than is generally realized, the planning of a library building to cost several hundred thousands of dollars at the present stage of library science and development. Witness the queer examples about the

country, sprouted in the recent epidemic of library extension. Most of the unsuitable buildings are due to unstated problems. Too many different ideas, good and bad, and too much of the lay trustee, as well as of the librarian himself sometimes, who thought he knew but didn't, have been the causes. The architects have not been to blame except so far as they have assumed to know and failed to find out—an exception that has occurred, however, rather too often.

When planning that largest of all the library buildings for the Library of Congress, eighteen years ago, librarians of broad experience and view, to tell what should be provided for the coming century of library development, were few—may it not now be said there were none? At least, they agreed on few or no essential points, and the builders were compelled to generalize and draw conclusions from a variety of views, most of which were naturally unqualified by knowledge of the then state of the building art and mechanical resources. Up to that time the housing of libraries had not become very pressing and so the mother of invention had hardly appeared in that field.

Some of the positive statements of some of the librarians of the day would be interesting reading now. Perhaps those of Dr. Poole were the most conspicuous and aggressive in this way. His list of imagined mechanical and structural impossibilities on which he based his scheme for an ideal library building was amusing to any one acquainted with the possibilities, even of his own time. Some of the latter were incorporated in the plans of the Library of Congress. Instead of making out a list of the wants of the librarians of the day, for there was no consensus about it, one was made of their woes in building and mechanical arrangements and then it was undertaken to so design as to eliminate them all. This, I understand, was rather successful, and the outcome might have been much worse under all the difficult circumstances. This was accomplished in the main by doing in detail the parts that seemed unquestionable, and leaving undone, in large undivided halls, the undefined and speculative future subdivisions of the great national library then believed to be assured.

Librarians will never entirely agree as to the design and equipment of any one building, but they will in time unite on all fundamental principles. Architects may then generally please them, and be properly held to account if they do not.

But the general subject of library design and construction, on which I was asked to speak to-day, is quite too comprehensive for the few minutes available, and I will confine myself to a reconsideration of one of the divisions of the subject, namely, the book stack or the shelving for the library collections.

Modern collections are large and fast growing larger. In these days it is superfluous to state that the shelving should be close at hand, easily accessible throughout, conveniently adapted to the accommodation of its contents and for their economical rearrangement, reclassification and reception of accessories; clean and free from dust, well ventilated with a uniform and constant temperature of about 68°, well and even brilliantly lighted whenever and wherever required in the stack at all times, day or night, conveniently provided with stairs and elevators and, for the larger stacks at least, suitable mechanical apparatus for quick transmission of books to and fro between the shelving and the delivery point or points. These are all important requisites of the modern stack and quite attainable.

The stature of men and women governs and limits the interspaces of the stack, while the dimensions of the items of the collection, such as the books, determine the dimensions and intervals of the shelving itself. Economy of construction, both in space and cost, fixes the lengths of the shelves within the limits of convenient handling. Thus, for ordinary sized books, the height of stories should be seven feet, the space between ranges or shelf fronts from two and one-half to three feet, and the main aisles four to five feet. Narrower spaces are tolerable when unavoidable, and wider ones more comfortable but correspondingly expensive in both prime cost and administration.

Observing these elements, the book stack may be of any dimensions lateral and vertical, covering acres of ground one tier in height,

or a very small ground area and towering to many stories in height, or it may be indefinitely broad and high, all as questions of ground rent and other circumstances may dictate. Present resources and ingenuity are equal to the problem of rendering any such stack thoroughly convenient and practicable at very moderate expense.

The acre stack of one tier height may be beautifully skylighted for day service. One of two tiers with a glass deck may be similarly well lighted, but not beyond this.

Although one of the essentials of a good stack is close proximity to the points of use, such as the reading and delivery rooms, the word may be taken in a figurative sense and the object well secured, should conditions make it advisable to locate the stack at some distance and even quite outside and away from the library building proper, as, for instance, on the other side of the street or in the middle of the next square, or even at a considerably greater distance. A tunnel not unlike that in successful operation between the Library of Congress and the Capitol, a quarter of a mile in length, equipped with entirely practicable rapid transit machinery, operated in conjunction with telephones and pneumatic tubes, would very satisfactorily accomplish the purpose.

I am not forgetting the indispensable matter of light within the stack. It is really the main point I have to present.

Until very recently, in fact down to the time of the incandescent lamp a few years ago, daylight was almost wholly depended on for finding books on the shelves. Consequently the prime effort in design and arrangement was to get daylight into the shelf spaces through windows and skylights, using the ground space and special locations on the lot indispensable to that purpose. This was done with special pains in building the Library of Congress. It has been anxiously provided also, but less effectively, in the New York Public Library now under construction.

In both cases valuable space and much money have been expended in efforts to secure daylighted stacks, but with very limited success.

Hitherto, book stacks have generally been

placed at the outer wall lines of the buildings and wide open spaces left around them to admit as much daylight as possible. Sky-lights have been provided in the roofs and clear light wells within the shelf rooms for the penetration of the light down and between the shelf ranges. As much or more space on the lot was given up to the admission of daylight as to the shelving and its communicating spaces combined.

Daylight, however, is the most unequal and unsteady of all human dependencies, under the ever-changing position of the sun and condition of the weather. Using our libraries as we now do, almost as much by night as by day, we are without daylight altogether about one-half of the time. During the other half it comes to us on a varying scale from direct sunshine, which is the double of what we need or can endure, to something less than twilight or the reflection from a thunder cloud, which is less than half of what we actually need.

At the first extreme we must draw the always vexatious window shade, and at the second turn on the artificial light, which, however, thus mixed with weak daylight, is unpleasant and unsatisfying to the eyes.

At the Library of Congress it became necessary some time since to devise and install window shades on both sides of the two principal book stacks, because the occupation of the shelves near the windows by the increasing collections exposed the books to the damaging effect of the direct rays of the sun. The great number of the windows, some 600, required special mechanical control of the shades, and they are now operated conveniently and in a moment in separate sets of about 150 windows each by any attendant in the stack. So it is with sunlight; when we make anxious provision to let it in, we must make similar expensive provision for keeping it out.

Under present circumstances we are obliged to thoroughly equip book stacks with artificial illumination and to use it frequently during almost every day—more or less continuously on some days and always, of course, at night.

Why not, therefore, disregard the daylight altogether wherever the expense of ob-

taining it in any useful quantity is too great? In its place we may secure absolute uniformity and any desired brilliancy at every point of every possible stack with the incandescent electric light.

The conditions described have been due to the fact that libraries heretofore were generally small and used chiefly in the day time, and especially to the want of an effective, safe, and convenient artificial light for the peculiar requirements of a mass of closely packed book shelving and of the reading room. Then the light was furnished by some kind of fire, evolving great heat and more or less smoke, limited in its application by the danger of communicating fire, and always difficult and inconvenient of control. Its brilliance was limited and its color dull—in every respect greatly inferior to sunlight.

Now a quite opposite condition prevails in the availability of the incandescent electric light. It is far more nearly white, radiates but moderate heat in proportion to candle power, may be placed with safety anywhere, even in one's pocket or mouth, or amongst combustible materials and in any position. It is easily, perfectly, and instantaneously controllable in both quantity and intensity, and it is also not only of low cost but need not be used a moment longer at any point than actually required.

It is further to be said that daylight is injurious to the bindings and paper of books and that all such material is preserved from bleaching if kept in the dark, not to mention some books that should never see the light on other accounts.

For the reasons thus outlined the book stack, although the heart of the library itself, may well be located in the least expensive and darkest, if not remotest, part of the library lot, quite regardless also of neighboring danger of fire. The walls being windowless and without necessary perforations, may be made quite fireproof. All openings may be confined to the bottom and top of the stack. They may be few and small and under easy control.

All book stacks should, of course, be kept perfectly dry, and this would practically prevent the propagation of injurious insects, especially if proper care be taken in the con-

struction of the shelving to leave no hiding places whatever for them. This is already the practice in the best stack construction.

By placing the stack in an unimportant position architecturally, no expense will be incurred for its architectural treatment. If it be located within and surrounded by the library building it will be kept warm in winter and cool in summer at very little expense. Such an enclosed stack may be more easily and inexpensively ventilated, and maintained at a uniform temperature because not exposed to the ever changeable temperature of the exterior air.

At the Library of Congress a stack of this character is proposed to accommodate the growing collections, in one of the four court yards, the plan being to fill the yard solidly full of shelving and roof it over. In this way the present court walls will enclose the stack and their present windows will open into it to any extent that may prove desirable. The expense of the construction will be only that of the shelving and decks, the ventilating apparatus and elevators and a simple flat roof resting directly on the numerous slender stack columns.

The best modern book stack structure is a very simple, light, self-contained framework of steel and iron with three decks, preferably of white marble or translucent glass, the shelving itself and supports being of steel open work. The separate pieces of material comprising the structure are very few in variety, small and light of weight and easily handled and put together. White marble decks are not only durable and clean but valuable as reflectors of light from below and above. The ends or heads of the shelf ranges and all other surfaces having any extent, should be white for the same reason.

The stack needs for its support and stability only a firm foundation or floor to stand on, depending on its height or number of decks, because its internal construction, including the multitude of slender columns extending from foundation to top—one at every shelf interval—may be such as to bind it together into one coherent mass like a hay stack. Surrounding walls may be utilized somewhat for its stability, but they are not indispensable and generally serve only as a protection to the contents. The stack

proper, therefore, is not a building but a piece of furniture which may be set up and stand alone in any room adapted for its reception. When built for permanence, the surfaces should have the most durable finish, or such as may be conveniently and effectively renewed when worn off.

The shelves should be uniform and interchangeable, and adjustable from top to bottom of the range. The decks should have wide openings along the fronts of the shelf ranges for better ventilation and diffusion of light and for communication between attendants on different decks, not to mention the saving of material in the decks.

Stack construction should be of the simplest possible form and detail, with nothing movable but the shelves themselves, and, like a spider's web, such as to occupy the least possible space and leave the room for the books. Some stacks are quite too self-evident and occupy space that would much better be filled with books if left available. That scheme of shelving which, other things equal, accommodates the greatest number of volumes in a given space is the thing. It requires, however, ingenuity and a full appreciation of the problem to properly work it out.

The stack should be so enclosed and ventilated as to practically exclude all outside dust and confine the accumulation of it to the inevitable internal causes of handling the books, their attrition on each other and the movements of the attendants and users of the books.

In using a stack, loose paper or similar inflammable stuff should be excluded from the lower tiers at least as a precaution against fire or smoke passing up through the deck openings. Danger from serious fire may thus be quite avoided, for shelved books of themselves are not liable to take fire and are still less capable of burning and transmitting fire.

Other details of stack construction, equipment, use and administration, may be mentioned, many of which will occur to those who think of the subject, but the generalizations I have given are sufficient for the present brief occasion. None of the suggestions are impossible or even impracticable. On the contrary, nearly every one has been proved feasible.

THE VIEWS OF A CONSULTING ARCHITECT

BY A. D. F. HAMLIN, *Columbia University*

THE consulting architect is a product of the increasing complexity of modern architectural practice, and the consequent necessity for specialized service. Not alone in architecture and in library design—in every department of modern life the principle of the division of labor prevails, and every operation and transaction is as far as possible assigned to experts. So in important architectural undertakings it has become evident that it is good policy, and in accordance with scientific principles, to reserve for specialists certain questions and certain aspects of the problems of design and execution which, under simpler conditions, the client and architect were accustomed and were competent to settle between themselves.

The first question which suggests itself to the librarian with reference to the consulting architect is likely to be "What is he for?"—a question perhaps merely academic for such as never expect to face the problem of erecting a library building, but wholly practical the moment that problem presents itself. And this is the answer: The consulting architect *serves as an intermediary between the trustees, the librarian and the architect, and as an adviser on all matters of doubt and controversy which may arise between or among them.* He provides a clearing-house for multitudinous questions and problems of detail; he is at the beck and call of all three parties to the triangular partnership, to help them in doubt and difficulty, and to suggest new solutions to vexing problems. He acts as a cushion or buffer between contending views or interests, and can often avert an impending controversy and smooth the track or oil the wheels of an interrupted or hesitant transaction.

Such service is, of course, not always required. It is unnecessary when the building to be erected is small and simple, or when the trustees, librarian and architect are all in perfect agreement in their understanding of the

problem before them, and fully satisfied that they have adopted the right solution of that problem. With a thoroughly competent and experienced and yet reasonably tractable architect, and a docile board contented to leave much to their librarian, the librarian is master of the situation, and may feel that he cares for no man's advice and wants no outsider, expert or not, to "butt in" with his counsels and his criticisms.

But when the problem is new and complex; when differences of opinion and of fundamental conception exist between any two of the three parties to the triangular enterprise—trustees, librarians, and architect—when, as is so often the case, even the selection of an architect is a problem bristling with difficulties and embarrassments; when the kind of building wanted and the kind of building possible with the funds in hand are two unknown quantities and unrelated problems, then recourse to a consulting architect becomes desirable, and is often the only way of escape from difficulty or failure. He is an arbitrator and a counsellor by turns; he brings to the discussion and settlement of vexing questions an experience which enables him to look at the question from the outside, with impartial and disinterested view.

The questions which a consulting expert may be called upon to decide are many and various. Among those in which his services are most often likely to be of value are these four:

1. *The selection of a site.* This is often predetermined and fixed by conditions or circumstances not to be evaded; but wherever there is a choice between sites, or opportunity to select at will, there is possibility of serious mistakes, as well as of wirepulling and interference by all sorts of interests. An adviser in such cases, if he be a man who commands general confidence and has no possible private interest in the matter, is a strong bulwark for a board of trustees to lean on.

2. *The selection of an architect.* This is also sometimes a foregone conclusion. The board are quite united in favoring some one architect or firm because of his commanding eminence or his special experience, or for other reasons. In such cases no help or advice is needed. But such cases are not, after all, very common. Some members of the board are likely to have pronounced ideas, each in favor of a particular architect, while others have no opinion on the subject, and no information on which to base an opinion. Strong pressure, moreover, is liable to be exerted from the outside by influences favoring this or that firm, and applications pour in with every mail. If the library is in a small town, in place of local pressure there is the difficulty of deciding which way to turn in looking for an architect from some other city, particularly if there are two or three large architectural centers about equally available for the supply. Then there is the difficulty of deciding whether artistic skill, or practical experience, or a reputation for excellent business management, shall be the controlling qualification, and there is the ever-recurring question whether the talented young practitioner, with his spurs still—in a measure—to be won, may not be after all a wiser choice than the famous and long-established firm with so much to do that none but its underlings ever see the building or the trustees after the first interview with the heads of the firm in the luxurious inner office. The librarian is concerned to get a serviceable, a *librarian's* library; the trustees want a building in which they get dollar's worth for dollar; each thinks he knows the architect who will do it. Again and again the only way out of the slough of divergent and contrary views, doubts and uncertainties has been found to be by a competition, and a competition is, in nine cases out of ten, a competition for the selection of an architect rather than of a design; and in the tenth case it is likely to be so also. For, given your architect, you can, if you want, start all anew with your design after the close of the competition. It is, however, sometimes possible to avoid the delay and expense incident to a competition by sim-

ply consulting an expert whose impartiality can be depended upon, laying before him the names of a number of architects most favored by the board and their librarian, explaining their own respective views, and either calling for a detailed report on these firms to guide them in the final selection, or requesting an absolute selection by the adviser. He can look up their records and inform himself as to their standing and achievements, their character and artistic ability, as no trustee or layman in architecture could ever hope to do.

3. *The program of the building.* One of the most important of the adviser's functions is to ascertain all the factors which are to determine the problem of the design of the proposed library, and co-ordinate them into a definite, concise, precise, technical statement. First of all, the general scope and character of the library, its purpose, size and system are to be considered; then the desires and ideas of the librarian and the results of the experience of the working staff; and finally the site and the limit of cost—the final, inflexible known quantities to which the whole problem must be adjusted. A building program thus prepared—the sizes, locations, relations, and conditions of all parts carefully studied and co-ordinated for the guidance of the architect, whether already selected or to be chosen by competition—is a first step of the greatest possible value towards the realization of the ideal building and a mighty bulwark against future blunders and mishaps.

4. *Arbitration.* Architects are no doubt, in general, a very superior order of beings, second only to librarians (if to any one) in character, education, and manners; but even between these two grains of the salt of the earth, a librarian and an architect, there may be friction, misunderstanding, or at least divergence of view. So also may there be between the librarian and his board, upon matters fundamentally architectural; while we all know that contractors are a species of monster, born in that original state of sin from which we librarians and architects feel ourselves to have been wholly exempt; and contractors are born to trouble (us) as the sparks fly upward. No building enterprise was ever carried through

without controversies and bickerings, divergences of view, clashes of authority, and more or less heart burnings and bitterness. An adviser is, or may be, and always should be, a wonderful smoother of these asperities; an allayer of strife, a judge between factions, having no inherent prejudices, but a large experience both of human nature and of architectural theory, ethics and practice. Questions of relative authority, of fees, of extras, of work rejected by the architect against the contractor's protest, of adequacy of the drawings, of apparently conflicting requirements, of unexpected contingencies; questions of pure design, questions of details, questions of color and ornament, of fixtures and furniture; changes suggested after the work is contracted for, or structural difficulties over which architect, contractor, librarian and board are at loggerheads—to all these disputes a competent adviser brings an answer which is decisive and final, and which springs from no prejudice because it is not a party to any of the disputes, but fundamentally the friend of all parties.

Permit me to illustrate some of these points by spreading before you a few leaves out of my own experience. I shall for this purpose select three cases: the Newark Free Public Library, the Carnegie free libraries in Brooklyn, and the proposed Central Library in the same borough.

In 1897 the trustees of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., decided to invite competitive designs for their proposed new building. Upon the suggestion of the librarian, who is now your distinguished president, I was invited to advise them in the conduct of the competition. A competition was necessary, because not otherwise could the board breast the tide of applications from Newark architects and their backers and friends for appointment to design the new building, while to appoint outright an out of town architect would have brought upon their heads a storm of criticism from those who insisted on Newark jobs for Newark architects. Some of you, in large or small degree, have no doubt experienced the same embarrassment, the same unreasoning public or political pressure. It is in such cases that a competition, if

rightly conducted, provides a means of deliverance both from unseemly pressure and from charges of favoritism and pull, while it provides for the board a reasonable assurance that the design finally adopted will be the best that they can secure under the circumstances and conditions of the case.

In this instance there were five invited and paid competitors, while a large number of others, unpaid, were permitted to submit drawings, and the award went to one of these "rank outsiders." This proves that while a limited paid competition has many advantages, it is not always sure to produce the best results. The adviser's duties in this competition consisted, first, in drawing up the program for the competition, that is to say, the regulations to be observed by the competitors, and the technical statement of the requirements of the building; secondly, in answering the numerous questions raised by various competitors during the progress of the competition as to sundry details of these requirements; and thirdly, in taking part in the final award. A full hour might be easily filled in recounting the details of this triple service, so multifarious and often perplexing were its details; but I will spare you. Let me simply emphasize a few points that may be helpful some time to some of you. First, in the preparation of the program, the librarian and the adviser each have points to contribute on which one is an expert and the other a layman. It is the adviser's duty to draw from the librarian the fullest statement of his ideas and dreams for the new building, and to embody in the program every one of these that is architecturally and structurally practicable. To the adviser alone belongs the duty of drawing up the technical rules of the competition. No layman realizes how technical and delicate are the questions involved in the conduct of an architectural competition until he has once been "up against it himself," to use the expressive slang of the day. Let no librarian or board ever cherish the delusion that they can save \$500 to \$1500 by conducting a competition themselves without expert advice. It is in its way as disastrous a delusion as home doctoring in a serious illness or amateur legal

work in a complicated case, sure to land its victims in trouble and often in scandal, litigation and loss.

Let me also call attention to this fact, which the experience of this Newark competition confirmed and which I am sure President Hill will endorse: that the careful, precise, detailed study of the requirements of the building by the librarian and adviser, and indirectly by the board, before they even know who is to be their architect gives them a mastery, an inside knowledge of their problem which they could never get in any other way. The study of areas and dimensions, of relations of parts, of the function and arrangement of each room, of lighting and communications and equipment, the determination in advance, after careful study, of many points that otherwise would be overlooked or left to be decided in a hurry when they came up in the actual work of the building; all this under the guidance of an expert architect who has no private "axe to grind" — this is of the greatest possible value to those (chiefly the librarian) who are to oversee the realization of the projected building and to use it afterwards.

In the case of the Newark library, the librarian and the adviser came to a perfect understanding, each having gained a full appreciation of the other's point of view; so that when it came to the final award they reached by independent paths the same conclusion, selecting the same design, which the trustees had no hesitation in accepting as the best one of all. Its architects, who proved to be Messrs. Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia, were at that time wholly unknown to any of those concerned in the final decision. How successfully they carried out their design is known to many of you; but perhaps few are aware that this achievement really laid the foundation for the remarkably successful career of this firm since that time in large and notable public buildings.

After this award, the adviser continued to serve the board during the erection of the building. Important questions of design were submitted to his decision; the entrances were, as first designed, inadequate; the decoration of the medallions on the front, the lettering of the inscriptions, the scheme of color for

the interior, and many other like questions, were referred to him, and he was asked to arbitrate more than one question over which the architect and trustees were divided. In this way friction, misunderstanding and possible litigation were entirely avoided.

The services rendered to the Carnegie fund committee of Brooklyn were of a somewhat different character. The problem was almost unique. The erection of twenty branch libraries as a single enterprise in one city is not an every-year affair. Here again your president, transferred the previous year from Newark, was the initiator of the large-minded way in which his committee, a choice body of men of business, who were also men of culture and experienced in public affairs, handled their task. A believer in expert advice, Mr. Hill persuaded them to seek such advice at the very threshold of their enterprise. The first task of the adviser was to frame the procedure which should govern the whole undertaking. The scheme which was then worked out has been followed ever since and with rather remarkably successful results, for which the credit belongs, not to the scheme alone, but quite as much to the loyal spirit in which all participated in its operation. It was, briefly, as follows: To select five architects, giving each a single library to design, but organizing the five into an "advisory commission," whose joint approval should be required upon each separate design before its presentation to the board or fund committee; and to require, further, that each of the five designs should also receive the adviser's criticism and approval before adoption. The architects of the later libraries were to be selected and assigned upon the basis, and in the light of the experience gained in the first five libraries, and were to be likewise organized into an advisory commission; the presumption being, however, that the first five architects would be reappointed unless any or all of them proved incompetent for their task. Thus collaboration was substituted for competition and reappointment held out as an incentive to efficient service. Each architect was directly responsible for particular buildings, but was obliged to undergo the criticism and privileged to benefit by the suggestions of all the rest. A remarkable relation of commun-

ity of interest, a loyal and unselfish devotion to the work in hand, and a most friendly and efficient pulling together of all concerned have marked the progress of this interesting experiment. The librarian has, of course, been the pilot, and he has also been the link between the five architects and the Carnegie committee; and it need not be said—nor is it flattery to say it—that with a librarian so genial and yet so strong in his convictions and so widely experienced the relations between the committee and the commission were pretty sure to be of the pleasantest sort. And yet, when one reflects on the annoyances, the frictions, the mishaps, misunderstandings and perplexities likely to arise in building *one* building with one architect, and much more in building twenty buildings and dealing with five architects, it is, I am sure, a most creditable record that *not one* serious difference has arisen between the two bodies during the entire five years since the adviser's report was adopted in 1901. It is, I believe, a quite unexampled experience.

During these five years the adviser has been called upon, first, for the report or scheme of procedure just outlined; secondly, to report on the various architects whose names were presented (or who presented themselves) for appointment, the reports being based on their professional history, training and achievement; thirdly, to prepare in conjunction with the committee's counsel, a form of contract between the committee and the architects; and fourthly, to pass on all designs submitted. In addition, he has examined, criticised and approved designs for a trust company's building erected by agreement with the committee on property adjoining one of the libraries; prepared an elaborate report on the difficult question of extras—the first formal treatise on the subject with which I am acquainted; advised on a number of the sites selected, attending public hearings in two cases and speaking at one of these before the controller of the city; visited and reported upon a bad case of leakage and dampness in an unfinished library—the subject of a bitter controversy between the architect and the contractor; and prepared a detailed report on branch libraries in several cities of the nearer

West. This last report was one of the fruits of a trip made last February with the librarian and four architects of the commission. We cherish the hope, and indeed the belief, that the Brooklyn branch libraries, as the result of this mutually helpful collaboration, are among the very best examples to be found anywhere of their kind, all things considered. The whole experience simply illustrates the value of the sort of emulation which comes with collaboration as compared with divisive competition or sheer independent effort.

The third experience to be cited is that with the Central Library of Brooklyn. The Carnegie fund committee being members of the board of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Mr. Hill at its head, it is perhaps not surprising that expert opinion was again invoked to assist in determining the site of a proposed Central Library for that borough, or rather to report upon a particular site, of irregular form, near the reservoir and entrance to Prospect Park. Public opinion was much divided; the opposition to the site was bitter and insistent and led by men of influence and high standing. The adviser was fully convinced of the suitability of this site, and prepared an elaborate report in its favor, in which he dealt at length with both the practical and artistic aspects of the question, and submitted sketch plans of notable European public buildings on similar irregular plots of ground. The probable requirements, areas, height and cubic contents of the proposed building were studied and comparisons made with other central libraries and with the conditions of the given site. A supplementary report was later filed in answer to published criticisms. Another architect was later employed as expert by the mayor; his conclusions confirmed those of the first expert; the site was adopted, and the necessary legislation was passed to make its adoption final and authoritative.

The value of this experience is in its proof of the desirability and sometimes the necessity, first, of making sure you are right before you go ahead on a question of public importance; and secondly, of having some one whose experience and reputation command

general respect and confidence to fortify your own official action and to take all the kicks that may be directed at that action or those responsible for it. From this point of view, as well as from that of the direct assessable value of the expert knowledge and counsel which the adviser brings to the service of the library, his fee is a wise and economical investment of money, and is pretty sure to be well earned.

From the consulting architect's point of view, the designing of a library is a particular case of the general architectural problem of adapting means to ends and of the human problem of adapting men's views and ideas to each other and to the exigencies of the situation. One of the most difficult features of this part of the problem is that of adapting the views of librarian and board alike to the exigencies of the cost limit. It is the old story of the champagne thirst and the lager beer purse. Give a library board \$100,000 to spend and they forthwith lay down a program for a \$250,000 building. The soaring imagination has to clip its wings and

flap along the low level of so many thousand cubic feet at so many cents a foot. Then there is the old controversy between the librarian's ideal and the architect's ideal which, years ago, were wide apart, but which are to-day coming far closer together, thanks to the double process of education through which both parties have passed and in which the consultants and advisers have tried to do their part. Finally, there are three—or rather four—parties to the collaborative work of erecting a library: the board, the librarian, the architect, and that Ishmael against whom every hand and foot seems to be raised, the poor contractor, who is very often a very decent, honest fellow with troubles of his own. Each of these four must be made to pull with the other three, and a four-in-hand is not always an easy team either to drive or lead. It is a wonder they get along so well. And in all sincerity, so far as my own experience as an adviser is concerned, I can truly say that it is in library enterprises that I have generally found the greatest satisfaction and the greatest pleasure.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

BY BERTHA E. BLAKELY, *Librarian.*

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE is in a New England village (South Hadley) in the Connecticut valley in a landscape which makes a charming setting for a college. There is plenty of space, so that each building has the dignity of broad lawns and no lack of sunlight and air.

The library is the central one of a group of three academic buildings facing the west on elm shaded College street. They are of reddish brown Longmeadow sandstone, and the exterior of the library, the latest of the three, was planned with especial reference to the architectural composition of the group. The building is Tudor Gothic in style. Its long line of 148 feet on the front is broken by a central gable in which is a large tracery

window above the main entrance, on each side of which is a bay window with battlemented top. At the rear, the campus side, are three wings, the central one, the stack, being 54 feet long, while those on either side are but 22 feet.

The stone is rough except across the front entrance between the bay windows, where it is dressed. Broad granite steps lead to the recessed doorway, and within the vestibule are a few tiled steps leading to the main floor of the building.

This is a lofty hall extending from end to end and finished into the roof, the twelve wood trusses spanning the entire forty-four feet of the width and resting on carved gray stone corbels. There is a large tracery win-

dow of leaded glass at each end besides that in the center of the front, and on the sides are high mullioned windows also of leaded glass. The central portion of the great hall is divided by screens of oak and leaded glass nine feet high into a main corridor and a series of small rooms without destroying the architectural unity of the whole. The architecture was adapted from that of Westminster Hall, in London, and there is the same impression of spaciousness and of aspiration and of individuality in the designing of details. The angel figures on the ends of the hammer beams, every alternate one holding a book open to the spectator below, each other one a scroll, are copied, I think, from those in Westminster Hall.

The furniture was designed by the architect to harmonize with the style of the building, and the rather massive and entirely suitable tables and chairs add greatly to the effectiveness of the whole. In coloring there is the greatest possible harmony. The rich, dark brown of the woodwork is matched by the burlap on lower walls which are not covered by bookcases, and is relieved by the lighter brown of plastered walls above. The windows, while entirely of leaded glass, contain no color except in medallions near the tops. The designs in these are, in the end windows, seals of women's colleges, and in the others printers' marks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—of Aldus, Elzevir, Plantin, Froben, Caxton and their contemporaries, with a few modern marks and famous book plates. As one gazes up at these bookish reminders of other days and at the somewhat elaborate fretwork below the ceiling, including quatrefoil and trefoil designs, and sees the shadows cast by all on walls and ceiling, he might easily imagine himself in an old world Gothic structure except for the abundant sunlight and fresh air so prized by the modern student.

The entire north end of the building, including the wing separated from the rest of the room by arches and pillars, is the general reading room. The walls up to the height of seven feet are covered with bookcases which are joined by others at right angles, forming nine alcoves six feet deep. The windows are above the cases except in the wing, where

window seats are placed below the four low windows. The tables in this room will accommodate 130 readers, allowing to each a space of two and a half feet. Those in the center are arranged for ten, those at the sides for six readers. For economy of space we planned the wall cases on two sides of the room for the deep shelves for oversize books, instead of having a ledge all around above lower wide shelves. Very deep ones for folios placed on their sides are arranged between the pillars and side walls at the entrance to the wing. The seven or eight thousand volumes shelved in this room are those in all classes most needed by the majority of the students. Free access is allowed in the stack also.

The opposite, that is, the south end of the library, contains the periodical room, with extensive racks for current numbers; cupboards, which are standard bookcases with wooden doors, for back unbound numbers; and tables and chairs of the same pattern as those in the general reading room. The wing off this room, architecturally as much a part of it as the other wing is a part of the general reading room, is differentiated by special furnishings suitable for a private library—round tables, silk curtains, leather window cushions, easy chairs and foot-rests—and is our Library of the Masters. The idea of this was borrowed directly from Mr. Foster's Standard Library at Providence. Besides the special duplicate collection of world authors which gives the room its character, we have placed here a case with leaded glass doors in which are locked our rare book treasures.

The stack is in three stories, the middle one on a level with the main floor. It is the Art Metal Construction Co. bracket stack, entirely of steel, with glass floors. Ten small tables at the ends of alternate stacks on the main floor allow space for students which is much appreciated. The estimated capacity is 87,000 volumes, which, supplemented by the shelving of the reading rooms, makes the total capacity of the present book rooms 100,000 volumes. Below the stack is the unpacking room, whence books are brought by the metal lift to the main floor.

Off the central corridor are four special study rooms, and on the floor above the

stack, reached by a stairway from the main corridor and by the book lift in the stack, are ten more, which are assigned to different departments of instruction for the use of members of the faculty and students doing research work, but not for classes except in rare cases.

The card catalog, the logical center of a library, is in the main corridor between the general reading room and the delivery desk—which is in the center of the building between the main entrance and the stack—against the partition of the catalogers' room and across the corridor from the librarian's room. The latter is the room with the bay window at the left of the front entrance, opening into the general reading room, the corridor and a private office which, with the exception of the coat room off the vestibule, is the only one of the small rooms on this floor which has a ceiling.

There is a store room under the main corridor and catalogers' room, adjoining the stack, which can be used as a work room whenever it is needed. There is also a small newspaper room on this floor, and the four large corner rooms, on a level with the ground at the rear, a little below in front, are used at present as recitation rooms, but make provision for future growth of the library. The stack can also be extended if it becomes necessary.

One person at the delivery desk or in the catalogers' room furnishes sufficient attendance, except during crowded hours. The desk of the assistant librarian, who does a large part of the reference work, stands in the corner of the general reading room near the catalogers' room.

The floors deserve special mention, as they are somewhat unusual for this country. The material is asbestolith, a fireproof composition laid over concrete five or six inches thick. They are light gray with black borders and pattern decorations, and their chief advantage is their power of deadening sounds. All footsteps seem light upon them.

The building is heated, like the other college buildings, by steam from a central plant. The radiators are concealed in ducts in the wall behind the bookcases and under the floor, and thus offer no obstruction to the arrangement of cases or furniture. Fresh out-of-door air

is brought over the heated pipes, so that the air admitted through the registers above the bookcases is pure as well as warm, and its circulation through the building to the shafts between the stack and the main building has proved very satisfactory.

Plans for the building had been made long before there was any promise of money. The librarian drew the first rough floor plans from which, at the suggestion of the Library Bureau, an architect worked out full plans to be considered in detail and discussed with other librarians. When, in the fall of 1903, the trustees took the matter up and invited Mr. George F. Newton, of Boston, who had already planned Dwight Hall, the college art building, to make tentative plans, the requirements were quite clearly established, and his early plans were only slightly modified the next summer when \$100,000 had been secured and the work could be begun. Mr. Newton gave his attention to every suggestion made, and was most successful in incorporating each smallest feature which could be thought of for convenience in administration, without detracting from the architectural effect.

The contractors, Caspar Ranger & Son, of Holyoke, were also anxious to please throughout the entire course of the building, and were willing to incorporate afterthoughts. All the tables, desks, cabinets and periodical cases, and the wooden shelves were made in their workshops. The cost of the building, of fireproof construction except in the roof, with its furnishings, was \$112,000, and, exclusive of the lower floor, it will accommodate more than 300 readers. The college numbers 700 students and 100 members of the faculty. My rough estimate of the average number of readers seated at a time during the busier hours of each day is 115 or 125.

One year of occupancy has proved the new library well adapted to our needs. The abundant light and air, the large reading room for general students and secluded rooms for research are conducive to good work. The beautiful and harmonious interior produces the right atmosphere for scholars, an environment favorable to study and high thoughts, and is an inspiration to better administration.

THE LIBRARY IN RELATION TO SPECIAL CLASSES OF READERS: BOOKS FOR THE FOREIGN POPULATION—I

BY JAMES HULME CANFIELD, *Librarian of Columbia University.*

AT the 15th annual meeting of the New York Library Association, last September, I tried to say something about the service which the public libraries may render in making new Americans. I am now asked to present the substance of this very briefly as a basis for discussion of this general theme; to be continued by others who have come more directly and practically in contact with what may very properly be called a new movement in the public library world of this country.

Immigration to this country has become so enormous, and is affecting so directly all the conditions of urban life, that unless we can digest and assimilate these immigrants there will soon be a sick man of the West as well as of the East. We need these people and they need us. It is a mistake to consider their presence here a menace. While there may be and probably are some undesirable immigrants, the great mass of all immigrants are to become American citizens, and with proper care and reasonable thoughtfulness on our part will become desirable American citizens. Immigration in itself is no ground for distrust or avoidance. We do not propose to close our doors, and we could not do this if we wished.

That we may have some fair idea of the problem pressing for solution we should remember that by the census of 1900 the foreign born population of 14 of our more important cities is as follows:

New York 1,270,080, Chicago 587,112, Philadelphia 295,340, Boston 197,129, Cleveland 124,631, San Francisco 116,885, St. Louis 111,356, Buffalo 104,252, Detroit 96,503, Milwaukee 88,919, Pittsburgh 84,878, Baltimore 68,600, Cincinnati 57,961, New Orleans 30,325.

As showing the diversity of origin, language, tradition, etc., in a single city—of these foreign born people in the city of New

York 118,000 came from Austria, Bohemia and Hungary; 322,000 from Germany, 155,500 from Russia, 145,000 from Italy, 40,000 from Norway and Sweden, and 32,000 from Poland. Of the present population of the same city 2,650,000 are (entire or in part) of foreign parentage; which means no very great removal in point of time from the immigrant status.

The question is, How can these people be given most quickly a fair understanding of their new life and their new relations? As far as the church is concerned, quite generally they have their own ecclesiastical organizations. Inevitably they drift into certain portions of our cities occupied by their countrymen who have come here earlier, which tends to make them clannish and is not very helpful in the process of becoming acclimated. The day schools are doing something for the children, and the night schools are supplementing this work and adding instruction for adults. At best little more can be done in this way than to give them elementary knowledge of our language—they have little time for other instruction than this. This is the least with which we ought to be satisfied, because they need to know what we are trying to do, and we need to know their needs and desires—and English is, after all, the only practicable method of intercommunication. But we surely ought to do far more than this necessary minimum.

There ought to be in every public library of every city of any size at least the classics of several languages, in order that those speaking these different tongues may appreciate our willingness and desire to recognize the literature of their fatherland. This sympathetic temper will help bring these people to our libraries. But we ought to go further than this, and, having brought them within the library and made them its patrons, they

should find there good translations of elementary text-books in civics from English into other languages, and other literature that will be helpful to them in their new relations.

It is entirely true that many immigrants have not the education nor the mental equipment necessary to intelligent enjoyment and successful mastery of the classics in their own tongue. But a surprising number of them are interested in these classics, as appears in more than one public library on the sea coast. Just as our best literature advances all the standards of thought and life, so the best in these strange tongues will minister directly to the welfare of those who are strangers in a strange land. But their immediate needs are other than this. For the sake of illustration, imagine yourself seeking a home on the continent, without definite information as to the conditions of the new life, unable to speak or understand any language but your own, inexperienced as a traveller, not particularly well read as to the country or countries within which you must choose your residence, and possibly without kinsfolk or friends in that distant land. What you would need to know almost immediately would be something of the conditions of life which you must meet, of the laws to which you would be subject, of the manner of acquiring citizenship, of your civic rights and duties, and of the opportunities which the various countries or various parts of one country present to a newcomer. If you could find these in your own tongue, coming to you from such an authoritative source as a library considered as a public institution, having what may be called official standing, and your attention called to all this and your investigation directed by a pleasing personality showing sympathy and expressing interest in your welfare—your battle would be half won from the start.

Inverting the illustration—an Italian landing in New York ought very soon to find his way to some branch library where, in answer to his inquiry, he would have opportunity to learn of those simpler ordinances of the city which cover sanitation, education, contracts, licenses, carrying of concealed weapons, and those general police regulations with which

every intelligent citizen needs some acquaintance in order that they may most efficiently protect him and advance his interests and that he may "keep out of trouble." He ought to be able to find also some intelligent and authoritative discussion of the industrial conditions of the country, something which would tell him of diversified climate and products, information which might guide him to cheap farming lands, or to the fruit regions, or to the various mining districts, or to the great lumber regions; which would give prevailing wages, cost of living, general distribution of labor, and so on through the whole circle of possible occupations. Later perhaps he would care to know something of the political history of this new-found land, of its industrial development, of its educational system, of the men who have made it what it is, of plan and purpose for the future. All this is necessary for his immediate information and guidance in the choice of occupation and home, and is exceedingly desirable in his preparation for intelligent citizenship.

I understand that your immediate answer to this will be that such text or texts are not in existence, even in English—if we except the leaflets and folders sent out by the more ambitious steamship and railroad companies or by more enterprising states. It is this very point upon which I hope the discussion this morning will turn—what this Association may be able to accomplish in the way of the preparation of such information. In simpler form, such as leaflets, something has already been accomplished by Dr. Blaustein of New York—editions in the thousands being circulated among the immigrants at Ellis Island. This in itself is admirable, and the plan ought to be taken up either by the nation or by the more interested states, or by boards of trade, or by patriotic citizens, or by some definite organization in which all these forces may have full play: with a very general distribution of these leaflets on the other side of the water, either in the countries from which the immigrant comes or at the ports of departure, say through the hands of the American consuls. With regard to such work as this, this Association can do little more than express its appreciation and approval. But it

seems to me high time that an organization as influential as this should set itself very definitely to the task not only of a wise use of such literature when prepared but of the preparation itself. Whether this will be best accomplished by agitation and discussion, or by a systematic use of the public press, or by the appointment of a special committee which shall make careful study of this whole problem I do not pretend to say. My impression is that we shall go at it along all these lines and by a use of all these means, and I doubt if there is any more important work to which a special committee could give thoughtful consideration for the next two or three years.

In order that this matter may come directly before the Association for discussion, and to place the whole question in a concrete form, I beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Library Institute be asked to give all necessary time and effort to a careful and thorough investigation in every detail of the possible service of public libraries to immigrants; that the Institute embody the results of this information and recommendations concerning the same in a preliminary report which shall be printed at the expense of this Association and sent to each of its active members, with a request for comment or criticism by mail; and that with this correspondence in hand a final report shall be prepared by the Institute and submitted to this Association at its next regular meeting, in 1907.

"Resolved, That because of the direct interest of the public schools of this country in this as in many other questions discussed by this Association, the officers of this Association be requested to at once enter into negotiations with the officers of the National Educational Association, the object of which shall be to secure in 1907 either a joint meeting of the two Associations or meetings at the same place, the one following so immediately upon the other that both may derive some benefit from the membership and attendance of each."

BOOKS FOR THE FOREIGN POPULATION — II

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief of Circulation Department, New York Public Library.*

THE problem of providing reading for foreigners who understand only their native languages in a city of such population and extent as New York would seem at first sight an almost insuperable one, but the peculiar distribution of nationalities in the city, especially during the year or so immediately after arrival, is a great aid in this work and reduces it largely to a question of providing one or two collections of books in each foreign tongue—a fortunate circumstance, since it would scarcely be practicable to duplicate such collections for perhaps twenty different languages in thirty or forty centers.

We may say roughly that the person who takes a foreign book from a library belongs to one of two classes; he is either one who reads the language as his mother tongue, or who is reading it merely as a foreign language either for its educational value or perhaps for recreation. Now the languages read in this latter way are practically limited in New York to four—German, French, Italian and Spanish—given in the order of fre-

quency. The demand for this purpose is naturally confined to no particular localities, and it is necessary to have small collections, particularly of French and German, in all branch libraries. But besides these languages there are fifteen to twenty others that are spoken by immigrants as mother tongues; and for a considerable period after their arrival, varying for a year or two to a lifetime, they are limited in their intellectual intercourse entirely to these tongues. Owing to this fact as well as to natural gregariousness, the incoming immigrant seeks out those of his own race; hence the various "colonies." Dr. Blaustein, the director of the Educational Alliance, tells us that the subdivision goes even further than this. People from the same province and even from the same village seek each other out, so that a map of the East Side might be drawn reproducing somewhat fantastically the map of Europe with its political and racial subdivisions.

This grouping of immigrants is strikingly illustrated by the collection of posters in

foreign tongues, displayed in the streets of New York, which has been gathered to accompany this paper. These were all secured by the branch library assistants in a few days in the vicinity of their libraries and represent nothing out of the common life of the districts where they were displayed. Evidently a foreign colony must be not only large but compact to make the display of such posters worth while. The same cannot be said, of course, of newspapers; but size and extent, if not compactness, are certainly indicated by the figures in the following table, which are from Rowell's directory and cover the borough of Manhattan only.

	Daily.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.	Bi-Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	Monthly.	Total.
Arabic.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Bohemian.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
Chinese.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Croatian.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Danish.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
French.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Gaelic (Irish) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
German.....	6	..	26	1	..	7	40
Greek.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hungarian.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Italian.....	4	..	8	..	..	1	13
Japanese.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Polish.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Slovak.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	3
Spanish.....	..	..	2	..	1	5	8
Swedish.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Yiddish.....	7	..	4	..	..	1	12
	25	1	51	2	2	16	97

This clannishness is not permanent, however. In a few years the immigrant learns at least some English, begins to feel at home, and moves off to some other part of the city, his place being taken by a newcomer. In this way, Dr. Blaustein says, the entire population of the East Side is renewed every three years—a conclusion that he reaches from personal knowledge of the capacity of the district coupled with statistics of annual accessions to its population. However this may be, it is certainly a shifting population, as our library experience in the district shows us. Older residents continually move away and newer ones move in. Here, then, is an ideal situation for the librarian—bodies of people who speak only one language, who wish to read books in that language and who find it difficult to secure them, so that they gladly read anything that is offered to them. More-

over, these people are not scattered over the city, but classified by languages and bunched together by classes, and from these groups are periodically eliminated those who have learned English and who are therefore not so eager to read in their native tongues. Surely if the librarian is ever going to influence the reading of anybody, here is his chance among these "new-caught" peoples, who are not "sullen," like Kipling's. The question of the propriety of giving these people something that may retard their acquisition of English may be dismissed with a few words. There is no evidence that the possibility of obtaining books in the native tongue does retard it; but even if it does, we can afford to wait a little longer for our new Americans if we have a greater chance of getting thereby better and more contented citizens. Homesickness—nostalgia—is well recognized as a specific disease, causing functional derangement and even death; and we cannot afford to have our future citizens start off with an attack of it. That they are afraid of it is shown by the instinctive huddling together of which I have spoken. But there is little chance in a city like New York, whose population is something like the contents of a seething caldron, that permanent foreign communities, retaining foreign ideals and resisting Americanization, will ever be formed. There is much more danger that this will take place in farming regions like the great Scandinavian districts of the West. Perhaps the most striking instance of the retention of a non-English tongue in an American community is that of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch. Yet no one would accuse these people of being foreign or un-American. They all talk English as well as their peculiar dialect, and so will any body of immigrants under similar influences. I cannot see that it is ever going to be necessary for us to have a polyglot congress, like Switzerland, and least of all do I fear that giving a homesick immigrant a welcome in his mother tongue is likely to help along such a result.

So the temporary grouping of non-English-speaking immigrants by nationalities in the city of New York is not to be regarded as a

menace to future good citizenship, but rather as an opportunity for its acquirement.

We have been slow to see and slower to take advantage of this opportunity in the city of New York. We are not yet taking care of the English-speaking population as we ought. A circulation of about two books annually per capita in the greater city is imposing in the aggregate because of the size of our population, but it certainly does not represent the maximum of library effort.

In fact, until recent years the expansion of library opportunity in New York has not been a direct response to a demand, but rather an anticipation of it. Even now there are districts not served by branch libraries which make no complaint; yet we know from our experience that the opening of a library in such regions will be followed by the sudden development of an overwhelmingly large circulation. This has been the case with our foreign work. A Roumanian or a Hungarian does not expect, when he comes to the city, to find books for free circulation in his home language. If these were never offered demand for them would not develop, and it is not until the first purchases are made and the ball starts rolling that we realize the energy that is stored up in a great body of the population hungry for literature. A few years ago our foreign circulation was limited to the general foreign tongues and included none of the "neighborhood" languages. The consolidation with the Aguilar Library brought in the Russian and Hebrew collections at the Educational Alliance, and that of the Webster gave us the nucleus of a Bohemian collection, since largely increased. A year ago we had added Hungarian, Yiddish, Roumanian, and, during the past year, Swedish, Finnish, Dano-Norwegian, modern Greek and Polish, beginning with a few hundred volumes of each, mostly literature and fiction, and placing each collection in some branch library near the center of the corresponding linguistic group. Our experience has thus not been long, but it has been enough to bring out the fact that our foreign circulation is practically an adult circulation. This has always been the case with our German, in which our experience in neighborhood language circulation dates back twenty

years, from the establishment of a branch of the Free Circulating Library by Oswald Ottendorfer in Second Avenue. The circulation here has always been practically confined to adults. Its percentage of juvenile fiction (German and English) in its first year was 13, only one-third of that at the other branch. No separate German classification was then kept; but if the English proportion was the same as at the other branch, the German juvenile use must have been vanishingly small. Among the German books circulated there last year only two per cent. were juvenile fiction, and I judge from the reports of desk assistants that many of these were taken out by adults. Desk attendants at most of the branches estimate that the juvenile German issue is less than one per cent. At the Rivington Street branch it is larger—estimated at ten per cent. The children here take out German books for purposes of study. As for other languages, the juvenile circulation in Roumanian, Hungarian and Russian is estimated about one per cent. each. No Yiddish is circulated among children. There is a small demand, but the stock is not great enough to supply the adult readers. Hungarian is not refused to the children, but those under 16 are not encouraged to read it. Russian is read by only a few immigrant children, and by them only until they learn English. Bohemian is read by perhaps ten per cent. of children. Their parents usually take out the books for them, being anxious that they shall become familiar with the literature of the fatherland. These data show strikingly the speed with which English becomes the tongue of the younger generation and the fact that our foreign collections are only for the comfort and intellectual nutrition of those who are still occasionally looking backward to the fatherland.

It is probable that after reaching a maximum the circulation in what I have called neighborhood languages will decline and that it will become somewhat more scattered. This is indicated by our twenty years' experience with German. Our German circulation at the Ottendorfer branch during the first month (December, 1884) was nearly four times our English circulation. For the first year the German circulation was 63

per cent. Last year it was 22 per cent. The total foreign percentage of the two branches then constituting the Free Circulating Library was 33. That of the present 36 branches is 4, varying (if we exclude the Ottendorfer branch) from 10 down to one per cent. The abandonment of the neighborhood by the Americanized population would evidently scatter the demand for a particular language at the same time that the increasing use of English would diminish it.

As this scattering makes itself more and more evident in the demand for books in other parts of the city, as it already has with German, we may find it necessary to scatter our collections somewhat; but probably the bulk of each will remain as now, in one or two convenient centers.

We have been buying a few books at a time in a considerable number of foreign languages. Would it have been better to spend the money available for such books on one language at a time? For instance, would a fairly representative Hungarian collection, purchased within a few years, have been preferable to inadequate collections in a dozen tongues? This question will confront any library when beginning to form foreign collections for circulation. I can see many arguments for concentration on one language at a time; but on the whole I am satisfied with our present policy of purchasing a few hundred books yearly in each of a considerable group of literatures. We are confining our-

selves at the outset almost entirely to the literature and history classes—representative fiction, poetry and essays, with history, biography and some travel; although we have carefully considered local demand for other classes.

Of course we include dictionaries and language manuals, especially books for learning English. These, we find, require careful scrutiny. Except in the case of such languages as French and German, they are rarely prepared by persons familiar with idiomatic English, and their colloquial phrases are peculiar, to say the least.

There is room for an amusing book on "English as she is taught" in Italian, Russian or Polish manuals. Some of these are so outrageously absurd that we have had to reject them after purchase, and others we have reluctantly kept because there appear to be no others. In some languages they are altogether lacking. A list of such books, which we had begun to prepare for publication, has been postponed for lack of time to give each an exhaustive examination.

The need of books on American history and civics is also especially noticeable; but instead of preparing such works ourselves, as Dr. Canfield suggests, it would be better simply to call public attention to the lack of them. Proper bodies to supply the need would be the various civic or patriotic societies, which would doubtless be glad to take it up if the matter were brought to their attention.

BOOKS FOR THE FOREIGN POPULATION—III

By J. MAUD CAMPBELL, *Librarian of Passaic (N. J.) Public Library*

DR. CANFIELD has covered the field so effectually and stated the case so fairly, I think the cause of the immigrant might satisfactorily rest where he and Mr. Bostwick left it.

I would like to second Dr. Canfield's motion and ask if it might not be possible, while the Institute is investigating and preparing a report to be submitted to the Association, for each member of the American Library Asso-

ciation, and particularly the state associations, to agitate this point in such a vigorous way that the state authorities' attention may be called to this crying need, and co-operate with us in investigating and advancing the cause of the immigrant.

There is hardly a state in the Union which has not commissions of some sort, and all productive of good—library commissions, fish and game commissions, forestry commis-

sions. In New Jersey we have even a mosquito commission to look after the extermination of the insect which has given our state such renown. We had no trouble in getting both departments of the legislature to authorize the governor to appoint "a commission to investigate and report on the condition of immigrants coming into the state." This has brought the matter to the attention of the men who govern the policy of our state. As librarians, we cannot translate, publish or actually give away books; but with financial backing from the state it will be possible for libraries to secure the books and pamphlets in foreign languages necessary for our immigrants, and, in addition, to offer educational assistance.

While Dr. Canfield's figures as to the present immigrant population of the large cities are staggering, they are not sufficient to make us feel the task is hopeless. America has handled a bigger immigrant proposition before this, and the country has not entirely gone to the dogs. Take the hundred years between 1800 and 1900: between 1820 and 1830 there were 15 aliens to the 1000; between 1830 and 1840, 47 per 1000; between 1840 and 1850, 100 per 1000; between 1850 and 1860, 110; the next decade it fell to 73; between 1870 and 1880 it was 104 per 1000; and between 1890 and 1900 (the last census) it fell to 59 per 1000, showing that fewer immigrants came here between 1890 and 1900 in proportion to the population than in any decade since 1850, notwithstanding the hysterical cry of our being overrun with foreigners.

A prominent New York criminal judge, after having faced the worst class the country produces for twenty-seven years, said: "All evil influences, whether derived from inheritance or example, might be overcome by education; that our thoughts would direct the trend of our lives." We have given the adult immigrants very little opportunity to show what they would do for themselves about education; but their own deficiencies in this particular seem to stimulate them to great efforts on behalf of their children. In 1900 statistics show that in the whole United States the school attendance of children of foreign parentage stands highest—71

per cent.; those of foreign birth second—68.6 per cent.; while that of children of native parents is actually lowest—65.2 per cent. They show, also, that the illiterates born in this country of foreign parentage (5.7 per cent.) is only about half the percentage (9.2 per cent.) of illiterate children of native born parents.

By the last census 13.6 per cent. of our population were of foreign birth and 34.2 per cent. of foreign parentage, who naturally absorbed in early life many of the sentiments and customs of their parents, and so are not very far removed from the immigrant state. Of the foreign born the majority land here past the age when it is easy to acquire a reading knowledge of a new language, bringing us a much-needed supply of muscle and brawn; for the chief elements of wealth production in this country—and it is for its wealth that America stands prominent in the eyes of the world to-day—may be classed as the products of mines, the products of agriculture and the products of manufacture, all absolutely dependent on manual labor, much of which is obtained from this foreign element of our population, to the great prosperity of the country. These immigrants reach here at an age of productiveness without having cost the state one cent for education and protection and immediately become, not only producers, but consumers. Of 7,218,755 persons owning their own homes in 1900, 1,730,970 were foreign whites, showing that they come here meaning to make this country their home. How can we expect this country to continue to prosper if we separate society into two classes, the one encouraged to improve the mind and the other condemned to hopeless ignorance?

If the office of education is to feed life; to change existence from a dull round of necessary duties to a pulsing, living desire to reach out for something better; we will have to feed life on something better than our present starvation diet! It is not to our credit, either as a nation or as librarians, not to be able to place in the hands of our foreign-speaking patrons the assistance they so constantly ask—"Give me some book about America in my language"—and while, as Dr. Canfield says,

the supply does not begin to meet the demand, I fear we do not post ourselves as thoroughly as we might on the books that really do exist. A curious instance came under my observation last fall. Being anxious to secure a simple book on the laws of the country suitable for our Italian immigrants, I wrote to the Bureau of Immigration, both in New York and Washington. They "knew of no publication in a foreign language on this subject." The Congressional Library reported "there seems to be very little in this line," but gave titles of three books in Spanish, one in German and one in Italian. The New York Public Library reported having 39,000 books in foreign languages, but could only suggest one in Spanish, one in German—Münsterberg's "Americans," which is rather over the heads of our immigrants—and two or three in Yiddish. Brooklyn, with 24,573 vols. in foreign languages, had nothing simple and not a single title to suggest in Italian. The report of the Boston Public Library on what we should endeavor to do for our large foreign population warmed my heart to such a degree that I felt it was worth taking a trip to Boston, for there they surely had found the book I needed so badly! I went, examined the catalog, inquired in the reference room and was disappointed; I left Boston a sadder but not a wiser woman. The following week I happened to speak to an Italian priest on the difficulty I had in making his people un-

derstand our health laws, one woman having sent her little girl to spend the day in the library because she was not allowed to attend school, as she had the measles. He immediately suggested a book in Italian, written by an Italian lawyer in New York and copyrighted the previous April—Caccia's "Manuale delle leggi degli Stati Uniti ad uso degli Italiani in America"—which fully explains all these points; and a few days later the same book was suggested by an ordinary Italian laborer, showing that those people keep a closer watch on the helpful books than we do, in spite of our profession. Nor is this a solitary instance.

In order that we may remove the stigma put upon libraries and books by a recent writer in the *Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science*, who, in speaking of the assimilation of immigrants, says, "Little need be said of books and libraries. They tend to assimilate a certain class of immigrants, but they do not reach those who are hardest to assimilate and those who need it most," I beg to add the following resolution to those of Dr. Canfield:

"*Resolved*, That all members of the A. L. A., and especially the state associations, agitate in their own state the appointment of state commissions to investigate the general condition of non-English-speaking residents, with the view to their education and enlightenment upon the principles and policy of our government and institutions, and the rights and opportunities of its citizens."

THE LIBRARY IN RELATION TO SPECIAL CLASSES OF READERS: SUPPLY AND USE OF TECHNOLOGICAL BOOKS

By HARRISON W. CRAVER, *Technology Librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

THE question of supplying communities with technological books through the agency of municipal libraries is one which at present is attracting considerable attention among librarians. In the past the library has had its largest success in meeting the wants of women and children, but has not succeeded so well in obtaining the interest of the men. This has been a disadvantage in more ways

than one; it has largely reduced the possible influence of the library and has also deprived it of the assistance it might have obtained from a large number of men—men who vote and pay the taxes which support the library—if it were to them an institution of practical value and not merely "a good thing for the city."

For some time it has been felt that this con-

dition was wrong, but until recently little seems to have been done to change it. The library has been content to move along the line of least resistance—a line along which all its resources could easily be spent usefully—leaving the department of applied science practically undeveloped. Departments of music and art have been established, the children have been given careful attention; it now seems time to turn some serious effort to practical work for men.

In discussing the question I will speak first of the larger city libraries, as the conditions under which they work are more familiar to me and the problem seems more easily capable of satisfactory solution.

This branch of work requires, of course, a fair degree of acquaintance with technological topics, and with manufacturing, mining and engineering; subjects which are not ordinarily a part of the prospective librarian's education. While it is possible to select books well enough without this special knowledge, by the use of various aids in selection with which all librarians are familiar, the reference work is very difficult and unsatisfactory unless the patron can be met half way and his questions intelligently discussed. The proper solution of the question in the large library is to place upon the staff one trained in industrial work, either by college or by practice, or preferably both, and who is broadly interested in the literature of the subject. With this equipment he is able to take up the question of book selection intelligently and also to give efficient service in rendering the resources of the library available to its patrons. Such an assistant can simplify the problem greatly for the head of the library.

The actual selection of technological books is not such a bugbear as many librarians seem to believe it. Just as in other lines, there are certain publishers who maintain a high standard, certain who rarely issue anything of value, and certain others who hit or miss by turns. The technical journals review the new books regularly and often well. In no other class of literature is the reputation and position of the author a safer index of the value of the book. Of course if modern science

and industry is an absolutely unknown field, book selection is difficult; but this is equally true of music or of art.

In our own library we make weekly lists of the new books and carefully collate all reviews. From these and from our general knowledge of the author and the present condition of our collection along the line in question, the decision is made. By watching all sources for book titles, we believe that little really valuable material escapes notice.

The special trial of the technology librarian is the rapidity with which his collection ages to the point of uselessness. In five or ten years his good working collection no longer represents actual practice, and he finds its usefulness vanishing. Changes occur with marvellous rapidity in many industrial lines and the library must be prepared to keep pace. In a collection devoted to the applied sciences and intended to aid men in earning their livelihood, the point of first importance is that information furnished shall be accurate and modern, shall represent present-day thought. To be able to fill this requirement constant buying is necessary, not only of good new books, but also of new editions of old standards. Because a library has a copy of Thompson's "Dynamo-electric machinery" it does not follow that it has *the* copy of Thompson's "Dynamo-electric machinery." Times change and the books must also change, the old ones going to the scrap pile or to a historical collection of what has been. This point is often not sufficiently appreciated. Size means little in a technological collection, modernity means much.

In selecting books it must be remembered that among the readers there will be many who have no knowledge of these subjects but that acquired by daily toil at a trade, and that to these, but little versed in the reception of knowledge through the printed word, the books of theory will often prove of little use. It is necessary to have books of a rudimentary nature as well as the best books, for many which are a little weak in theoretical explanations have much useful practical information.

It should also be remembered that the public library's collection should be modelled on

practical rather than academic lines. The demand which comes is not for theories but for facts, and the collection needed is not that which would find greatest favor among scholars. Their needs should certainly not be neglected, but at the same time the wants of practical workers must constantly be kept in mind and supplied as far as is possible.

In addition to books, a collection of periodicals is of utmost importance. There is always an appreciable gap between the most modern book and the present, and this the periodicals will fill. To-day the engineering journals are the most important publications you can have; the back volumes form useful reference sets and the current numbers enable you to supply that demand for "the latest," and that, too, in the department where this cry is most insistent, save possibly in that devoted to fiction.

Looking at it in another way, the periodicals are to be favored because of their cheapness. The average engineering book sells for a cent a page, if not more, while the magazines furnish from two to four thousand pages for five dollars. If economy is a motive, economy lies in the direction of periodicals rather than in that of books, even when the cost of binding is considered.

In looking over the field which a library expects to serve, it is usually found that the industrial life of the people moves largely along certain lines and that many industries are of little prominence or are lacking. In the region supplied by the institution with which I am connected, for instance, the active industries are largely concerned with the metallurgy of iron, the manufacture of machinery, structural engineering, glass-making and mining. Other industries, as potting, are also present, but to a smaller extent; while certain great classes, as wood working and the textile industries, are almost unrepresented. Such a survey of a library's field shows it where it must be strong and where it may be weak, and so aids in book selection. There is little use in buying technical books on a subject in which your community is not interested. Spend your money on those it needs.

All these questions of when and what to

buy are easily solved by the head of a department doing the work with the books if he has a good grasp of the local situation; and so much depends upon local conditions that anything further than suggestions of the broadest character would be of little use.

Turning from book selection to book use we find the field divided, as usual, into loan and reference work. Each of these branches calls for technological books. The loan department is usually more insistent in its demands and may be heard farther, but there is in many places an opportunity, sometimes scarcely appreciated, for much reference work.

This field sometimes seems missing when in reality it is there but unoccupied because of a deadlock. The library buys little suitable material because no one ever calls for it; the engineer or manufacturer will not waste valuable time in consulting the city library because it has never been able to help him. Thus much work remains undone and a large section of the population learns to view the library as a place of amusement, useful enough in its way, but of no assistance in everyday problems.

Now this situation will never be changed unless the library makes the move, and the proper move is the establishment of an active reference department of technology.

There is where your trained assistant will find his best field for work. With his collection of books and periodicals at hand, his next step is to get them used. He must push them forward as he can at first, until his trade is established, so to speak, and must advertise as he can. If he is eligible to local technical societies he should join and become known, and enlarge his acquaintance with his possible patrons in all possible ways.

To my mind, the proper model for a reference technology department in a city is a consulting engineer's office. Some one in the department should be able to treat the questions asked with sufficient knowledge both of their conditions and the resources of the library to point the way toward an answer. To do this is not always a question of having a book; sometimes an advertisement or a trade catalog will do the work, sometimes the

problem can be solved from one's own personal knowledge. It matters little what the method is, provided the result is obtained.

A useful form of library consultation is that obtainable by telephone and by mail. We have a number of regular users of the library whose visits to the building are scarcely semi-annual. In some factory offices we are proud to know that we are the first to be called on for anything not at hand, from an engineering formula to a manufacturer's address. Telephonic assistance seems particularly appreciated and is well worth the trouble it entails.

A good field for usefulness is to be found in the publication of brief bibliographies from time to time. Bibliographies of technological material are not plentiful, and the amount of time needed to search through the mass of poorly indexed periodicals often makes it a troublesome task which might better be done once for all. Certain questions return to the library regularly, and a list of available material concerning these is very useful.

It seems to me that handling technological books becomes a more difficult problem when we come to consider small libraries, in which it must be done as part of the general work. Lacking specially trained assistants, much must be omitted, but there is still an opportunity to be of considerable assistance to those interested in industrial subjects.

In selecting books it is often possible to follow the lead of some larger library, taking from their lists the best books. This will guide one to some extent, by eliminating many books at once. Another plan is to make use of volunteer assistance. Some users of the library will often look over lists or books relating to their work and select those of greatest value to the library. One fault of this plan lies in the tendency of everyone to view with special favor books on his own particular specialty and to minimize the value of other work; it is rather hard for such an adviser to avoid bias. Another trouble is that the aid is often too irregular to be really useful.

There are, however, many libraries in America which are not now large enough to em-

ploy expert service in technology, but which nevertheless have need for some assistance. The best method of meeting their needs lies, I believe, in co-operation; in arranging to have some one with the proper requirements make the selections for a number of different libraries. If the advice given is to be really efficient, however, it cannot be done wholesale by means of a list sent to all alike. Each library and its local needs must be made the subject of special study. If such an adviser were to spend time enough to become acquainted with the town and its needs, and was supplied with full information as to the present resources of the library and the amount to be spent on technology each year, he should be able to advise monthly purchases which would build up a collection well adapted to local requirements, and that at no greater expense than under a system of haphazard buying.

In addition, such an expert bureau would be able to give aid to some extent in reference work. Many questions which come up and are left unanswered could be sent to the bureau.

So far as use is concerned, the small library should work along the lines of the larger ones as far as it can. It cannot give as good service in the way of aid to the readers, but it can have as good books and let the patrons hunt through them for themselves. It must be remembered, too, that it is much easier to handle a small collection than a large one, and so easier for the public to arrive at a knowledge of the material available.

As regards the results obtained by systematic development of a technological department, it is hard to furnish direct statistical evidence of any great improvement. Books on useful arts are but dull reading to most, and will be called for only when needed. Many borrowers come but seldom; but if good work is done the library may rest content with the knowledge that they will come whenever they need help. In our own case, where one-third of the visitors to the reference rooms come for material of an industrial nature, we feel that this work is at least as highly appreciated as that in other lines.

USE OF INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIONS AT THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC
LIBRARYBY ETHEL GARVIN, *Custodian-in-charge*

IN a city like Providence, where there are so many art industries, it is natural that in the public library the art and industrial departments should be close together and that many readers should consult books in both departments in looking up anything in connection with their work. For instance, those using the books on jewelry in the art library would very likely also be looking up material on metal coloring by electricity, and this would be found in the books on electroplating in the industrial library. In the Providence Public Library these two departments are known under the general name of "the special libraries," and are under the charge of one custodian.

The industrial collection contains about 7600 volumes and the art collection about 3500 volumes. The classes best represented are textiles, electricity and its applications, machinery, mechanics and jewelry design, and general books of flower and animal design.

The industrial library contains a full set of the proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers; transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and (among English sets of the same kind), the journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; the proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the journal of the Iron and Steel Institute. It has a fairly complete set of the journal of the Franklin Institute, and the "Annales des ponts et chaussées" and a complete set of Dingler's "polytechnisches journal," which supplements the German patents. The set of the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office is complete to date, and the 552 volumes of the "Specifications and drawings of patents" are complete from 1880 to the present time. One of the special features in the industrial library is the collection of 589 industrial "trade catalogs." These cover a wide variety of in-

dustrial subjects, and are arranged alphabetically by the name of the firm, the Cutter order number for the name of the firm being used in this classification. If more than one kind of catalog is published by a firm, the different ones are distinguished by the figures 1, 2 and 3 separated from the order numbers by a period. In order to distinguish them from books in the card catalog, a card is used with "Trade Catalog" printed at the top. These trade catalogs are used a great deal in answering certain kinds of questions, such as the most recent makes of electrical machinery, gasoline launches or locomotives.

Although the library is a city library, an important feature of the industrial work is the collection of agricultural reports and bulletins of the divisions and bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture and those of the experiment stations located in the various states, these bulletins treating in many instances of biological and chemical subjects. These bulletins—about 5000 at present, representing all but two of the experiment stations—are indexed by the printed cards of the United States Department of Agriculture, for which this library has been made a deposit library, and by the card index to agricultural experiment station literature. This catalog, which is in a case by itself, now numbers 15,000 cards; it represents not what we have in the library, but what has been published.

The reader finds in this department duplicate catalogs of the books both in the art and industrial library, and duplicate class lists. The subject headings vary somewhat from the main catalog of the whole library, which is on the first floor, partly because only those headings are used which are likely to be asked for in these departments.

One of these two rooms contains a draughting table, and also a photographic dark closet for developing plates if the reader desires to

do so, and tracing paper and weights are supplied. Nearly every day some of the tracing paper is asked for by designers.

The notices of civil service examinations are regularly posted on the bulletin board in the industrial library, the only other place where they can be seen in the city being the post office.

In the purchase of books, opportunity is taken to utilize the titles which are suggested by readers, or the reviews in such periodicals as the *Engineering News*, and we have also profited very greatly by the recommendations of Mr. Craver, the technology librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and by that of specialists in Providence. A book so reported upon is, however, submitted to the day and evening custodians of the special libraries in order to be sure that it is especially desirable in this particular library.

In the art library scarcely a day passes without some inquiry for books on jewelry or silverware design, and it is no wonder when one considers that one-fifth of the wage earners of Providence are in the jewelry trades, and that the output from Rhode Island represents one-fourth of the total value in the United States. Workers in these trades, especially designers, are sent to the library during their working hours to get suggestions to be used in their work. In this case the custodian does more than to lay out such books as will probably contain a picture of the flower or animal wanted and leave the reader to find it for himself. An unremitting search is kept up for the design, as, for instance, for a "sweet pea (side view)," until she finds the exact thing wanted. Everything is brought into requisition—the books on gardening, natural history, plates cut from imperfect or duplicate copies of "Country life in America," and even the covers of seed catalogs at times.

There is a collection of art trade catalogs also which are used by readers in looking up designs for such subjects as iron work, mission furniture, jewelry and silverware.

Articles are cut from the magazines when we have imperfect copies and paper covers made and the whole held together by the star paper fasteners.

Another line in which the connection of art and industry is very close is in the making

of furniture. A worker who has an order for an Elizabethan bedstead comes to the library and uses the books on old furniture for careful examination before beginning work on it. Architects use the library, looking up Dutch and English colonial houses for suggestions, and also designs for mill construction and church and school house plans.

A special purchase of books was made recently in the line of jewelry and silverware. This list was made after careful study of books in other libraries and at the Rhode Island School of Design and by consultation with teachers and workers in the various branches to be covered, as well as with the users of the library in these lines. In such practical subjects as die-sinking and stone setting no books could be obtained, but in other subjects in which books were bought, the additions were very much appreciated.

A number of methods of advertising the library's resources have been employed. Any reader who is known to be interested in a book of a kind recently added receives a postal from the library giving the title and number of the book and the length of time that the book will be reserved for him. The custodian of the department sees that these cards are sent out. One of the assistants in the telephone exchange asked for a list on telephone work, and a list of the books in the library was sent, and in addition twenty application blanks for cards. All had been used in two weeks afterward.

A list of books on automobiles was sent out to the school of automobile engineering. The publication of lists on metal coloring and books on plant and animal design in successive lists in the daily papers, and one on the additions in jewelry design in the local organ of the jewelry trade (the *Manufacturing Jeweler*) has been another method of "advertising the library." The lists in the daily papers were cut out, mounted on ordinary pad paper, with the heading, and sent to twenty or more firms to be placed on their bulletin boards, and in the case of the second list, addressed to the designing department of those firms.

The departments have been chiefly advertised, however, by the readers. Frequently readers are seen showing their friends about,

not in the aimless way of a sight-seer, but going to the alcoves and pointing to a certain section saying, "You will find the books on machinery there and those on mechanics on this side of the alcove," and often taking down a particular book as if it were a familiar friend. The main part of the requests for books to be reserved by postals are for industrial and art books, and the requests are usually left with the custodian of the special libraries.

In the industrial library the largest number of users are looking up patents, two persons usually working together. The volumes of the *Official Gazette* and the "Specifications and drawings" remain on the shelves less than any other books. Readers use this department very steadily, spending their noon hours in the winter in reading in the industrial reading room. In the evening and on Saturday afternoons the tables are all occupied, with one or two readers in each alcove, and they even overflow into the art library, which has a larger room. During the six years that the library has been opened there has been a steady growth in their use, and always for serious study. As showing the amount of reference work it should be said that 4500 questions were looked up in the special libraries last year, an increase of 1200 over the previous year, and of this increase more than 1000 were on industrial subjects. The current industrial periodicals

are kept in the periodical room, and so the use of the industrial department does not include anything but books and the bound periodicals on these subjects.

Among those who use the industrial library are apprentices and machinists in the large machine shops, workers in the cotton and woolen industries, textiles being the leading industry or the state, and those interested in the manufacture of gasoline engines and their applications to automobiles and launches.

In the article in the *Independent* of June 15, 1905, on "Libraries for men," the writer spoke of the supposed attendant of a library who would be shocked if a workman came in with his soldering tin and asked for a book. In this library such would not be the case. The more workmen who come the better, and they are welcome. A man came in his overalls to get a certain gilt lettering for sign painting, and after eagerly searching through the books that I found for him until he found the exact letters, he apologized, saying, "I was so anxious to get this that I came here right from the shop." Of course he was at once made to understand that no apology was needed for so sensible an act.

It is just this feeling of the indispensability of the library that one wishes for in all the workers, whether living within the city or outside. Any one in the state can draw books if recommended by the librarian of the town where he lives.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

By EMMA R. NEISSER, *Free Library of Philadelphia*

THE first embossed book made in the United States was made at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, in Philadelphia. So, too, the honor of arousing public interest in the first "home teaching" of the blind in America is due to the same institution, for it was by invitation of a former principal, Mr. William Chapin, that Dr. William Moon, of Brighton, England, visited this country in 1882.

Mr. Chapin soon recognized that the work of "home teaching" intended for the adult blind did not properly belong to his institu-

tion. With Dr. Moon Mr. Chapin called upon Mr. John P. Rhoads, business manager of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, and interested him in the "home teaching" idea, so successfully carried out in England. As the funds of the Bible Society could not be used to purchase secular works, Mr. Rhoads applied to his friends for contributions and collected \$200. The Bible Society ordered a stock of embossed religious works and, thus equipped, the pioneer Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind began its work. Mr. Rhoads applied

to the mayor, asking that a census of all blind persons might be taken by the police. All the blind in the city were then visited by a teacher employed by the newly organized society.

The co-operation of the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Home Teaching Society for the Blind in 1898 gave a new impetus to the circulation of embossed books in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Since the affiliation between the two institutions the most cordial relations have been maintained. The books belonging to the society were all transferred to the Free Library, and were accessioned, classified and placed on the shelves in a separate room devoted to the embossed volumes, which required special shelving. The Free Library purchased a selection of books in Moon type, as well as in the other embossed systems most used. Separate book plates distinguish the books of the Society from those of the Free Library, and separate accession books are used.

The Society now employs three teachers. For the salaries of these teachers the Society is responsible, as well as for their travelling expenses, and for any expenses of transportation of books by mail or express. The Free Library provides the room, rent free, and the services of the assistant-in-charge. Since the increase in circulation has increased the correspondence, the Society has paid to the Free Library the sum of \$100 annually for the additional clerical service required. In 1901 the organization was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, and the name changed to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society for the Blind.

The work of a department for the blind should not be merely the exchanging of books over a charging desk and the keeping of statistics. Each new person brought to the notice of the librarian should receive individual encouragement. Some years ago a young medical student in our city became suddenly blind just before the close of his second year in college. When he first came to the library he had been without sight nearly 18 months. He had sat most of the time with nothing to do, dependent upon others when he wished to walk abroad, afraid to go alone. Strong and well, under 30 years of age, and utterly despondent, his case seemed very distressing.

It was suggested that he learn to read, and also that he undertake to become a masseur, on account of his previous medical training and knowledge of anatomy. He studied the Moon type and later the American Braille, which he has also learned to write, and having become enthusiastic about the plan to study massage, began his lessons with one of the most competent instructors in Philadelphia. He is now qualified as a masseur, and able to teach others, travels alone to the library, and is regularly connected with one of the hospitals in the city. Only the other day he said, "If it had not been for this library, if I had not learned to read, I do not believe I would have lived; certainly I would have had no ambition."

Another young man, 30 years of age, with a wife and little daughter to support, was suddenly stricken with blindness while conducting the orchestra in one of the theatres. His sudden loss of sight made him very timid, and although an excellent musician, he refused to touch the piano, feeling sure that he could not play. After first learning Moon type and becoming a reader, he learned the American Braille. His confidence was somewhat restored by his ability to read for himself and he was finally induced, as a personal favor, to assist a brother violinist whose accompanist had disappointed him. For the evening's performance he received \$5, the first money he had earned since he lost his sight. This marked the beginning of a new era in his history, for he at once took a position to play the piano in a dancing school several days each week. Since that time he has fully regained his former hopeful spirit, and, with one of his friends, has assumed the responsibility of a dancing school and has been very successful.

Much is being done for children; there are 38 schools in which 4363 pupils of school age are receiving a good education. These young people are all taught to read one of the point systems. Of the 69,258 remaining, a certain number have been former pupils in the schools, but there are many thousands untaught. Co-operation between public libraries and home teaching societies should be secured if the best work among the blind is to be attained, and the establishment of additional societies is urged.

Each state, each large city even, should maintain its own home teaching society.

This is a most excellent opportunity for valuable co-operation of the women's clubs with public libraries and library commissions. Their enthusiasm and help in establishing travelling libraries leads to the hope that the women's clubs may take an active interest in providing "home teaching" for the adult blind, and in the publication of additional volumes in the Moon system, which is most used. That such an interest is already making itself felt is noticed in Mr. Thomson's correspondence. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, of Portland, Ore., and the Philanthropic Section of the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, Tenn., have both written for information concerning "home teaching." Two members of the New Century Club, of Wilmington, Del., called recently at the Free Library of Philadelphia for advice concerning the appointment of a "home teacher" for the state of Delaware, whose salary is to be paid by the club. This is a most excellent arrangement for many libraries, which have seldom more money than is needed for administration. In time it is hoped to obtain an appropriation from the state.

For a discussion of the relative merits of the different types needed by public libraries, the article by Mr. Edward Ellis Allen, recently published, entitled "Library work for the blind,"* deserves careful consideration.

In selecting the kind of print to be used, the *first* type to be supplied should be the system taught in the state school, for that will be called for by graduates and former pupils. As Mr. Allen, in his article, points out, however, "any library pretending to be representative and wishing to increase its usefulness will possess books in both point systems, and so double its variety of reading matter."

The following suggestions may be useful to those interested in the publication of books in the two point systems: 1. Among adults who have advanced from the Moon type to a point system the demand is for books in full orthography and in type large enough to be easily felt. 2. Many of the point books are too large and heavy and cannot be easily handled.

The volumes in Moon type are large, but they are small in comparison with some of the volumes in the two point systems. Recently in sending out a book the package by actual weight tipped the scales at 9½ pounds.

On June 1, 1906, the Department for the Blind in the Free Library of Philadelphia contained 2281 accessioned volumes in 5 embossed systems, belonging to both Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Library of Philadelphia as follows:

American Braille.....	209 vol.
Braille.....	156 "
Line letter.....	277 "
New York point.....	167 "
Moon type.....	1472 "
	<hr/>
	2281 "

together with a duplicate stock of about 800 volumes in Moon type belonging to the Society.

The distribution of embossed volumes in 1905, from this department, according to types was as follows:

American Braille.....	882 vol.
Braille.....	416 "
Line letter.....	153 "
Moon.....	5458 "
New York point.....	236 "
	<hr/>
	7145 "

Readers who were formerly unable to send for books on account of the great cost of postage or expressage, have now the privilege of frequent exchanges, without any charge, in accordance with the recent act of Congress granting free transportation of embossed books. Great care is taken that no infringement of the law occurs. In two instances it has been necessary to notify readers not to include under the covers of the books the written lists of books wanted in exchange. Even return labels are sent to all readers in separate envelopes, at regular postal rates.

As a protection to the bindings, and for the convenience of the messenger who calls for the books, all volumes are wrapped for delivery in heavy brown paper, known to the trade as "drab express" wrapping paper. Package handles, bearing the words "Dept. for the Blind, Free Library of Phila., 1221 Chestnut St.," are provided for all packages..

**Lib. Journal*, Jan., 1906, p. 8-11.

Among the libraries which suffered from the recent earthquake and fire in San Francisco was the San Francisco Library and Reading Room for the Blind, located at 4th and Clara streets. Mr. Thomson promptly offered the embossed books in the Free Library of Philadelphia for the use of readers in San Francisco, when, after the excitement had subsided, they should be ready for reading again. A letter was received from Miss Harriet L. Young, the librarian, who, after expressing thanks for the offer of assistance, said:

"Our library was totally destroyed, as were banks and everything pertaining to security; it is therefore useless for us to accept your kind and greatly appreciated aid. We have a splendid State Library for the Blind and our readers can draw books from there. They, the trustees, have kindly tendered their assistance.

"We shall be pleased to ask for former reports from you about September, when we reorganize. We saved absolutely nothing—the little the earthquake left was destroyed in 15 minutes by fire. We fear that many of our blind people were killed—we cannot locate all of them."

In regard to time limit in the use of the embossed books, the broadest privilege should prevail. No fines are charged, no matter how long books are kept. It has been found that in many cases one month is too short a time to allow for reading the books. Many of the adult blind read slowly, and over and over again. Some are invalids, and the majority must await the convenience of some other member of the family or some seeing friend to have the books properly wrapped for return. A formal notice asking for the return of a volume is not sent until a book has been in circulation three months.

In the circulation of printed books, the sole purpose of a renewal is to avoid the payment of fines. No fines being charged for embossed books, no renewals are necessary. The circulation of the embossed books from the Department for the Blind in the Free Library of Philadelphia, therefore, numbering 7145 during 1905, represents 7145 actual volumes circulated, and is not a technical repetition of circulation.

All volumes taken from the library by the teacher are recorded by date of issue and

call number on his reader's card, on which is also stamped the date of return of all books.

The daily report of circulation does not include the books taken by the teachers. On the first of the month each teacher presents his record book, which is kept in diary form, to the assistant-in-charge, who makes out the report according to the Decimal classification and also according to the number of volumes of each type circulated, and the number, if any, circulated out of the city. The total monthly report of circulation includes the record of books issued from the department for the blind, plus the record of books distributed by the three teachers.

Philadelphia is fortunate in the cordial relations which exist among the various organizations in the city interested in the blind. Mr. Edward Ellis Allen, principal of the Pennsylvania Institution at Overbrook, is most heartily in sympathy with the work of the Free Library. He is one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society for the Blind and has given substantial aid to the department for the blind in his large gifts of books in different types. Mr. Allen has made many valuable suggestions regarding appliances for the blind and literature relating to the work. Without any formal co-operation between the different organizations most harmonious relations prevail. The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, 3518 Lancaster avenue, and the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, 3827 Powelton avenue, are both visited regularly by the teacher.

The Society for the Promotion of Church Work among the Blind was organized in Philadelphia in 1903, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the blind, and it aims to be a central source of information on this subject. Miss Amelia Sanford, the secretary, 708 Spruce street, Philadelphia, will send, free of charge, the books published for the Society, to any library which wishes to put them into circulation.

From the Pennsylvania Bible Society, 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, may be obtained portions of the Bible in all embossed types.

Additional literature in Moon type is

greatly needed, and an effort to supply the demand for new books has been begun in this country. The *Moon Magazine* owes its existence to the suggestion and help of a reader. A magazine had been talked of for some time, but had not materialized, when Mr. R. P. High wrote to make inquiry concerning periodical literature. Finding there was no magazine published in the Moon system, he offered to make a contribution of \$100 towards the expense of publishing such a magazine. The initial number of the new magazine made its appearance in January, 1906.

In 1904 the late Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, paid for embossing his "Eulogy on the late William McKinley," delivered before the Senate and the House of Representatives. To Mr. John T. Morris, a friend of Dr. Robert C. Moon, we are indebted for the "Call of the wild" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the cabbage patch" in embossed type. It is also a pleasure to announce that the Hon. J. M. Pereles, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, has arranged for the publication of Helen Keller's "Optimism," and has also offered to make his subscription an annual contribu-

tion towards the publication of new books in Moon type.

It is hoped that the example of a few individuals may serve as a suggestion to others. Much may be done along this line by various societies, especially women's clubs. The providing of new literature to be circulated by libraries and library commissions, free of charge, will add greatly to the happiness of the adult blind, many of whom are unable to work, and who have no occupation but reading. The cost, or rather the half-cost, of embossing Moon type is 75 cents per embossed page of 900 letters. The other half of the cost is borne by the Moon Society, of Brighton, England, which publishes the books.

Is it not possible for a number of women's clubs, the International Sunshine Society, and other organizations, to furnish annually a stated sum, to provide for new volumes in Moon type, which is most used by the adult blind?

This paper closes with the hope that the American Library Association Conference in 1907 may report a large increase in the number of home teaching societies, employing blind or partially blind teachers.

LIBRARIES IN RELATION TO SETTLEMENT WORK

BY CORA STEWART, *Custodian of Station P, Boston Public Library*

IT is not possible for me to present a definite program of library and settlement work, for the program varies with conditions which change every day. The nature of a settlement neighborhood is such that the work of its library is necessarily scrappy, and can only be truthfully expressed in a scrappy fashion. I have attempted to offer merely some suggestions which have come to me through a somewhat varied experience of fourteen years in settlement regions.

The library where the observations have been made upon which this paper is based is one of the smaller branches or larger reading rooms of the Boston Public Library. It has a permanent collection of 2500 books, half juvenile, and a deposit of 400 constantly

changing books from the central library. Its maximum circulation is 30,000 volumes a year. It is housed in an irregular shaped store occupying the street floor corner of a large apartment house, into which one old gentleman moved because of the library. He said he had never had enough books. The station is a mile from the central library, in a thickly populated tenement house section, on the edge of the business district. It serves specially three grammar schools. The nearest neighbors are two rival ladies' tailors, a paper and cigar store of a Russian socialist, and at the corner, directly opposite the police call-box, the boot-blackening establishment of the most popular man on the street. Neapolitan to the core, the passing show on Washing-

ton street and the excitement attending arrests, reconciles him to Boston. I found him once on a stifling summer day out on the pavement, chair tipped up against the wall, reading a library book, "For English," he said, "a fine book!" He held it up for me to see as I went by, and it was Vasari's "Lives of the painters."

Two powerful and characteristic influences of the district are the theatres and the credit clothing houses. Aside from these it is a neighborhood of pawnshops, saloons and settlements. Into the pawnshops go the classics. The entire family take turns in tending shop, and some of the sons are in Harvard, some in Technology, and many are in the Latin school. Into the library from the saloons come deputations of gentlemen with statistical and literary disputes to be settled by a book or by the librarian. Often there is money up on the result. To explain to unsteady but quite courteous men the difficulties in the way of deciding absolutely whether Great Britain and her colonies or China has the largest population is not so easy as to find the author of a rather broad poetical selection, admirably recited for you by the leader. The meaning of the Latin inscription on the seal of the city of Cork is sometimes an embarrassing subject.

For the settlement and the settlement activities the station does something, and might do more. The first settlement in the United States was opened nearly a score of years ago. The same year the Children's Aid Society started in Boston the first home libraries. So much enthusiasm was aroused about the home library idea that, when a few years later the first settlement was opened in Boston, it barely escaped being turned into a home library. That enthusiasm is still felt in every children's room of every library in the country.

It was natural that the first effort of settlement workers should be with the medium with which they were most familiar—books. The early settlements started with donated libraries, calculated to interest small children and their older brothers and sisters; and the library day, when children changed their books and spent the afternoon variously entertained by games, story telling and music,

was a feature of the settlement weekly program.

It was thought that this was the best introduction to the children, and through them to the families, and it served the purpose. Groups of library children were formed into clubs and classes, and, as special interests grew up, the library days became of less importance. Here and there the settlement had the advantage of a resident who was a natural librarian, who knew her books, knew her children, superintended their reading, "put the right book into the hands of the right child at the right time," and did most of the acts done in the foremost children's libraries to-day. This was two years before the first children's room in any library in the country was started.

But the library day developed objectionable features. As the small boy, posted outside to note when the "Open" card went up, expressed it, it was "Come on to the game house," and it drained the strength of the ordinary ever-changing settlement households to get satisfactory results from the uproarious material.

One Boston settlement finally combined with a neighboring club and opened a reading room on a nearby street. To this the public library sent a deposit of books. A year later, through the influence of a librarian resident in the settlement, the public library was induced to place a delivery station in the district, the settlement presenting to it their children's library. This practically was the turning over to the city library of the *general* book work for the children of the vicinity.

Something similar to this happened in all the large cities as the library branch system developed, and the settlements desired to have special sociological, class or club book collections, rather than general juvenile libraries. There are some exceptions. Hale House, for instance, retains its library, strong in the history of Boston, and with a good collection of children's stories. It is open constantly to Hale House club members, serves as an informal meeting place, and aims to prepare for the public library by personally introducing the smaller children into the realms of good reading. It is a fact that the public library holds the members of the

Hale House clubs as it does not those of other settlements. It is a question, however, if this is not due to difference in race. Hale House works with the Jewish race. A settlement living among some of the other races cannot hope to do the book work possible in a community of Jews. In one case the effort is one of intelligent stimulation, in the other, one of passing out books on demand.

In the ten years since the station has been established the little that has been done toward an ideal mutual helpfulness between the branch and the settlements has grown out of the needs of new club workers to know more of what children were capable. The librarian, through the work with the schools and the home lessons studied in the library, gains an insight into those subjects which interest individuals and groups of children (subjects which can perhaps be only superficially treated in the limited school time), and by a careful watch on new books and methods, tries to be prepared to answer specifically the various club leaders, who seek advice about their program for the year.

The typical question often brought is, "What can be done with my club of girls from 14 to 16 years old, graduates of grammar schools, working in shops and factories, the most difficult age, and, so far as I can see, interested in nothing." On discussion it develops that they are interested in three things—the theatre, clothes, and the other sex—and that it is perfectly possible to present all three subjects in attractive form. For instance, there is that closed book to a grammar school graduate, the "Idylls of the king," with its dramatic possibilities. Of Irish, Russian, Greek, Syrian, Jewish, Italian descent, all the diverse elements in the neighborhood, except the Chinese, meet on the subject of the stage. And for a club worker to have scruples about presenting the story of Guinevere, or for the librarian to hesitate to recommend to young girls the reading of the "Scarlet letter," "Adam Bede," the "History of David Grieve," is to leave the girls to the moral and literary standard set by the cheap newspapers and the facts of a "tenderloin" district, known to every child in it.

It has been found worth while to start lists for club workers on certain suggestive sub-

jects, the lists to include books the children themselves can use, short stories and articles in periodicals useful to the leader, and books and articles giving manual training hints, together with lists of illustrative pictures and posters possible to be loaned.

"Where do you keep books about poor boys who get rich quick?" "Will you get me two works of affliction for my father? He likes the kind that ends well." (In this type of library there is seldom use for any but a subject catalog or a classified fiction list.)

There was a tiny old lady who demanded two stories, but not love stories.

"You know there are times when you don't want a love story," she said. "I have never been in love, and I have been married twice."

I suggested that there was time yet.

"No, there isn't; I'm seventy!" she replied.

"Then the only thing for you is another incarnation. They say being in love is an experience worth living for. You will have to come back to get it."

She grasped my arm. "Do you know, I dreamed I did last night. I was tall—and I always wanted to be tall—and I was young and in love; and I woke myself saying 'There, that was what I wanted when I was here before!'"

The settlements learned to know the families through the children. In a small library which the neighborhood feels belongs to them the same knowledge is gained. It serves them all, from the smallest girl in the kindergarten to the oldest son in the Common Council, and through the children, the fathers and mothers.

"Please can I have a dictionary and a commercial geography? My father, he has a fine business, but he has not the English."

It is not alone Vasari and the commercial geography which is used by the adults as text-books to learn English; Tolstoi's novels are popular as readers, and attempts to use Shakespeare's plays are not uncommon. One little foreigner told the librarian of the central children's reading room how she was teaching her mother to read. Too much kitchen work left the mother no time to go to the library, and, indeed, too little time to read a book, but she wanted to learn English. So the child wrote the lessons in chalk on the kitchen door in the morning, heard the lesson recited

by the mother in the evening, and then rubbed it out and prepared for the next day's work.

There is endless work at the station with individuals, done by simply offering our commodity in response to a demand. An exceedingly bright girl graduated from the grammar school, went to work as soon as she reached the age of fourteen years, but was determined to continue studying. After some consideration she decided to go to the evening drawing school. In November we noticed that she was taking out French history. In December she came to me and said, "I want to study something besides drawing. I've tried the French history, but I can't get interested. I suppose I don't know enough. You know what I've studied—isn't there any way I can take up French history by myself and not have it dry?"

As a result she took a course of reading, beginning with the French royal chateaux and the people who built and lived in them. She read the Champney books, "Old Touraine," books on Anne of Brittany, Joan of Arc, Agnes Sorel, Bayard. Because the Italians of the same period are almost inseparable and yet form points of comparison and contrast, she read Armstrong's "Lorenzo de Medici," Rea's "Tuscan and Venetian art," Hewlett's "Little novels of Italy," a sketch of Vittoria Colonna, and Cartwright's "Beatrice d'Este." We aimed for books which would bring out enthusiasm—brief biographies, novels—sometimes those throwing side-lights, like "When knighthood was in flower." In the spring she was ready for Dumas, and she read his novels of the Renaissance period. Though protesting that she was wading through massacres and intrigues, she was quite prepared to see that the same France of the massacres and intrigues produced Joan of Arc and Bayard. This child has moved into a factory town where she knows no one but her sister's family. If introductions are ever of use, why should we not take a leaf out of settlement practice and see that the librarian of that town knows of her need of guidance and is specially prepared to help?

The settlements having university extension classes are often able to offer special teaching for special cases coming to their notice through the library. But a settlement is a col-

lection of busy people who may or may not be interested in district library work. It depends upon the composition of the household at any one time. All settlements are prone to fall occasionally into the condition of that Martha of the New Testament who was "Cumbered about much serving" and "troubled about many things." And at such times, no matter what are their principles, it is wise not to depend on them for co-operation. As long as the library is the permanent factor in a settlement district (where the demands for information are apparently never satisfied) it is the library that must serve as the educational directory for the community. It must know what the evening schools, clubs, settlements, societies, are prepared to offer or can be induced to offer.

Conditions differ in every library neighborhood, and there are many types of libraries. There is a little village in Maine where the only elements, which by any stretch of the imagination might be called settlement or social agencies, are three mortgaged churches and a non-resident school mistress. The librarian of the library there needs settlement training, for settlement work she must do and do it alone. The best example in Boston of a library bound up with a settlement is the North Bennet Street Industrial School library. Here a settlement has slowly evolved out of a day nursery in response to neighborhood needs, and the relation of the library to the other work is of the closest.

A most interesting example of similar conditions is the Loring Library of the cordage factory at North Plymouth, Mass. Here the library does purely library work, but has all the settlement agencies co-ordinate and co-operating with it in the same isolated community. In all cases the library is there to quicken intellectual life, whether it itself does the settlement work of story-telling, game-playing, conducting home libraries, organizing clubs and classes, providing social and lecture headquarters, or, these being provided by other agencies, its work is concerned mainly with providing on request lists, books and pictures for these agencies. In any case, the library and the librarian, like the settlement, should be an integral part of the life of the district.

SOME METHODS OF LIBRARY ADVERTISING

BY PURD B. WRIGHT, *Librarian St. Joseph (Mo.) Free Public Library*

IN the matter of advertising the smaller library, giving it publicity among the masses, the most important considerations are cost and results. Even in the smallest library, where the librarian may be an actual Poo-Bah, more or less time should be found for some kind of advertising. This is an essential part of the duty of the librarian. The library belongs to the people; and those in charge of it should proceed on the assumption that with ownership goes the right to be informed as to what it has, what it is doing, even what it would like to do; that its use is theirs by right, not by consent of those in charge.

The essence of library advertising is to convey to the people this message, using the words of a western librarian in a recent letter to the citizens of his city: "The library is yours. Get acquainted with it. Get better acquainted with it. Its use and value will increase in direct proportion to your familiarity with what it already offers."

As to methods used in pressing this message home, an attempt will be made to summarize some of those which have seemed to be most successful.

More people of the reading class may be reached in a shorter time and at less expense through the medium of the newspaper than any other. The average editor is broad minded and liberal when he is convinced the people are interested. A mere list of books received will now and then be used, but news in this shape is not as interesting as it might be and should be presented as seldom as possible. Short lists, with a few illuminating lines about each title, will always be used. Notes about literary work, a few titles on topics in which there is a passing interest, will be gladly used by most newspapers. Reports of all meetings of the library board; items from the current reports, and by all means all of the annual report (except the tables of statistics, which should be summarized); donations, with the names of donors; work featured on the special tables or bulletin boards; school and club work;

new periodicals for the reading room; changes in the regulations of the library; explanation of the two-book system, or any special privileges granted, and hosts of minor things that serve as a solid pretext for a library item. With most editors arrangements may be made to use a certain amount of library news at stated periods, even on a given day each week. But live news should not be saved for these occasions; it should be "served hot," while interest is at its height. For the library department the copy should be provided by the librarian. No such department should appear in any paper without some general library news—what is going on in other libraries; what the state commission or association is doing; a word now and then as to the American Library Association; contemplated changes in or the workings of the copyright law; news or descriptions now and then of the great libraries of the world.

Owners should be educated in the things of vital interest to their property as well as those employed to run it. A bit of good work done by the library in another town may prove to be the lever to provide the means for doing the same thing or something better in our town. Books news and literary chat will occasionally be used and prove helpful to the library. Furnish the copy a day or two before it is to be printed. It will be sure to get into type, and more certain to be printed than if held to the last minute, when it may have to give way to a political or other sensation. Such columns may gradually be made to cover a constantly widening field, dropping as a distinctive feature the local happenings of lesser import, which will have been picked up by the city page as a matter worth while and in which many readers are interested. When this has been accomplished it will be found that the public, your public, knows about and is interested in library work in general—what it all means, what is sought to be done—not the petty details, but the things which count. The larger the city and the more general the

circulation of the newspaper the sooner is this likely to occur. The library department in the *Boston Transcript* is a present day model of what may be accomplished, not to mention others; it talks of vital things in the library world. The ultimate aim is to make the library a force in the community; something to be recognized and reckoned with. This may be brought about sooner by the aid of the intelligent editor.

The library bulletin is effective, though expensive. Quarterly issues are good, monthly better. The bulletin should be the means of communication through which the library says many things to the public which may be placed before it in no other way. In addition to the list of accessions, with annotations, if possible—a line or two clipped from the reviews—announcements and various items of interest may be included, as well as special lists on timely or interesting subjects. The bulletin should not only be free to those who come for it, but it should be placed where it will be seen by as many people as possible. The primary object of the bulletin is to keep patrons informed as to books received, etc., but the library is failing in an important particular if it does not also use the bulletins as a means of increasing its patronage. The regular mailing list should include all organizations, employers' associations, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, clubs, societies, schools, colleges, lodges, recreation and lunch rooms in factories, machine shops and large mercantile houses and similar places. There should be special mailing lists, for instance, of ministers of the gospel, students interested in special subjects, mechanics in the different trades, contractors, architects, teachers, and so on. It may not be advisable, on account of the cost, or for other reasons, to send all on these lists a copy of each bulletin, but numbers containing special lists, notes, important new titles, should surely reach the class of people supposed to be interested in the subject covered.

Special lists, to supplement the newspaper or bulletin, have been found to be very helpful. For results worth while, these must be placed in the hands of those whom it is desired to bring to the library. For the reason that no one person may know the minds, the likes and dislikes, the ambitions

of all other persons, I cannot resist making a plea for a wide distribution of all special lists. Surely the library may in this respect follow the methods of the successful business man to a certain extent. It has nothing to lose, everything to gain. Placed in books taken from the children's room, short lists of good books on any subject will find their way into the homes and bring adults to the library who had thought of that institution only in conjunction with school work. Placed in novels which are popular with certain classes, they likewise are taken home and find a place for a time, at least, on the tables, where they are likely to attract the attention of other members of the family. The typewriter and duplicating processes have made these lists possible in every library.

Successful and lasting results are obtained from the right sort of advertising with children. Library leagues, children's clubs, travelling school libraries, neighborhood libraries, playground libraries, supplementary reading in the schools, get the children and the books together. If the books are right, the children will become interested and sooner or later find their way to the library and the library card. If received in the correct spirit, if the attendant knows something of child nature and has somewhat more than a passing knowledge of children's books, everything else may be taken for granted.

Picture bulletins are a source of delight to children; exhibits of drawing or color work from the different schools bring the pupils from all the schools to see what other children are doing. Very often it results in visits from fathers and mothers. Picture bulletin boards, days of special import emphasized on the calendar, nature exhibits, anything which appeals to the juvenile mind, assistance given to the teacher—these are all good advertising. School work may be aided through the term. The library should be ready to do its work during vacation. Be prepared to help the children with outdoor games, nature studies, and like features, emphasizing them by means of the bulletin board and pictures, with the most attractive books shelved underneath before the school closes, and they will not be forgotten after the freedom of the first few days of vacation. In helping the children with the things in which they are interested, the library

worker will find how easy it is to interest them with various things it is desirable they should know.

Good novels are worth reading. Advertise them. They bring people to the library. It is better that the novel reader should get a good book from the library than that they should get poor ones some other place. They get the novel for entertainment, and presently they may want something else in the book line, and they will know where to get it. But they are entitled to the novel as mere entertainment or amusement if they want it. It may be the link which binds them to the library and gives that institution the opportunity it might not otherwise have to interest them in some other department of reading.

Not enough advertising is given the reading room. Too few people know about its benefits, its delights and comforts. Newark informs many people about interesting articles in various magazines through type-written lists duplicated by the mimeograph process. To teachers it sends an educational bulletin, with a few words bringing out the salient features of articles on education and teaching; to business men, mechanics and other classes it indicates articles which it is presumed will appeal to them. The smaller library, with its limited means and few workers, cannot do much of this kind of work; but it can let the people know the various newspapers and periodicals which may be seen regularly in the reading room. A little slip containing titles of periodicals relating to electricity or mechanical trades, or advertising, or teaching, distributed in the proper place, will bring people to use them. There is little difficulty in reaching skilled mechanics, because they will come if they but know the reading room contains good trade periodicals. Coming there, they will soon learn whether the books on our shelves in their callings are worth while or not.

As a usual thing, the average business man is wrapped up in his business affairs. He reads his newspapers, a few magazines, and buys books which appeal to him. The value of the library may be brought to him in various ways. He should be made to understand that it will try to furnish any sort of information he may require; that it will answer questions over the telephone; that it will try

to aid his business by books and periodicals on advertising, business methods, book-keeping, typewriting, punctuation, business letters, correspondence, or technical matters relating to his special line. If he is told these things in a short, crisp way, some time he will remember it. Little desk reminders, a small calendar, with a photo of the library building, and a line or two as a suggestion that information may be asked for over the telephone, has been known to make library friends and to lead to a business use of the library. But it doesn't do to be cocksure of answering every question that comes to one or of claiming to be able to do so. Smoking rooms, lunch rooms, also attract men in some places; billiards have been tried in others, and still others have chess, checkers and other games. These, however, are only for abnormal conditions. Traveling libraries for shop or factory use, men's clubs, labor unions and similar places all tend to bring increased attendance from men at the library.

It should be unnecessary to say that the library is especially strong in both its reading room and books on the shelves on any industry which is strikingly prominent in its home. If it be an iron town, then metallurgy and iron working should be carefully covered. So with any other industry. Every effort should be made to make the people at the head of business concerns understand that the library is willing to aid to the extent of its ability, and thus secure their assistance in getting employees to know about and make a right use of the library.

In this connection, the work of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library is worthy of study and emulation. Grand Rapids, as all know, is a furniture-making city, and the library is proving its value to factory employers and employees alike by its special collection of books and periodicals on furniture and wood-working, and its method of furnishing catalog cards of these to persons interested, at a nominal expense.

It is well to bear in mind that advertising, no matter how valuable in other respects, will not of itself make a library. For when all has been said and done, intelligent, cheerful and courteous aid rendered to those who come to the library ranks above and beyond everything.

REPORT ON LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN*

By ARABELLE H. JACKSON, *First Assistant, Children's Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

SINCE the program for this meeting of the American Library Association has been made to center mainly on the work of the larger city public library—its relation to the city as a tax-supported institution; its adaptation to the needs of distinct classes among the population—it is very fitting that among those distinct classes the needs of the children should be considered.

To ascertain what is being done for children in the public libraries of the 100 largest cities of the United States having public libraries, questions were sent to those libraries late in April, 1906.

The questions covered:

Population.

Yearly appropriation for work with children.

Organization of children's department considered as a system of library education for all the children of the community and as distinguished from the administration of a single children's room, including not only supervision of a system of children's rooms, but also work with schools, homes, co-operation with settlements and other allied agencies for social betterment. These questions also covered the following points of administration in both children's departments and children's rooms: number of books in juvenile collection, selection of books, periodicals, number of books loaned, age limit, guarantor, assistants in children's room, charging, discharging, care of books, discipline, fines, advertising books through bulletins, story hour, etc.

As a result of the 100 sets of questions sent out, 82 libraries were heard from, six returned the questions unanswered, some of them, as in the case of San Francisco, because it was impossible to answer the questions. 76 sent more or less full reports. Grateful apprecia-

tion and thanks are due those libraries that recognized the importance of the undertaking, and made the report possible by sending in such full answers. Not all the questions asked are reported on at this convention, but those of general vital interest in children's work have been made the basis of the report.

It was intended to make an exhibit at this convention of material illustrating library work with children from photographs, book lists, bulletins, etc., which were requested from the libraries to which questions were sent. While some libraries sent such material, there was not enough received for an exhibit. That which was received will be used to good advantage by the Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh, Pa., with the consent of the libraries that sent the material.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

60 libraries report that they have a separate children's department. The majority of these, however, have each but a single children's room with the juvenile work confined to the one room.

Some of the answers to the question "What is the scope of the departmental work?" may be interesting and helpful in distinguishing between an organized children's department and a single children's room.

Scope of Large Departments

Brooklyn Public Library says: "The superintendent of the children's department has charge under the chief librarian of the buying of books for the children's rooms, of the planning, furnishing, decorating of the rooms. She trains the assistants in the work, holds meetings with them and with the branch librarians in order to discuss and decide upon questions of discipline, methods of pushing the best books, school work, story-telling, etc. It is difficult to define the 'scope'—anything of interest to young people in the library may come into this department."

*Based on questions sent to the public libraries of the 100 largest cities of the U. S. having public libraries, in April, 1906.

Cleveland, O., Public Library: "Comprises the selection of books according to definite standards of value, and the arrangement for their distribution so that they may reach the children only through persons who can judge the child's individual needs. The agencies for distribution are the libraries through experienced children's librarians; the schools through teachers in the use of class room libraries and deposit stations; the home through carefully selected visitors and home libraries. The object is to so correlate the agencies that books may be within reach of all children. All methods, equipment of children's rooms, etc., belong to the work of the department."

Philadelphia Free Library: "The department is in charge of a superintendent who selects and trains the assistants in charge of the children's rooms in the branch libraries; selects all books purchased; devises methods of work and co-operation in each library; directs the story hour and bulletin work and aims to promote an interest in children's reading in other educational institutions in the city."

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie Library reports the "aim of the Children's department is the giving out of good books to all the children of the city as far as the funds will permit, especially to the children of the industrial and foreign classes, through the following agencies: children's rooms; schools; home libraries and reading clubs; deposit stations, and educational institutions such as settlements, etc. This department has charge of the selection of juvenile books; the organization of juvenile distributing agencies for the city; the selection of children's librarians; the planning and equipment of children's rooms; the introduction of methods for library work with children; and the compilation of printed material for the use of children, teachers, and children's librarians; it also has the direction of the Training School for Children's Librarians. The work of the department is under the direction of a chief of department who is responsible to the head librarian."

Scope of Single Children's Rooms

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute Free Library: "The children's department has a separate room to which all boys and girls under the age of 14, who join the library, come for their books. The room has a collection of about 3000 books on open shelves and has a registration of 2867 members since September, 1904, when the last re-registration was begun. The room is provided with low tables and chairs and there is a collection of picture books. These may be used in the room by any children, whether they are members of the

library or not. The work is in charge of a special assistant."

Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie Library: "This department is conducted as a separate and distinct library. Children between the ages of 6 and 15 years may avail themselves of its privileges."

Some of the special features belonging to the children's departments mentioned in the answers to this question by various libraries are: protection to adults and the direction and guidance of children; visiting of mothers' clubs in the city and working to establish closer relations between the home and the children's department; the critical selection of juvenile books; circulation of a picture collection; giving of lectures with lantern slides, travel talks, etc.; the use of stereoscopes mounted on a table with pictures constantly on exhibition. One library gives as its aim that no child shall be allowed to leave the children's room without having been given books helpful on the subject of which he is in quest.

AMOUNT OF YEARLY APPROPRIATION DEVOTED TO CHILDREN

34 libraries answered the question, "What proportion of the library fund is spent on children?"

9 referred only to the book fund in their answer, the percentages given varying from 3% to 33 1-3%.

7 reported 20% or over of the book fund devoted to children.

23 reported on general appropriation, including salaries and book fund.

These percentages varied from 4½% to 50%.

Of these, 9 reported 20% or over; 11 reported 10% or less of the total library fund spent on children.

JUVENILE BOOKS IN LIBRARY

60 libraries gave the number of juvenile circulating books separate from the adult circulating collection. Of those so reporting 20 libraries report that 10% or less of their circulating books belong to the juvenile collection, two of these reporting 3%, one 4% and two 5%.

32 libraries report their juvenile collection

as ranging from 10½ to 20% of the total circulating collection.

8 report 20% or over, three of which give their percentages as 30% or over. (These include, of course, all juvenile books used in school work.) The highest proportion of juvenile circulating books is 30%.

SELECTION OF JUVENILE BOOKS

In answer to the question, "Are all juvenile books read before purchase, or ordered through reviews?" the Public Library of Seattle, Washington, replies: For book purchase, "All known methods of criticism and censorship are used, including reviews, reading usually, and censorship of other most respected libraries. As a last resort I think every book is prayed over."

Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library reports, "All are read by the head of the children's department and some by a committee of teachers."

Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Library reports, "Juvenile books are read and selected by the chief of the children's department, with the exception of books on useful arts, natural science, history and travel. These last are referred to specialists in their lines."

37 libraries order their juvenile books from reviews, 13 read part of the books ordered and purchase from approved lists, 9 read special classes of books only, such as novels, doubtful books or books by unknown authors, and 13 read all books before purchase.

PERIODICALS

The librarian who answered the question, "What periodicals and magazines do you take for your children?" thus: "St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion and Amateur Work. What other good one is there?" will be surprised to know that 64 other periodicals are taken for children by the 72 libraries that reported on this question.

As to how many of these are "good" or suitable for children he shall be left to decide after reading the list.

The number of periodicals taken in any one library varies from one to 21.

The following magazines are taken in 34 or more libraries: *American Boy* (34),

Birds and Nature (40), *Little Folks* (36), *St. Nicholas* (72), *Youth's Companion* (70).

The other periodicals mentioned in the reports are:

Amateur Work (10)
American Ornithology
Animal's Defender
Babyland
Bird-Lore (5)
Boys and Girls (8)
Boy's Own Paper
Child Garden
Children's Magazine (3)
Children's Museum News (3)
Children of the U. S.
Christian Endeavor World
Collier's Weekly (7)
Country Life in America
Current Events
Forward
Girls' Own Paper
Golden Age
Golden Days (2)
Harper's Weekly (16)
Holiday Magazine (3)
Jabberwock (4)
Judge (3)
Kindergarten Review
Leslie's Weekly (9)
Life (3)
Little Chronicle (20)
Manual Training Magazine (2)
Masters in Art (3)
Men of To-morrow
Outing (6)
Our Animal Friends (4)
Our Boys
Our Dumb Animals (12)
Our four-Footed Friends
Our Young Folks
Outlook
Pathfinder
Perry Magazine (6)
Pets and animals
Philatelic West
Pluck
Popular Mechanics (8)
Puck (4)
Recreation
Review of Reviews (2)
Saturday Evening Post
Scientific American (8)
Scientific American supplement (3)
Searchlight (9)
Star
Success (5)
Sunday-School Times
Sunshine Bulletin
Well Spring (2)
World's Work
Young Americans (2)

Young Citizen
Young Folks
Young Idea (4)
Young People's Weekly (2)
Youth (10)

NUMBER OF BOOKS LOANED TO CHILDREN

- 75 libraries answered the question, "How many books may a child draw at once?"
 49 libraries loan two books to a child at a time, 23 of which allow only one book of fiction. 25 make no special requirement as to the book, and one library loans a magazine in addition to one book of fiction and one of non-fiction.
 18 libraries loan only one book at a time to a child, while 8 libraries loan one book as a rule, but make exception in cases where books are needed for study or are requested by a teacher for the child.

AGE LIMIT

- 75 libraries reported on the question of age limit.
 36 have no age limit for using reading room nor for drawing books.
 23 require ability to read or write or both.
 3 of these make reading alone the test.
 12 make ability to sign his own name the only test.
 8 require some knowledge of both reading and writing.
 16 make a definite age limit.
 2 of these do not loan books to children who are below the third grade in school.
 4 make 10 years the age limit for drawing books.
 7 make 12 years the limit for drawing books.
 1 limits use of reading room and privilege of drawing books in the juvenile department to those between the ages of 6 and 15.
 1 library makes 9 to 18 years the age limit, but the rule is flexible enough to extend the privilege of drawing books to any child who can read.
 1 limits use of children's room to those between 7 and 14 years of age.

GUARANTOR

Of the 75 libraries that answered the question, "Do you demand a guarantor or a parent's signature on the juvenile application blank?" 71 require either a parent's or teacher's signature or a guarantor for the child. The other 4 request a guarantor or parent's signature, but do not always require it.

ASSISTANTS IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS

- 62 libraries answered the questions, "How many assistants have you to one children's room?" "Do these assistants divide their time between the children's room and other departments of the library?"
 44 libraries have one or more assistants who give their whole time to children's work.
 18 libraries, including those of some of the large cities with well-organized children's departments, require the children's librarians to do some desk work or work in other departments of the library.
 27 libraries require their children's librarians to do routine work such as pasting, mending, or cataloging.
 8 libraries require cataloging of children's books only.
 25 libraries report that no pasting, mending, nor cataloging is done by the children's librarian except in emergency.
 38 libraries have assistants in the children's room who have had no special training for their work with children.
 5 librarians report that their assistants in the children's room have received their training in apprentice classes.
 3 libraries have assistants who have taken courses in summer library schools.
 17 libraries have one or more children's librarians who have received their training in a library school; 29 of these assistants have been trained in the Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARGING AND DISCHARGING

Of the 67 libraries that answered the question, "Do you charge and discharge books in the children's room?" 50 libraries answered in the affirmative. 4 libraries in large cities where there are many branches report that they charge and discharge books in the children's room in the main building and in the branches where the children's room is quite separate from the adult department, but in the other branches the charging and discharging is done at the main desk. 7 libraries charge books in children's room, but discharge them at the main desk; while in 6 libraries both charging and discharging are done at the main desk.

CARE OF BOOKS

Some of the answers to the question, "What methods do you use to teach children to keep books in good condition?" are as follows:

Waterbury Ct. Silas Bronson Library: "Teach care of books by label pasted in books as follows:

'Keep this book clean.

Do not turn down the leaves.

Do not write in it.

If injured a fine will be required.'

Also rule to same effect on card, and personal effort."

Binghamton, N. Y. Public Library: "Individual suggestion, precept and practice, careful explanation of the making of a book in the story hour and wherever the children are met for special work. There are no 'don't' signs in the library."

Akron, O. Public Library: "Personal supervision. Have used a slip pasted in the book calling attention to the fact that it is new and should be kept clean."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute Free Library: "The pledge in our register reads, 'I promise to take good care of the books I read here and of those I take home.' We emphasize this when the children join the library, and insist upon clean hands as a preliminary always to taking books. We also try to note the condition of books when they are returned and to fix responsibility for damage at once, if possible."

Cincinnati, O., Public Library: "The use of the washstand is frequently suggested. Book marks are distributed, and wrapping paper and cord are furnished. Admission to the

travel talks and lectures is secured through the league card."

Dayton, O., Public Library and Museum: "We see that books are in good repair when issued and watch condition when returned, for damage and soil, fining promptly for same. Book covers are shellacked and result has been to induce better care for both inside and outside of books."

Detroit, Mich., Public Library: "Impose fines for carelessness. Direct to washstand in corner—in fact, 'reprove, rebuke, exhort,' appeal to pride, set forth the ethics of good citizenship in the matter and still have grimy finger-marked books."

Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library: "Grand Rapids is relatively a clean city. When children come with dirty hands we ask them to wash, for which we have provision at the library. By precept and example we endeavor to teach children to respect books simply as books."

Hartford, Ct., Public Library: "Eternal vigilance and a Goop verse."

Norfolk, Va., Public Library: "Fining for actual damage and scolding."

Somerville, Mass., Public Library: "Teach care of books by smiling on the children."

Providence, R. I., Public Library: "Book marks. This, as in every other phase of library work with children, seems in our experience to require personal work, talking and talking and patience. We lose a valuable connection in having our return of books elsewhere, as we miss seeing just what condition a book is in which is returned by a child to whom we are about to issue a second book."

In *Salt Lake City* the teachers in the public schools give talks to the pupils at least once a year on care of library books.

Milwaukee, Wis., Public Library posts an honor roll, on which the names of children returning books in good condition a certain number of times are entered, and marks careful borrowers' cards with a big C honor mark.

Duluth, Minn., Public Library invites the children at certain times to assist in repairing books, and gives lectures on bookmaking and care of books.

DISCIPLINE

In discussing the question of discipline, 43 libraries report little or no trouble with lawlessness or neighborhood gangs. Some of the reasons given for this happy state are the following:

Camden, N. J., Free Public Library: "No trouble with neighborhood gangs because of the boys' and girls' Reading Fraternities conducted by the librarian with the aid of boy and girl officers.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Free Library: "Orderly behavior in the library is a pretty well established tradition which the children who are old members pass on to the new ones. . . . One must distinguish, too, between wilful lawlessness and animal spirits. We have a playground outside which usually solves the latter problem."

Philadelphia Free Library: "In most sections of the city it is found that the authority of the librarian-in-charge and the janitor, who is a special officer in uniform, is all that is needed to maintain perfect order in the children's room."

17 libraries report more or less difficulty in keeping order in the children's room. Among the methods of securing good behavior:

Cleveland, O., Public Library reports among other methods of discipline "Co-operation with the juvenile court; boys have been reported to court and reprimanded by the judge for disturbance outside of the building."

Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Library: "Control of lawlessness depends largely upon the branch librarian and her children's librarian. Each children's librarian has been trained for work with children and has been given instruction in the best recognized methods. As a rule the gang is controlled through the leader, and individual offenders are temporarily deprived of use of card or reading-room. Other methods are used as occasion demands. The location of the library has much to do with the question of discipline. This problem cannot be the same in a library situated in a residential section and in one in a down town or a tenement district."

FINES

70 libraries charge the same fine for overdue books for adult and juvenile readers.

50 libraries charge 2 cents a day fine.

6 libraries charge 1 cent a day.

14 libraries charge from 2 cents a day with an increased fine after the second or third day, to 5 cents a day.

5 libraries charge 2 cents a day to adults, but only 1 cent a day to juvenile readers.

19 libraries never remit fines, but three of these allow children to work them out.

11 libraries very rarely, on special occasions or for special reasons do remit fines.

The policy of 45 libraries is to remit fines as it seems advisable, and allow children to work them out when possible.

62 libraries allow children to pay fines and damages by instalment if the circumstances warrant it.

9 never allow fines or damages to be paid by instalment.

Oakland, Cal., Free Public Library reports, "Often allow children to bring another book in place of one damaged or lost."

40 libraries in special cases allow children to draw books before the entire fine is paid, while in.

31 libraries the card privilege ceases when the fine accrues.

Wilkes-Barré, Pa., Osterhout Library reports that about 5% of their juvenile cards are held up by unpaid fines; Saginaw, Mich., Public Library reports 10%; Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Library reports 14%; Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Free Library reports 15%; Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library and Allegheny, Pa., Carnegie Free Public Library 16%; Waterbury, Conn., Silas Bronson Library 20%; Newark, N. J., Free Public Library 24%. New York Public Library estimates the number of juvenile cards held up by unpaid fines at 15,000; but as the total number of juvenile readers is not given, it is impossible to determine whether the percentage is higher or lower than that of other libraries.

The question of fines is one that is causing a great deal of thought in many libraries. Utica, N. Y., Public Library says, "By actual count a year ago we found that nearly 1-3 of the cards in the drawers bore fines. It was then that the fine was changed to 1 cent by an action of the trustee, and it is probable that a time alternative will be allowed this year."

Allegheny, Pa., Carnegie Free Library reports, "I have found the fine system a great detriment to the work. Out of 2500 cards issued during the past year 400 cards have

been left with fines unpaid, and thus 400 children have been practically driven from the library through their inability to meet the charges."

In Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Library the question has become of so great importance that it is under special consideration with the object of devising some system to replace the one now in force. It is thought that since in 8 years 14% of the children's cards have been held up by unpaid fines, it is likely that some alteration can be made in the system to advantage.

Cleveland, O., Public Library charges 2 cents a day for fines; allows children to work out fines or to pay fines by instalments; allows one book to be drawn before fine is paid. If the child paying by instalment does not continue to bring his penny each time, his card privilege is withdrawn.

ADVERTISING BOOKS

58 libraries use picture bulletins as a means of advertising children's books. The special objects held in mind in making picture bulletins are to lead children to read better books; to illustrate the story hour; to bring certain subjects before the children in an attractive form; to supplement the work of schools in special subjects; to emphasize current events and anniversaries; to instruct by pictures; to develop the artistic faculty, and to beautify the room.

Another method of advertising the children's books that one especially wants children to read is through the story hour; 39 libraries already hold story hours, 21 reporting that they do not. Some libraries are telling miscellaneous fairy tales, myths, animal stories, holiday stories, stories of valor and bravery, classic stories and legends, while other libraries are telling carefully planned series of stories such as the following: heroes of mythology, plant and animal life, children of different nations, famous men in history and their deeds, famous artists and their masterpieces, well-known stories and their authors, travellers from Marco Polo to Perry, Arthurian legends, Greek and Norse myths, stories from the Nibelungenlied, legends of Charlemagne, Robin Hood stories, and stories from Shakespeare.

There seem to be two separate and distinct objects held by libraries conducting story hours.

1. To entertain and instruct children, as is shown by the following answer:

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute Free Library: "Its purpose (that of the story hour) is to give the children the enjoyment that comes from hearing stories, and incidentally to broaden their interests."

2. To lead children to books. Notice the following statements:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library: "There is no formal organization of a story hour planned for the library system. About 10 of the children's librarians are telling stories. Their object, to lead the children to better taste in reading and to better ideals and principles."

Cincinnati, O., Public Library: "The purpose of the story hour is to present stories that may be found in books in such a way as to lead to an interest in the books."

Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library: "To lead the children to read books that they would not otherwise read if left to themselves."

Washington, D. C., Public Library: "To introduce children to books and to cultivate a taste for the best in literature."

Portland, Ore., Library Association: "To direct the reading of children to special lines or classes."

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie Library: "To direct to better reading, especially to the reading of the imaginative and romantic forms of literature, chiefly classics. This we consider to be the only legitimate use of the story hour in public library work."

Some of the other methods of advertising books mentioned by different libraries are school exhibits in the library, book-lists on special subjects, sometimes sent to schools. Wisconsin book-marks; newspaper notices; the posting in bulletin form of decorated book covers; travel talks and other lectures illustrated by stereopticon; vacation lists, a certificate being given to all who read 6 or more books on the list; new books displayed advantageously; reading circles; and boys' and girls' reading fraternities.

Cleveland, O., Public Library:—"The Children's Leaf, published four or five times a year, which has one or more lists of books

a story (reprint) which is not otherwise accessible to children, and one or more good poems. The *Children's Leaf* is given away at the schools and from the children's room. Other methods are the use of book marks, bulletins, reading circles and the picture tiles decorating the mantelpieces of three of the branch children's rooms."

The last but most important method of advertising children's books is the personal work of the children's librarian and her effort to see that all children who come to the library for books have those suited to their needs, as the *Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library* reports—"We rely principally on steady personal work with children in the room; we visit schools and interest teachers, and occasionally talk to parents at their meetings."

New York City Public Library—"In every class room within this library's jurisdiction (notices) are posted. In many schools the principal talks to the pupils about the branch nearest. At the same time having the teachers give the children application blanks. Personal visits of teachers with their pupils are very strongly urged."

WORK WITH SCHOOLS

37 libraries have a separate collection of books for use in schools. Two others supply schools from the travelling library department

27 libraries make work with schools a part of the work of the children's department.

48 libraries send books to public schools.

24 to private schools.

17 to parochial schools.

14 to Sunday schools, and

22 to other educational institutions.

Of the 36 libraries which supply schools from a separate collection of books all but two have a general collection, which, however, represents only the better books for children. The Brooklyn Public Library says, in this connection, "We think that in loaning small sets we ought to keep a higher standard than in a room with hundreds of books."

Of the 46 libraries reporting on the question, "In what way do you teach the use of

catalogs, indexes and reference books to the pupils of the ward schools?" 24 do the work only in individual cases as the children come to the library, 20 give systematic instruction to classes either in the library or in the schools, while in three cases instruction is given in the normal or high school of the city by the school librarian.

For fuller information in regard to work with schools see *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries*, especially a report prepared by Miss Doren for the St. Louis conference.

HOME LIBRARIES

10 libraries report that they conduct one or more home libraries. In Providence, R. I., the public library co-operates with the associated charities. The library has the care of these home libraries, helps in purchasing new books, and loans books from the general collection.

In the following libraries home library work is in charge of the children's department:

Utica, N. Y.....	2	home libraries.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	5	" "
Detroit, Mich.....	6	" "
Youngstown, O.....	6	" "
Cincinnati, O.....	18	" "
Cleveland, O.....	20	" "
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	32	" "

8 libraries conduct reading clubs for boys and girls outside the library building.

5 libraries purchase books for home library work from the regular library fund.

2 use books purchased from the regular fund and some donated; while 3 depend entirely upon gifts in the form of memorial libraries or otherwise.

This is not in any sense a report on the subject of home library work. This work is carried on in many cities and states from which no report was received. The facts given are limited to those received in the reports.

SETTLEMENTS AND ALLIED AGENCIES

23 libraries send books to settlements and assist in the story hour at the settlements.

13 send books to playgrounds.

13 send books to vacation schools.

Some of the other institutions for social betterment with which libraries work are the Young Men's Christian Association, city missions, boys' and girls' clubs, orphan asylums, boys' industrial reform schools and Sunday schools, bath houses, the detention room for juvenile court, settlements, school houses, newsboys' home, playgrounds and vacation schools are also used for the distribution of books to children.

CONCLUSION

In the 76 cities from which reports were received filled out so that they were available for this report, the number of children between 5 and 14 years of age is 16% of the total population of those cities. In the 67 libraries which reported adult and juvenile circulation for the past year separately, the juvenile circulation was 31% of the whole.

Since it is true that 16% of the population representing the children who are patrons of the children's department, is doing 31% of the home reading in these 67 cities, is it not worth while for librarians who are anxious to make their librarians of as great value as possible in their cities to give considerable time and thought to work with children? The

reports show that some libraries are making ample provision for this work; but the fact that 42 libraries out of the 76 reporting were unable to *estimate* what proportion of their funds is devoted to work with children—that part of their population which is doing 31% of their home reading—shows that they have not devoted much thought to this class of readers. Of the 34 libraries that estimated the proportion of funds spent for children, 16 report less than 20%, some reporting as low as 3% and 4½%. Those 20 libraries that report 19% or less of their circulating books as belonging to their juvenile department are providing a very limited collection for 31% of the reading done.

It is true that library work with children is still in the experimental stage of development and the work in some places is open to the charge of sentimentalism. These facts cannot be denied; but if the results already shown have been obtained while the work is in this stage, we must see what the possibilities are wherever the work is put on a sound educational basis, and wherever this work can be put in charge of those fitted by temperament and training to work with children.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY A MORAL FORCE

By CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT, *Superintendent of Children's Department, Brooklyn (N. Y.)*

Public Library

THE subject I have chosen is the theme around which all discussions have, directly or indirectly, revolved from the time that the children's department of the public library first came into being. Yet because of its very taken-for-grantedness it is sometimes buried under discussions of matters which, after all, are merely devices, so that it seems to be not out of place now and then to hark back to a simple reiteration of foundation principles. To those of us who have been in the profession for years certain beliefs and aims are so a matter of course that we have left off talking about them, forgetting that our new people coming on and the laity

whom it is our duty to teach have not been through the slow process of educating which has made these ideals enter into our grain. And one day, while we are looking about for some new thing to engage attention, we find, to our amazement, that these cherished ideals which we supposed had been accepted past question are not held by all our fellow-workers even, and that we shall have to convince them that we have a right to claim that they are the foundation truths on which we must build.

This is a great age for pendulum swinging. Yesterday the doctors told us that we should boil drinking water to kill typhoid fever

germs. To-day we read of an expert's claim that by so doing we are increasing the danger of communicating the disease. We had supposed that in our profession it was an accepted fact that books make a very positive and lasting impression upon a child's thought and conduct, an impression that, however unconsciously felt by the child himself, has a large part in shaping his character for all time. Yet to-day we hear people in our own ranks say they do not believe that books have any influence on children, while others apparently do not think it matters much what sort of books a child reads at certain stages of his development. We see on library lists of children's books, instead of constant emphasis of the best old standbys, titles which perhaps may not be classed as utter trash, yet which are hopelessly mediocre—pot-boilers dashed off by uninspired writers who know that the libraries will encourage the children to imitate their elders in crying "Haven't you something *new*?"

So we must be pardoned for talking upon a worn out theme. For we do most earnestly believe in the power of books to affect the soul of a child. Even if we were skeptical from looking into our own experience, we do not feel that our experience is broad enough or deep enough to justify our questioning the assertions of the greatest educators and scholars of our day and of the past. Granting without foolish argument that these people know whereof they speak, accepting their declaration that books have a powerful influence upon the child, what sort of an influence shall the librarian endeavor to exert? What standard must the books chosen for the children's shelves reach up to? How shall he decide what to leave out?

Let us inquire first what is the chief aim in the education of the child as voiced by the greatest educators of our day. It is the *moral* aim, the purpose that looks toward the character building of the child. All the wealth poured into the generous support of the public schools, all the thought expended in working out the best methods of teaching, the most hygienic plans for school buildings, all the books written and the meetings held to discuss the thousand and one lines of activity which the great public schools are

following to-day—these all have for their underlying thought, for their ultimate end the making of *men*, not of mathematicians; the building of well-rounded character, not the manufacture of intellectual motors. The state is so educating its youth for the sake of its own welfare, for the very preservation of its national existence, because it knows that history is full of examples of the instability of empires whose walls were reared upon foundations of mere wealth and force of arms and even of intellectual power, and of the splendid growth of those nations whose citizens were, in the main, men of moral worth. The wise men of our day, taking this lesson to heart, compel the attendance of the children at school during the formative years of their lives, and they are thus showing their belief in the possibility of "training up a child in the way he should go."

One of the strangest and most alarming signs of the times that we who are interested in children have to notice is the idea which seems rooted in the American parent's mind that it is *not* possible to train a child to be anything but the sort of young animal he is inclined to be of his own free will; or that this would not be desirable if it were possible. Seemingly the creed of the young parent of our land is, "Give a child a good heritage and good example and then let him grow spontaneously. Do not thwart him, do not cross his will, don't compel him to do what he isn't interested in doing or you will make of him a mere machine." The parents have caught echoes of the excellent principles acted upon in the educating of children to-day—such as working from a child's interests, using his instinct for play as a means of educating him, respecting a child's individuality, never trying to break his will—and catching the surface smattering without the underlying purpose they have swung far from the old Puritan's stern methods that produced men of such fibre as made our nation what it is, and have let their children grow along the line of least resistance, with just the results that one finds in a flower garden left to itself. It seems incomprehensible that one who understands well the laws that govern the successful raising of vegetables and flowers, the training of animals, even the ne-

necessity for intelligent care of a machine in order to keep it in good condition, can at the same time fancy that a human soul can attain its highest development if "left to grow spontaneously."

Take a child of even the best heritage and environment—isn't it "human nature" for him to want the best for himself? And did any one ever see a child learn to be unselfish from the *example* of his mother, who invariably sacrificed herself and gave up the best to him? There are children so well born that it does not seem to occur to them to be anything but truthful and "square" in their dealings. Most little children are transparent, but how quickly they learn to deceive, either from fear or for their advantage in some way; and how are we to make them feel, but by teaching, that the absolute foundations of decent living depend upon a deep regard for the sacredness of a man's word?

Children are not going to grow up to be men and women of purity and strength of character, unselfish, true, brave, considerate of others unless we use every possible effort to train them to those ideals and principles and to the habit of self-control; and unless we do this by "precept upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little and there a little." And the cornerstone of such training is to be found in the simple, old-fashioned, moss-covered word Obedience! Heredity and environment are beyond count valuable, but librarians and school teachers well know that it is not alone from the tenement of the poor immigrant but from the homes of well-to-do Americans of upright character that many of our most lawless, disrespectful, destructive and unreliable children come. A child who has generally been allowed to "have his own way" from the time he found he could get anything he wanted by screaming for it, will naturally be a troublesome member of society and will surely be a less valuable citizen than one who has been brought up to that "habituation to obedience" in which, as Carlyle says, "it was beyond measure safer to err by excess than by defect." "Obedience," he goes on to say, "is our universal duty and destiny; wherein whoso will not bend must break; too early and too thoroughly we cannot be

trained to know that Would in this world of ours is as mere zero to Should, and for most part as smallest fraction to Shall." And so, when Teufelsdröckh writes of his stern upbringing he concludes, "Hereby was laid for me the basis of worldly Discretion, nay of Morality itself."

The pendulum must swing back nearer the old ways, and we who have to do with children must expect them even as children to behave as creatures with souls, as beings who are daily preparing to become men and women; or we shall continue to have worse exposures in our national life than we are having to-day of the selfish cruelty of those whose first aim is to "get rich quick," the dishonesty rampant in business and politics, the criminal neglect to safeguard human life which are so fearfully common. The child who "looks out for Number One" is going to keep on doing it as a man, and that child may be the spoiled darling of parents whose own standards of life are high, but who could not bear to punish him when he needed correction for his own good, who never denied him a whim if they could grant it at any cost, until the child, grown to manhood, suffers from having failed to acquire early the habit of self-control, the world suffers from the selfishness of him who has grown up with the idea that his wishes must be first. The beautiful things that are done in our day to make children happy, the difference in this generation's attitude toward them—that lovely attitude of sympathy and fellowship in which we rejoice—have carried with them a tendency to look upon a child as an irresponsible creature for so many of the formative years of his life that by the time a parent wakes up to the need of his being taught, the golden opportunity is lost. There is one of Mrs. Ewing's sayings that every father and mother and every worker with children should ponder well. A mother, speaking in excuse of her boy's selfishness, said, "One can't expect boys to consider things. Boys will be boys, you know." And her brother replied, "Too true, Geraldine. Ye don't expect it. Worse luck! I assure you, I'd be aghast at the brutes we men can be if I wasn't more amazed that we're as good as we are when the best and gentlest of your sex—the

moulders of our childhood, the desire of our manhood, demand so little for all that you alone can give. There were conceivable uses in women preferring the biggest brutes of barbarous times—but it's not so now; and boys will be civilized boys, and men will be civilized men, sweet sister, when you *do* expect it; and when your grace and favor are the rewards of nobleness and not the easy prize of selfishness and savagery."

Is any one here thinking "What have these pessimistic ravings of this twin sister to the proverbial old maid who always has good advice to shower upon parents, to do with the work of the public library and the selection of books for the children's room?"

To my mind the connection is clear. We claim for the children's library the possibility, the duty of being a moral force in the community. Unless we, as educators, are fully alive to the obstacles in the way of the American child's growing up to be the sort of citizen the country needs, we shall not be energetic in seeing to it that the young people get nothing but good from our contact with them through the library. Unless we feel that the lawless disregard for public property shown by the broken glass of the street signs which have been used as targets by the boys of our city is a serious indication for the future; unless we look ahead to the results that are inevitable when a child is expected to have so little sense of responsibility that he is not severely corrected for throwing stones at a passing trolley car; unless we hold that the attempt to evade a two cent fine for an overdue book is of a piece with the lack of honor which prompts the older person to make all he can at the expense of people less sharp than himself; unless we realize that our children are absorbing from the very air to-day the false and debasing idea that "success" means "making money"; unless we are willing to be laughed at for taking ourselves so seriously and proceed to take ourselves *more* seriously we shall not be the nursery of good citizenship we are meant to be.

There is much that may be done in this matter of citizen training through the personality of the workers in the library, but we do not begin to have the opportunity of

the school teacher in this regard, and we must rely mainly for our power for good upon what the child absorbs from the books he finds on the shelves. And it is here I feel that librarians as a body are not always loud and insistent enough that our children shall find no book on the shelves of which the highest we can say for it is that it is of no particular harm. We demand that each book be of some particular good.

We believe that we have a part to play in helping our boys grow up to be honorable, strong, clean, manly, gentle men, men not too conceited, not lazy either in mental or physical habit, men who think more of being faithful in little than showy in big affairs, men whose ideals and whose influence, whether exerted as statesmen or hod-carriers, will be such as to help keep the moral atmosphere of our land purer. We want our girls to care not only to be attractive to look upon but to have just as high standards of courage and honor as we shall demand of our boys, to be sensible and broad minded, modest and womanly, to be truly well bred, ambitious to be useful, to hold cheery and wholesome views of life. We know that every book we give these boys and girls will have some effect in changing, shaping, strengthening their ideals and so moulding their habits and character. We all admit enough of belief in this to eliminate from our libraries the class of books usually designated by the color of their covers and their price mark—one dime. But we sometimes neglect to take into account the insidious mischief which the steady reading of the mediocre books we are accustomed to call "harmless" is doing our boys and girls.

Is there no moral harm resulting from the mental laziness which becomes an iron-bound habit with the child who reads volume after volume and series after series of an author whose morals may be good but who hasn't a particle of ability to put anything really strong, vital, stimulating, true into language that is vigorous and pure? And when we examine one of these mediocre books which seems to preach a virtuous regard for certain moral aims, how discriminating are we in deciding whether the child will carry away the impression of righteousness which the well-meaning author perhaps wished to con-

vey, or whether he will really absorb, from the incidents of the story, the character of the hero, the working out of the plot, quite opposite ideas?

In my pessimistic remarks on the upbringing of the modern child I have spoken only of a small class, perhaps—those children from respectable American homes who would naturally grow up to be our country's leaders. There is, besides, the large class of children of foreign parentage whose experience and knowledge of life, whose ideals of character are gained among the sordid and unlovely scenes of the crowded tenement districts. For how short a time does the public school have an opportunity to help mould the lives of these children, and what odds it has to fight against in trying to make a decent citizen out of a child in twenty-five hours a week for a few years when all other influences of the child's life are pulling in the opposite direction! Surely the public library has a duty laid upon it to help supplement the work of the school. So much to do and so little time in which to do it. Shall we waste our time and money by giving these children books embodying ideals only a degree higher than those to which they have been reared? Shall we be satisfied if our boys have read all the books of even such respectable authors as Henty, Stoddard, Kaler, Trowbridge, if they have *not* read and loved and learned by heart the great classics which have lived for generations? Shall we be content if our girls take their ideals of womanhood from the latest "Hildegard" or "Teddy" book while they find Effie Deans and Maggie Tulliver and Agnes Wickford dull? Are we, because the children eagerly demand these books, to buy copy after copy of them, or shall we devote our duplicating to beautiful editions of the best in literature, using all our influence and ingenuity to popularize this class of books as it is possible to popularize them if we care enough ourselves and have any skill at all in managing children? Shall we, in buying the books of the year, obey the clamor of the young people who say they have read everything in the children's room and want something new—shall we descend to buying the mediocre because so few of the new "juveniles" in any year are good? Or shall we

rather ask ourselves why it is that, if a child has read every book in the children's room, he—or more likely she—is still demanding "juveniles"? Shall we then reflect that the children's room has not fulfilled the purpose for which it was intended if we have not set the young people on the road to a taste for the best on the shelves of the adult department?

We claim to be an educational institution. The city supports us because, apparently, it accepts our claim. We shall perhaps have difficulty always with the adult borrowers who demand a class of books we do not feel deserve a place in our libraries. But if we are to follow instead of lead the taste of the children we must not flatter ourselves that we are anything more than clerks whose duty it is to discover exactly what a customer wishes and then to give her that commodity.

But we claim for ourselves that we know better than the children can know what books are best for them, and we shall make our selections with the purpose of graduating into the adult departments of our libraries young people who have a well-defined taste for the best literature.

There are two main lines which the librarian should have in mind in the selecting of children's books. First, she will see to it that every child of fourteen is thoroughly familiar with the classics in juvenile literature, those productions which from every point of view are satisfying, providing food for the imagination and heart, ideals of high and noble living, clothing beautiful thoughts in the pure and lovely garb of gracious language. Into this class we gather such treasures as the Greek myths rendered by Kingsley and Hawthorne and Lamb, the Norse stories retold by Mabie, the fables of Æsop, the folk tales of Grimm, Jacobs, Harris, the fairy stories of Andersen, Kipling, Dodgson and Ruskin, the legends of the Middle Ages told in no less beautiful style than Howard Pyle's, the tales from Shakespeare in Lamb's English, Darton's Canterbury pilgrims, with Robinson Crusoe and Pilgrim's progress, Don Quixote and Froissart and Plutarch; and always the stores of beautiful verse which it is a sin not to help a child to love. These are the books which cultivated people call literature, and it is our duty to try by

every possible means to emphasize them. We must never allow our stock of these to run short or become unattractively shabby. If we have story hours and bulletins and book marks and literary ladders we must use them to arouse interest in and curiosity regarding these best treasures. With our smallest children we must use especial effort to see that they do not acquire the mediocre habit, for it is very easy to guide the beginner. With the older ones it means the exercise of consummate tact, but the results are worth the effort. When we have an opportunity to talk before parents' associations or women's clubs we must be able to convince them of the importance of a child's not being deprived of the joy, both now and hereafter, of knowing and loving the best in literature.

And then, in the next place, to the deciding of which and how many of the confessedly mediocre books we shall admit to our shelves we must bring much careful thought. We realize that for the children who have acquired the taste for poor stuff, so that it is difficult to persuade them of the joy to be found in those great books, which they would have loved if brought up with them from early years, we must provide some things to be used as baits, but we mean they shall also serve as stepping stones upward. Our task is to decide what ones, out of the mass of material bordering on trash, have enough of merit to make them useful to our end without being harmful to the children.

While there are plenty of books classed as non-fiction which need more careful elimination than is sometimes given, our chief concern is with the child's story book, because fiction is the most popular class and because it is from the story book hero or heroine that the child unconsciously but surely absorbs many of his ideals and principles and is therefore strongly affected in his character. We shall be obliged to let down the bars in the matter of literary style, but there are degrees even of mediocrity and we never need to include those which are written in the language of a positively common person. But when it comes to moral tone we should never lower our standard an iota, and to the decision as to whether a book will leave a child no worse for the reading of it one must bring

first a belief that it matters what sort of books we give the children, next a knowledge of child nature, and third the penetration to discriminate clearly between "preaching" and "practicing" I might say—that is, to decide unerringly whether the impression to be made on the child will be that of the author's highly moral advice or of the hero's immoral actions and bad associations.

There is not time to enter here upon a discussion of the faults of the average story book for boys and girls that will fill the counters of the book stores next fall. The time limits hold one to the merest opening up of the whole subject. The most I allow myself to hope is that some few who have not looked upon the selection of their children's books as a matter of serious importance may give more of personal attention and care to the subject. Of course, when all has been said, any two librarians in this Association might agree entirely as to the qualities a book should possess and differ entirely as to whether a given book fulfilled those requirements. In book criticism the personal equation will always be a factor. But in these days, when children's rooms are springing up like mushrooms all over our land, when trained children's librarians are few and far between, when thousands of our future citizens are reading a book a day from the public libraries, and hundreds of librarians, with the best intentions in the world, have not the time nor the expert knowledge to choose their children's books wisely, I think it behooves the large libraries steadily to set an example of emphasizing the best and weeding out the mediocre; and I believe that the American Library Association ought to be able so to set a standard and affect the book buying of the smaller libraries that the production and sale of wishy-washy stuff will be actually modified and finally cut down from lack of profit in the business.

For all of us who have to do with the children in the library there is inspiration in the picture of the great possibilities which William DeWitt Hyde holds up before the teachers, in speaking of the value of good literature in the public schools. I cannot better close than by quoting from him words which tell briefly what I have been trying to express:

"To feed the mind of youth on the ideals of a noble and elevated human life; to win his fidelity to the family through sweet pictures of parental affection, and filial devotion, and pure household joys; to secure his loyalty to the state by thrilling accounts of the deeds of brave men and heroic women; to make righteousness attractive by pointed fable, or pithy proverb, or striking tale of self-sacrificing fidelity to the costly right against the profitable wrong; to inflame with a desire to emulate the example of patriot, martyr, and philanthropist—this is the social mission of good literature in the public schools. To interpret this literature, so that it comes home to the boys and girls, so that they see re-

flected in it the image of their own better selves, so that they carry with them its inspiration through all their after lives—this is the duty and privilege of the public school. It is not of so much consequence what a boy knows when he leaves school as what he loves. The greater part of what he knows he will speedily forget. What he loves he will feed on. His hunger will prompt his efforts to increase his store. The love of good literature—a genuine delight in Longfellow and Whittier, Lowell and Tennyson, Hawthorne and Scott, Shakespeare and Homer—is, from every point of view, the most valuable equipment with which the school can send its boys and girls into the world."

THE PROBLEM OF THE GIRL*

BY LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.*

THERE is no more perplexing problem that confronts the modern librarian, teacher and parent, than the selection of books for the girl whom some one has described as the girl who has outgrown her doll and her dishes along with her short skirts, who has passed beyond the stage where material make-believes satisfy, who has become conscious that the life before her means energy and has caught glimpses of happiness and sorrow, dimly realizing the mighty current of human effort. This is the girl who is separated from womanhood by such a brief span that her ideas, acts and ideals are rapidly taking on the aspects of maturity. And the problem of the book for her! How to get at it! How to obtain the knowledge of this most intangible time in her intellectual life so as to give practical help. These are the questions that confront us.

As showing the wide diversity of taste among girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, an investigation conducted by a Western teacher may be of interest. 82 girls were asked to signify their choice in books. 20 wished anything full of excitement or adventure; 15 wanted his-

torical stories; 9 wanted anything about girls—their home life, college life of boys and girls; 12 voted for any sort of fiction; 6 for poetry; 4 for travel; 3 for history; 1 for music "containing the motifs"; 1 for biography; 1 for anything patriotic; 1 for anything comical. There were 9 who had no choice; 4 of these had done no reading and the other 5 are well represented by the girl who expressed herself as follows: "What do I like to read about? That is a very doubtful and difficult question to decide. Books containing simple, pathetic life are very entertaining; love stories of the right kind are very good, but books composed of both these qualities I think I like the best. Histories I do not care so much for, although 'Trumpeter Fred' is very good. After I have read and enjoyed one sort of a book I think I like that kind the best, and after I have read and enjoyed another sort I think I like that kind the best; altogether it is a very doubtful question in my mind."

From the 20 girls who voted for the book full of action, these replies are typical: "I like stories of adventure about the late war." "I like to read about war and domestic dramas." "I like detective stories and history best." Another desires "adventurous stories"; another something "intensely ex-

*A list of books for girls and young women may be obtained by addressing Miss L. E. Stearns, 547 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

citing." Those who spoke of history liked it very much or not at all. Many showed a preference for certain periods. "Early times in the colonies and Egypt" was the text of one reply. Another said: "I like to read history. I don't mean dry history, but something besides history connected with the book." One wanted "a book of real life with a little spice of history."

Another matter which comes to light is the difference in the maturity of the reading. One girl reads "Eye Bright," "Five little Peppers," and "Birds' Christmas Carol," while another of the same age is interested in "Adventures of François," "Ben Hur," and "Lorna Doone." A typical list is the following: "Polly, a new fashioned girl," "The senator's daughter," "David Harum," "Gold Elsie," "Tempest and sunshine," "Melody," "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica." Henty and Oliver Optic are often present, also E. P. Roe and Mary J. Holmes. "The necklace of pearls," "The sin of the home," "The daughter of the serpent," and others of this ilk find place on the lists. The latest novel has many readers. The influence of some momentary cause is shown. Olga Nethersole's appearance can be traced on three of the lists, where "Sappho" and "Camilie" appear. Books of essays are not commonly read. The book of poetry is the exception. When it appears it can generally be traced to the school influence or required reading. When the teacher of the school had found even a little time to look after the reading, there was a difference in the style of the book. When the girls went to the public library there was improvement. Many girls whose reading showed contact with good, healthful literature, showed also the influence of a refined home in their answer to the question, "Where did you obtain the book?" On the other hand, the girl who was not influenced by her home, teacher or library invariably presented a list such as the following: "The last rebel," "Honey and gall," "A sad, strange comedy," "Her only sin," "Old Mam'selle's secret," "Marguerite," "Inez," "Dombey and son," "Water babies," "West lawn," "Moore's poems," and "An earnest trifer." As pre-

sending an aimless mixture of good and evil, this list is extremely suggestive.

While most girls of the West wish books of action and adventure, reading history if the action of men and women is made prominent, and biography if it records the deeds of great men and women, we find a different type of book demanded in the South. There girls from fourteen to sixteen ask for "straight" love stories. Mary J. Holmes and Augusta Evans Wilson are eagerly devoured, the latter being the most popular author recorded. "Ouida," the "Duchess," Miss Fothergill, Marie Corelli, Mrs. Henry Wood, Edna Lyall, Amanda Douglass, Susan Warner, Mrs. Wister's translations, and Miss Carey find favor at this early age—such authors usually being read at a later period in northern climes. Jane G. Austin, Amelia Barr, Barrie, Burnham, Chambers, Churchill, McCutcheon, Richard Harding Davis and Tarkington are also read. When we know that in the same town from which this list is taken there is required reading in the schools of the works of George Eliot, Dickens, Scott and Thackeray, we realize something of the difficulties of guiding the outside reading of young women.

In the East we find Thomas Bailey Aldrich, James Lane Allen, Jane G. Austin, Alice Brown, Clara Louise Burnham, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Maud Wilder Goodwin, Blanche Willis Howard, Sarah Orne Jewett, and Mary E. Wilkins in highest favor—all, with but two or three exceptions, it must be noted and regretted, New England authors. Loyalty to our native state and courtesy to our hosts and hostesses prevents any reference, upon this occasion, to the possible provincialism resultant from so narrow a course of reading.

The results of an investigation recently made in England are of interest. The replies received from girls may be regarded as genuine expressions of opinion, for no names were signed, and the girls were told that their own teachers would not read the lists. The following questions were asked: "Which are your favorite novels? Which of Scott's novels have you read? Thackeray's? Dickens's? Jane Austen's? Mrs.

Gaskell's? Charlotte Yonge's? Do you like Miss Mulock's stories? Miss Thackeray's? Do you read magazines? If so, which? Which are your favorite poets? Name six poems you are fond of."

The replies revealed some striking and surprising facts. There was little difference of opinion about the favorite novels—the majority voted for Edna Lyall; next came Merriman's novels, and close to these Anthony Hope Hawkins. Marie Corelli scored a large number of votes, as did L. T. Meade and E. E. Green. A few of the older girls, not more than three per cent., named David Copperfield. With the exception of Dickens, no standard novelist found a place among the favorite books, though most of the girls showed that they had read a considerable number of Dickens's and Scott's novels. It seems to be clear, therefore, as the compiler observes, that these two novelists, although still read by some of the younger generation, are no longer loved with that absorbing passion which so often took possession of their parents and grandparents. Thackeray and Jane Austen were only known to a select few who, in several instances, added the gratuitous but informing statement, "I find I cannot read Jane Austen; she is so dull." Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" appears but six times. Miss Yonge and Miss Mulock, usually actively disliked, received the following comments: "I do not like these writers," "I like them fairly well," or "I used to like them when I was young." The name of Miss Thackeray was unknown to all.

The answers to questions on magazine reading show that the habit of miscellaneous reading has taken firm root in England as in America. "I read nearly all the well-known magazines," writes one young lady. Another girl, who read five periodicals such as *The Strand*, *The World and His Wife*, and *The Smart Set*, had never read a single book by Dickens, Scott, Austen, Yonge, and Thackeray, and could only recall one favorite novel of a most juvenile description. Were these two answers exceptions it would, perhaps, not be worth quoting them, but they are largely typical of the rest of the replies.

Concerning poets and poetry, there was

almost absolute unanimity. Tennyson was the favorite, and of his poems the "Idylls of the king" took the first place. Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha" were much beloved. Scott had a fair number of admirers.

"It is curious," the investigator writes, "to compare the taste of the modern girl with that of the girl of twenty years ago." Fashion in reading has changed and, it must be confessed, for the worse. Many of the best writers seem to have passed into the limbo of forgotten things. Charles Kingsley, the most popular novelist of the '70's and '80's probably, whose muscular Christian heroes appealed to boys and girls alike, whose "Westward ho!" would have been voted one of the very finest of modern novels twenty years ago, is neglected, while Mrs. Ewing is scarcely more than a name. Equally inexplicable is the neglect of a host of others. The investigator attributes the neglect in part, however, to the fact that after girls satiate their minds with the second-rate, the insipid, or the ultra-sentimental, they have lost the key to the great kingdom of the good and the beautiful. If the girl does not read the great novels in her youth she is seldom likely to do so; partly because, later on, she will want to keep abreast of contemporary literature and partly because she will have no desire to read them. If till the age of eighteen or nineteen her taste for good literature has not been cultivated, or, to put it more truly, if till this age she has cultivated a taste for inferior books and really appreciates them, it is not to be expected that after twenty her taste will change to any considerable extent.

The modern parent, teacher and librarian cannot escape blame for the present state of affairs. The modern mother exercises far less supervision over her daughter than did the mother of a generation ago and she is particularly lax in the matter of her daughter's reading. Ofttimes, unknown to parents, an "underground travelling library" is established, through which system books of an immoral nature are passed from hand to hand. In the matter of drawing books from the public library, the parent shifts the entire responsibility, as to proper selection, on the

shoulders of the librarian and busy assistants. During seven years' experience in charge of the circulating department of a large city library, there was but one parent who ever came with his son, and no mother ever appeared, to our knowledge, with her daughter. It is true that mothers do sometimes visit children's rooms, in the company of their offspring, but they are seldom if ever seen with them in the circulating department. Much would be gained if mothers would not alone aid in selecting proper literature, but also if they would read with their daughters. Horace E. Scudder has said, "There is no academy on earth equal to a mother's reading to her child." The habit of reading aloud at the family fireside has gone out, more's the pity. As some one has said, "This old habit united the family, for old and young alike could take pleasure in the reading, and it accustomed the young people to good English and to a concentration that is seldom demanded in these days. An hour's reading in the family circle three or four times a week would mean acquaintance with a considerable number of books, and might, perhaps, help to stem that desire for outside pleasures and excitement which is a marked feature of the age and to be deplored as leading to weakening of family life and interests."

So much for the parents. Now for the schools. Required reading of certain authors in our public schools often kills any desire for further acquaintanceship. Enforced reading of John Milton, for example, has caused many a literary "Paradise lost," never to be "Regained." A really great teacher may inspire her pupils with an enthusiasm for the best novels, drama, and poetry, but in the majority of cases the result of study, with the subsequent examination, is boredom and dislike for the best in literature. As a teacher has said, "If we would only banish this foolish idea of treating young people as if they were scholars and demanding from them a knowledge that is quite beyond their understanding, we might send our girls out into the world with a stock of good literature and

a love for it which would be their best possession forever after." That girls will read good books and keenly enjoy them is seen in the fact that for the last ten years in a certain large secondary school a literary society which all girls over thirteen may join has flourished exceedingly and has done excellent work in cultivating the taste of girls for the very best literature. The girls join the society voluntarily and continue to keep up their connection with it long after they have left school. The girls have read Thackeray, Jane Austen, Scott, Dickens, Mrs. Gaskell, "Pilgrim's progress," and selections from the works of Wordsworth, Tennyson, Coleridge, Browning, and others. This plan might well be adopted by public libraries as a method of interesting young women in the best authors. The Milwaukee Public Library has had a girls' club that has spent the past two winters in studying the heroes and heroines of history. The story hour, now commonly conducted for the smaller children, could be used to advantage for the older girls. And this brings up the whole question of the neglect of the young girl by public libraries. Children's rooms are being established all over the land, but in nearly every instance supervision stops when the girl of fourteen leaves the children's room for the general circulating department. An occasional assistant at a bureau of information aids when called upon, but in no case that we have been able to discover is there systematic or regular assistance furnished at this most trying period of a girl's intellectual life. In only one library in the country, so far as we know, has the need been fully recognized and provision made to satisfy it. The Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, the forerunner of all that is best in work for young folks, is the first to officially recognize the fact that the modern transition from the children's room to the circulating department is too abrupt, and it is therefore providing in its new building, or addition, an intermediary section of special open shelves in its adult circulating department. The result will be awaited with interest.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN

By CAROLINE BURNITE, *Director of Children's Work, Cleveland (O.) Public Library*

IN studying literature written for children (which is the scope of this paper and not that large class of literature which children have made their own, such as the myth, folklore, legend) we soon see that it is entirely evolutionary, and that it sprang from and was moulded by forces which we would consider upon first thought entirely extraneous to the subject. Thus the first impulse for a children's literature sprang from the religious movements of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Great spirits such as Luther and Watts, in their contemplation of the beauties of spiritual life, saw the exquisite analogy of the divine and human child and the result was the first form of children's literature—the cradle hymn. This analogy has been so universal in the religious lullaby that it may repay us to see what its characteristics are.

"Soft and easy is thy cradle,
Coarse and hard thy Savior lay"

is Watts' simile in his cradle hymn, which he follows by the most realistic touch in which he gives the vague imagings and fears of a young child:

"Lo He slumbers in a manger,
Where the horned oxen fed:
Peace, my darling, there's no danger;
There's no ox a'near thy bed."

Like the early religious pictures, in which the child is always directly associated with the Madonna, Watts does not consider his poem complete without actually picturing the mother. This he does by depicting her feelings.

"Yet to read the shameful story,
How the Jews abused their King,
How they served the Lord of glory
Makes me angry while I sing."

When these early writers wrote their cradle hymns, they discovered childhood, in that they recognized its individuality and appreciated its thoughts and feelings, and from that time there is a literature, created for the children themselves.

The great principle in children's literature

is that, in order to catch the child's attention and prompt his belief in the truth of the story, either the theme, incident or illustration must touch the experiences of the child. When this basis of understanding is built upon the child's real world, upon the life around him and what he has experienced through his mind, we call the literature realistic, and when the hymn writers made their appeal to childhood through childhood, they laid the foundation for the realistic school. That this class has a direct ethical value is shown in the Watts cradle hymn by a child's desire to imitate the Christ-child's acts because of his innate love of beauty and goodness, after his belief in the heroism of the Christ-child has been established through the contrast in their situations. The other class of literature is based upon the child's experiences in the unreal world and chiefly upon his ability to hark back to the experiences of primitive man. For the primitive mind, in its imagings and its search for primal truth, corresponds to that of the child. This literature is based entirely upon the imagination and is called idealistic literature. It is mainly the myth, folklore and legend. For years idealistic literature has received its proper evaluation. The literature of realism needs more consideration.

The second form of children's literature was the moral poem, and the first good moral poetry was written by Watts. He used the realistic method of arguing from something which a child knows to be true to the principle which he wished to inculcate.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so,
* * * * *

But children you should never let
Such angry passions rise."

Goldsmith's "Goody Two Shoes" was the first bit of prose which had vitality enough to last through generations, and for that reason it may be considered the cornerstone of children's fiction. The test of a book does

not lie, of course, in the generation in which it was written. It may respond to a certain popular sentiment which has no permanency rather than to a universal chord. There were in the middle and latter part of the 18th century many little books for children. They were entirely cautionary and negative, and childhood was but a symbol of natural depravity and human weakness. They were the product of a time when undue stress was laid upon moral values, and they lived through their day. Like the old Italian masters who gave children a knowledge of the weight of life, Goldsmith conventionalized his characters and made a child of eight a woman of thirty in thought and action, but he caught many of the interests of children and he gave us a story which even to the young child is quaint but interesting; for "Goody Two Shoes" appears to children as a child.

Any contemplation of the great moral school and of the Taylors and Maria Edgeworth raises the question of the value to children of a literature which to the grown-up is so exaggerated in its teaching and so mechanical in its method. But we must remember that all great lessons in idealistic literature which are for the primitive mind and the child are drawn with the boldest lines. Do we not readily except the exaggeration of the fairy tale because it appeals to our fancy! Certainly the means by which Little Red Riding-Hood is taught has a very picturesque quality, and it is much stronger in its lesson than The Three Bears because it is more exaggerated. In the same way we must accept the methods of the didactic school, even though it appeals to us as overdrawn according to our mature ideas of the values of life. This exaggeration is necessary because children are imaginative, emotional and impulsive, and they are so detached from the laws of life that they must learn what the governing forces are. The basic principles are virtues which must be inculcated when life is young—honesty, truth-telling, obedience, bravery, along with the formation of habits of cleanliness, industry, etc. Such qualities are the foundation of a fine moral character, and in this connection both the idealistic and didactic literature have their function. The two great lessons

of idealistic literature are lessons of a primitive people—bravery and obedience. In acquiring these lessons through the imagination they become a part of moral fiber, and the child can be brave and obedient from impulse. However, the very fact that we are a product of a civilization and the myth is of primitive man means that the myth and the folklore do not teach all of the lesser virtues which we wish to inculcate. Moreover, the fine moral being will not only be able to do right from impulse; he must be able to see the wrong and choose the right, for thereby is moral judgment developed. This is the opportunity of the didactic school. The theme of the Edgeworth school is the direct result of the choice of right or wrong elaborated upon with great detail, which gives reality to the story, while the incidents are so entirely within a child's comprehension that the force of the lesson is given. Maria Edgeworth's work is the product of her talent as an author and her intimate experience with her innumerable brothers and sisters; it was from their need she drew her theme. Nowhere else can we find the simple nursery virtues taught with such intricacy of plot which illustrates the truth of their value. Simple Susan's honest, heroic nature, as shown by her sacrifice of her pet lamb in her efforts to save her father from the army, stands in contrast to Barbara's deceit, which is so true to a petty, spiteful disposition, and at the close of the story the reader's sympathy is entirely with the good. To the adult the most serious detraction is the strong, materialistic side of the story, the attitude that honesty is the best policy; but this strong materialistic phase is balanced by the spirituality of the child reader. The principle for use is this: all literature which has great exaggeration should be given to young children. "Rosamond" and the poetry of the Taylors belong to children before they are eight or nine, while the "Parent's assistant," because of its detail of plot, belongs to children of eleven and twelve. "Rosamond," more than any other child's book, has been pointed to by the finger of scorn. Pedagogically, it refutes the very principle which the author wished to teach—the value of the absence of external authority. Its vitality lies in the

universality of illustration, and it undoubtedly develops judgment in the child who reads it.

It was the Lambs who first recognized the vitality for children in great idealistic literature, but it was also with an appreciation of its didactic qualities. In his preface to *Ulysses*, Lamb interprets giants, sirens, enchanters as "things which denote external force or internal temptations, the twofold danger which a wise fortitude must expect to encounter in its course through the world." Until Lamb interpreted Shakespeare children had come in contact with life in its simple forms only. He broadened their horizon by bringing within their understanding the complexity of life, and all who wish to interest children in Shakespeare must use his method of dealing with such characters as Hamlet and Lear. His lucid analysis of psychological situations required a master mind. "Mrs. Leicester's school," which is largely Mary Lamb's work, marks another radical departure and is a wonderful bit of realism in its delicacy of delineation of the tender sensibilities of young children. Mrs. Molesworth later took up the same theme as exemplified by "Carrots," and both of these books have great value to the student in showing how apart children are from actual life. Mary Lamb's stories have more plot and a more didactic atmosphere than Mrs. Molesworth's, but "Mrs. Leicester's school" has that exquisite refinement of feeling which always belongs to any book of the Lambs.

Harriet Martineau brought to children's literature her peculiar ability to delineate national life and its problems by means of individual example. She is realistic both in her theme and in her method. There is no indication that she was inspired by any early children's books. Her "Feats on fjord" is a masterly delineation of the influence upon the people of national customs. With a well-constructed plot, she pictures the stultifying effect of superstition and its slow eradication from the peasant mind, with a clearness which makes one believe that all things are understandable to young children if it comes to them by the hands of genius. In "Crofton boys" she was far ahead of her time. There she confines herself entirely to a picture of

English school life and the development of a boy's character under its influence. This book is a forerunner of "Tom Brown," and, in its very truthful delineation of child life, of Miss Alcott and Mrs. Ewing.

It is interesting to notice the motive of the first American author who acquired a reputation as a writer for children—Peter Parley. He began to write about the close of the first quarter of the last century, and he undoubtedly gained his impulse from the members of the English school who wrote mainly to impart information. The Aikens' "Evenings at home," which is now the best-known book of that school, elucidates all manner of subjects from the manufacture of paper to the transmigration of the soul. While a book of such character naturally touches upon many things which are beyond children, it has the attraction of the modern magazine for desultory reading, which children as well as grown-ups enjoy. Peter Parley was quite as versatile as the Aikens; his main subjects were history, biography, travel, astronomy, natural science, and his books had a tremendous popularity. He had a certain mental quality of childlike love of wonder which gave his work the naïveté which is charming to the grown-up, but it is doubtful if his books could ever be resuscitated. American children's literature at no time showed any breadth of imagination or any unity of spirit. The work of each author seems quite detached from the work of others. Jacob Abbott, who wrote later, has some claim for a permanent place in literature based at least on his atmosphere of rural New England life. He shows fine ability for detail and an excellent knowledge of children's interests, but he lacks entirely a sense of the dramatic, and, unfortunately, the life of the modern American child is too fast moving for much sympathy with these pictures of quiet, wholesome life. Now and then a child will show great fondness for his books, but they cannot be popularized unless, perhaps, in that section of the country in which they were written. Hawthorne was the first American who showed an appreciation of great idealistic literature when he wrote his "Wonder book," but his method was realistic in that he avoided the classic spirit and gave the

myths modern habiliments. Kingsley, in England, followed soon after with his "Heroes," in which he takes great care to preserve the classic spirit. We should say that with Hawthorne's more doubtful method none but his genius could achieve his success. It would certainly be a greater loss to a child never to read the "Heroes" than never to read the "Wonder book," although the latter is more attractive to children because of that touch which is realistic to the child.

About this same time Dickens wrote his "Child's history," which was preceded some twenty years by Scott's "Tales of a grandfather." It is entirely fitting that Scott should be the one to appreciate the value to children of another class of idealistic literature—the legend. Scott's method and ability for such work has never been questioned, while it is now an accepted theory that Dickens's strong partisanship unfitted him for historical work. However, his method is right, although there may be unpardonable inaccuracies. He approaches his subject through legend and he clothes it with reality. He is the main historical basis we have for children of all that is picturesque in the past of England.

The peculiar fitness of the semi-historical romance for young girls was seen by Grace Greenwood, who, in her "Merrie England" and "Bonnie Scotland" rewrote the romantic legends. While her work cannot be called historical, she gave the spirit and atmosphere of early times with a touch of pure feminine sentiment which shows her strong sympathy for a young girl's craving for romance. She is one of the very few fine authors who have produced books which belong peculiarly to girls.

No cursory glance at the development of a literature for children is complete without a mention of the Sunday School books which sprang from the great religious revival of the 18th century. The spirit of this appeal was through the emotions, as instanced by Dinah's preaching in Adam Bede. The methods used were those of the moral school, the over-accentuation of a virtue, usually self-abnegation; but while this was a legitimate means in the didactic school because it appealed to the judgment and reason in an

impersonal way, it was an illegitimate use in the religious book because the appeal is so entirely personal that the judgment is unbalanced and the real meaning of life and one's relation to it is destroyed. However, about the middle of the 19th century we find a saner method of religious teaching in both verse and prose. Dr. Watts's doctrine

"Tw'as to save thee, child, from dying,
Save my dear from burning flame"

becomes with Mrs. Alexander,

"We may not know, we cannot tell
What pains He had to bear,
But we believe it was for us,
He hung and suffered there."

The great opportunity of the religious story was shown by Miss Yonge when she wrote her home stories. With even greater detail than is usual for such books, and with an analysis which is entirely realistic, she pictures a girl's small faults and their gradual correction by means of the practical application of the Christian ideal to the trials of everyday life. It is possible for a girl to see in one of Miss Yonge's books her own place in the home life as well as to realize the possible evolution of a noble character. Such books as "The daisy chain" are the only sane religious stories we have and should be used with faith in their ethical value.

The period of 1860-1880 marks the greatest development in children's literature. Then were created the most truthful pictures of that child life which had been presaged in Blake's "Songs of innocence" and "Crofton boys" and "Mrs. Leicester's school." In this period, in Miss Alcott and Mrs. Ewing, we find childhood as we know it to be. Blake's interpretation of childhood was entirely idealized and spiritual. The child is his symbol of purest life. Indeed, we sometimes feel that he may not have written for children except that he says:

"And I wrote my happy songs
Every child may joy to hear."

Certainly the appeal he makes is entirely to the mystic child. His "Little lamb, who made thee?" is his best-known and most fitting poem for children. It remained for Mrs. Ewing, who stands at the close of our historical view, to combine the spiritual quality

of Blake which is universal to children with that seed of heroism which also belongs to all children and to picture in a more tangible way the child spirit. In all children's literature she is the classic author, the one who measures highest when judged by accepted standards. There is sometimes a tendency to compare her to her discredit with the modern authors of girls' books because the latter is more popular. One might as well compare a Meissonier with a Verestchagin because the latter would attract more attention in a gallery. Mrs. Ewing has cast her stories in such an exquisite mould that children who have read mainly the mediocre cannot find easily the kernel. Children enjoy "Jackanapes" and "Timothy's shoes" and others of hers when they are disclosed to them.

A study of the development of the literature for children is one of the cultural sides of our work. It develops our appreciation of the place which children's literature has in all literature, to know that great minds bent their powers in its direction when it had no place, and consequently they had no reason to expect that tilling in its fields could bring them either name or fame. With few exceptions the books mentioned are not those which children seize upon, but those which, even though naturally disregarded, have their value.

LIST OF BOOKS ILLUSTRATING THE BEGINNINGS OF A LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN

[This is a selected list of books to illustrate the subject and does not include all early books which may be recommended for use in a children's room.

Only modern editions are noted, and in the instance of Mother Goose and Grimm only editions which are practically reprints of the earlier ones. As far as possible, cheap editions are given as well as the expensive, which are more ideal.

[The date is that of first publication.]

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|--|
| 1715 | WATTS | |
| | & | Divine and moral songs |
| 1720 | — | —il. by Gaskin. Page \$1 |
| 1765 | GOLDSMITH (?) | |
| | | History of Goody Two Shoes. |
| | — | —ed. by Welsh. (Home & school classics) Heath 20c |
| 1786 | TRIMMER | |
| | | Fabulous histories. |
| | — | History of the robins; ed. by Hale. (Home & school classics) Heath 20c |
| 1789 | BLAKE | |
| | | Songs of innocence. |
| | — | —il. by Geraldine Morris. Lane 1s 6d |
| 1793-5 | AIKIN & BARBAULD | |
| | | Evenings at home. Routledge 1s 6d |
| 1796 | EDGEWORTH | |
| | | Parent's assistant. |
| | — | Tales; il. by Thompson. Stokes \$1.50 |
| 1804 | TAYLOR, JANE & ANN | |
| | | Original poems for infant minds |
| | — | Original poems & others; ed. by Lucas; il. by Bedford. Stokes \$1.50 |
| | — | Little Ann & other poems; il. by Greenaway. Warne 3s 6d |
| 1807 | LAMB, CHARLES & MARY | |
| | | Tales from Shakespeare. (Everyman's library) Dutton 1s |
| | — | —il. by Price. Scribner \$2.50 |
| 1808 | LAMB, CHARLES | |
| | | Adventures of Ulysses. |
| | — | —il. by Squire & Mars. Harper \$2.50 |
| 1808 | LAMB, CHARLES & MARY | |
| | | Mrs. Leicester's school. |
| | — | —il. by Green. Macmillan \$2.25 |
| 1809 | COTTIN | |
| | | Elizabeth; or, The exiles of Siberia. |
| | | Peck 50c |
| 1809 | LAMB, CHARLES & MARY | |
| | | Poetry for children. |
| | — | —il. by Green. Dent 2s 6d |
| 1818 | SHERWOOD | |
| 1842& | | History of the Fairchild family. |
| 1847 | — | —il. by Rudland. Stokes \$1.50 |
| 1822 | EDGEWORTH | |
| | | Rosamond. Routledge 1s 6d |
| 1823 | PEARSON & SHARPE | |
| | | Dame Wiggins of Lee and her seven wonderful cats. |
| | — | —ed. by Ruskin. Allen 1s 6d |
| 1824 | GRIMM, J. L. K. & W. K. | |
| | | German popular stories; with designs by Cruikshank. |
| | — | —tr. by Edgar Taylor; with an introd. by Ruskin. Chatto 6s 6d |
| | | While these tales were collected for their value to the folklorist, the first English translation was designed for children. |
| 1828-30 | SCOTT | |
| | | Tales of a grandfather. 4v. Houghton, \$4.50 |
| 1833 | MOTHER GOOSE | |
| | | Only true Mother Goose melodies; an exact reproduction of the text & il. of the original ed. of 1833. Lee 60c |
| | | This is not the earliest edition of Mother Goose. |

- 1841 MARTINEAU
Crofton boys. Routledge, 1s 6d
- 1841 MARTINEAU
Feats on the fjord. Routledge, 1s 6d
- 1841 MARTINEAU
Peasant & the prince. Routledge, 1s 6d
- 1841 MARRYAT
Masterman Ready. Burt 50c
— il. by Pegram. Macmillan \$1.50
- 1846 ANDERSEN
Wonderful stories for children; tr. by Mary Howitt.
This included but ten stories
— Stories & tales. Houghton \$1
— Wonder stories for children \$1
— The most complete edition; recommended for the student of Andersen. Editions more attractive to children are the Lippincotts, il. by Stratton \$2; Nister, il. by Hardy \$2.50; McLaughlin 75c (no. 821)
- 1848 ALEXANDER
Hymns for little children.
— il. by John & Dorothea Drew. S. P. C. K. 1s
- 1850 ABBOTT
Franconia stories. 10 v. in 5. Harper, \$5.
- ABBOTT
Biographies. Harper, 30c.
Select the lives which appeal most directly to children, such as Hannibal, Alexander, Mary Queen of Scots.
- ABBOTT
Rollo books; Rollo's travels in Europe. 10 v. in 5. Mershon, \$2.50.
- 1851 HAWTHORNE
Wonder books for girls & boys. Houghton \$1.25
— il. by Crane. Houghton \$3
- 1851 RUSKIN
King of the Golden river. Page, 50c.
- 1853 CRUIKSHANK
Fairy library.
— Cruikshank fairy book. Putnam \$1.25
- 1853 HAWTHORNE
Tanglewood tales for girls & boys. Houghton, \$1.25.
— il. by Edwards. Houghton \$2.50
- 1854-5 DICKENS
Child's history of England. (Gadshill ed.) Scribner \$1.50.
— il. by Wilson. Dent 5s
- 1856 KINGSLEY.
The heroes. Macmillan \$1
— il. by Robinson. Nister 7s 6d
- 1856 YONGE
Daisy chain. Macmillan, 3s 6d
- 1857 HUGHES
Tom Brown's school days. (Cranford ed.) Macmillan, 3s 6d
- 1865 DODGSON
Alice in Wonderland; il. by Tenniel. Macmillan \$1
- 1866 YONGE
Dove in the eagle's nest. Macmillan, 3s 6d
- 1868-69 ALCOTT
Little women. Little, \$1.50.
- 1869 ALDRICH
Story of a bad boy. Houghton, \$1.25.
- 1870 MACDONALD
At the back of the North wind. Burt, \$1.
- 1871 ALCOTT
Little men. Little, \$1.50.
- 1872 EWING
Six to sixteen. S. P. C. K., 1s 6d
- 1872 EWING
The miller's thumb.
— Jan of the windmill. S. P. C. K. 1s 6d
First published in *Aunt Judy's Magazine* under the title of "The miller's thumb."
- 1873 CARY, ALICE & PHOEBE
Ballads for little folks. Houghton, \$1.50.
- 1873 EWING
Lob Lie-by-the-fire; il. by Caldecott. S. P. C. K. 1s
- 1874 CRAIK
Little lame prince. Harper, 60c.
- 1876 ANDREWS
Seven little sisters. Ginn, 50c.
- 1876 MOLESWORTH
Carrots. Macmillan, 2s 6d
- 1879 EWING
Jackanapes; il. by Caldecott. S. P. C. K. 1s

GOOD COLLECTIONS

- LUCAS, ed.
Old fashioned tales; il. by Bedford. Stokes, \$1.50.
Well chosen stories from Thomas Day, Maria Edgeworth, the Lambs, Jacob Abbott, Peter Parley & others
- LUCAS, ed.
Book of verses for children. Holt, \$1.
Poetry of the moral school under chapter headings: Compressed natural history. Un-natural history, Old-fashioned girls, Old-fashioned boys
- MACDONALD, ed.
Babies' classics; il. by Hughes. Longmans, 4s 6d
Collection of poems for young children, from Blake, the Taylors, Watts, Mary Howitt, George MacDonald, Kingsley & others
- SCUDDER
Children's book. Houghton, \$2.50.
Many of the best old poems & stories under chapter headings: A few songs, The book of stories in verse, The book of familiar stories

SUBJECT HEADINGS IN DICTIONARY CATALOGS*

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Reference Librarian of Princeton University*

NO library worthy of the name fails to give its readers some sort of clue or guide to the contents of its collections. Its first purpose is, generally speaking, to provide an inventory of its books as they stand on the shelves (the shelf-list), then to give an inventory by authors (the author catalog), and last, perhaps because most difficult, comes the index, or guide, or key to the subject matter of the books. Most librarians are fairly well satisfied with their shelf-lists and author catalogs if they are reasonably up to date and accurate. But few librarians and fewer scholars who use libraries are thoroughly well satisfied with their subject catalogs. The principles of author entry are indeed not all determined. Few matters engage our interest more keenly than the long-expected agreement between our association and the British association in this particular. But the comparative simplicity of the rules now in force, and the substantial progress already made toward uniform and sane entries encourage us to think that we are pretty well off on the side of author cataloging. Our methods of indicating to readers what the library possesses on the subjects of interest to them are by no means so simple or so uniform. It may not be out of place, then, to discuss some of the important problems of subject cataloging.

It must be laid down as the prime essential of all subject catalog work that the end in view is the rapid and easy consultation of the catalog by the student who uses it. I say "student," because no one spends much time on a subject catalog who is not interested in some subject to the extent of wanting to see what books the library has on that

topic. Now he must not be discouraged at the outset by any formidable and intricate machine which only an expert can use. The catalog must be so constructed that he can discover easily and quickly what he wants to know. This seems a simple requisite. Yet practice shows that it is one of the most difficult ends to secure. No amount of ingenuity can make a subject catalog which shall be absolutely without flaw in the matter of uniformity; no one can always consult it without effort. The student who knows at least a little of his subject and related subjects must then be the normal "public" of a subject catalog. But his road must be made straight and the rough places must be made plain for him. Ease of consultation, then, may be laid down as a fundamental basis for work.

Rapidity and ease of consultation will be secured only by most careful planning. There are certain decisions which must be made by every librarian beginning or revising a catalog of subjects. Once taken, these decisions must be adhered to, while a change once decided on must be carried out root and branch. Too many of our subject catalogs of all sorts are medleys of opposing decisions of different catalogers, all made in good faith and with the best of motives. As compared with an author catalog there are few means of checking divergences. Careful planning, then, is half the battle. It matters little, from one point of view, what the decision is. The important thing is to have a conscious policy and to stick to it.

The larger the library the greater is the need for uniformity in the matter of subject headings. The small library need not bother itself greatly about principles of subject entry. When its books are all easily accessible, its readers and the library staff alike will rely on classification and current bibliography rather than on catalogs. When you can go straight to the shelves and pull down in a few minutes all the books in the library having any possible bearing on the thing you want to know, you don't care much for a set

*In this paper I have limited myself strictly to my individual opinion on the matters treated, and have in no way endeavored to set forth the practice or theories of the Princeton University Library with regard to subject cataloging. I wish to make this statement, not because of any lack of sympathy with the practice of the library in which I am at work, but simply in order that my personal views may not be held to be an expression of Princeton's policy.

of cards in a tray. But the library which confidently expects to become large must needs beware. The day when the librarian or reference librarian with his ordinary tools can answer all ordinary questions will pass suddenly, and then, if the subject catalog work has been badly or inadequately done, comes confusion and trouble. Particularly is this true of the college libraries. Their catalogs are likely to get out of hand easily, and they are liable to periods of sudden inflation by gift, and the most careful attention is needed lest the entries under subjects become the butt of students and faculty, the despair of the reference librarian, and the torment of the cataloger.

One of the greatest obstacles to successful work in the field we are considering is the unfortunate fact that fashions in nomenclature change rapidly. Such headings as *Mental Philosophy*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Fluxions*, and scores of others current not so long since would hardly help the student of to-day. But more puzzling to him than these odd and old-fashioned forms will be the vague sort of "catch-all" headings that so frequently get into catalogs which do not have to be subjected to the test of cold print. "Practical Piety" in one card catalog I have seen was made to cover all modern sociological and economic works. The one essential for securing continuity and correctness in subject work is definition of the subject heading combined with sharp directions as to its use in the library's practice. It is not enough to determine on a heading. It must in all doubtful cases be defined most carefully and the definition preserved. The manner of interpreting the definition in practice must also be indicated. In other words, a (card) list of subject headings in use with all needed notes should be kept in every cataloging room. The extent to which these notes should appear in the public catalog is a matter for individual judgment.

In this paper there will be no discussion of the relative merits of classed, partially classed and dictionary catalogs of subjects. These matters have been long before us, and their respective claims are well understood. The dictionary catalog has—for good or ill—been generally chosen in our American

libraries. Hence our study will be directed toward certain typical difficulties which are met with in actual work.

Before taking these matters up in detail, let me call attention to one source of assistance and guidance which we too often overlook. Since the seventeenth century the makers of encyclopædias have been working at this problem. Scores of excellent encyclopædias have been in constant use in our reference rooms—and even in our cataloging rooms—but have they been studied diligently as models for headings? We may be very sure that they have been studied by their makers with exactly our chief problem in mind; and that is how to choose a caption which shall in a single easily understood word or phrase express the topic to be treated so clearly and definitely that it may be found and comprehended at once. The good encyclopædias do not show the fatuous entries and references found in even our good catalogs. There is doubtless a reason. I suspect it lies partly in the excellence of the editorial supervision for which publishers can afford to pay, and partly in the undoubted fact that each encyclopædia is based on half a dozen, or perhaps half a hundred, predecessors, and thus the headings as well as the articles are in a continual state of revision. The fact that the headings are all in print in convenient form, and are easily seen and found, is also a great aid in producing uniformity of editorial treatment. Still the fact remains for us to ponder. Encyclopædias seem to present fewer difficulties in consultation than subject catalogs, and are familiarly and easily used by many people to whom a card catalog is a bugbear.

Everybody is agreed on the fundamental principle that in dictionary cataloging the "specific" subject must be our norm. We want to get exactly the caption which fits our book and no other. Especially do we wish to avoid general headings for treatises covering a limited field. A man looking for a book on trees does not want to be sent to look through all the cards on botany, nor does the inquirer for information about Nelson want to see all the cards on British naval history and biography. He wants what we have about Nelson. As I have said,

everybody admits this. The smallest possible unit must be sought out and made the basis for the subject heading.

But the library has also books—many thousands of books, probably—which do not deal with one small, particular topic. It has treatises on Botany and British naval heroes. Hence there arises of necessity a set of subjects of a general nature, which are in effect identical with the large divisions of the classifications. We have general treatises on Philosophy, on Religion, on Sociology, on Philology, and so forth. And, further, we have general works on such topics as Physics, Electricity, Mathematics, Latin literature, Hydraulics, Political Science, Psychology, side by side with works of equal bulk and importance on divisions of those subjects, such as Heat, Alternating currents, Differential invariants, Latin pastoral poetry, Canal locks, Proportional representation, the Sense of touch. There must be general headings, class headings, if you please, in your dictionary catalog. The difficulty is to use them wisely. These general headings must never be used for anything but general treatises of an inclusive sort. They will be the same in a classed and in a dictionary catalog, and should be treated alike in both. Moreover, a first-rate dictionary catalog will use under these class headings—or headings common to both sorts of catalogs—a few of the simple and large subdivisions of classification, such as *History, Essays and addresses, Outlines, syllabi*, etc. In doing this it will not violate the dictionary principle.

But we should stop right here. Let us use the class headings when needed, but let everybody understand that they are strictly limited in their scope. Put it on the guide card so that all may see that "General works only are listed under this caption. For special treatises consult the cards with the heading of the particular subject wanted." An example should be given in each instance, and more than one, if necessary. In the case of the guide card for Chemistry there should be a statement that works on particular chemical products and compounds are to be sought under their own names. The illustration might perhaps take such a form as this—"for example, treatises on Chloroketodimethyltet-

rahydrobenzene will be found under that word."

It should be said, further, that caution is necessary at this point. Because some headings must be the same in any sort of catalog, and because some which are definitely group headings have to be used as a practical matter of common sense in a dictionary catalog, you will find catalogs continually reverting to these class headings. It's vastly easier to label a book Sociology than to pin its generally elusive contents down to one particular phase of social inquiry. We all tend to move unconsciously along the lines of least resistance. We shall never get our catalog of specific headings without constant vigilance, constant self-criticism, and drastic revision. We must have class headings so long as our libraries are not composed wholly of theses for the doctorate. And we must avoid them as much as possible.

There is a special form of class heading which bobs up serenely with exasperating frequency. I refer to the so-called "forms of literature," such as poetry, ballads, essays, orations and fiction. Shall we leave these out of our subject catalogs? Many libraries do. Shall we say to the student looking for German ballads, "You'll find them all classified in number so and so"? But then, you know, he won't. There are dozens of volumes of them in collections of one sort and another, for one thing. Shall we let our novels go without subject cards and depend on a special finding list of fiction? Shall we lump them all under Fiction in the subject catalog? Shall we subdivide fiction and the "forms" by language, or perhaps by nationality? Or shall we classify fiction in our subject catalog, and put historical novels with the history divisions to which they supposedly belong? These are burning questions with many libraries. Probably every one of them represented here has a policy already decided on and in force in this matter. Here I will content myself with saying that it is my observation that the form divisions in a subject catalog when thoroughly made and kept up to date are a great help in reference work. (And the reference work should be in close touch with the catalog work for their mutual good.) It is, moreover, a con-

siderable advantage to carry out the principle that every author card, generally speaking, should have a subject card matching it. Incidentally I may remark that I have found a mild form of the classification of fiction a great help. I refer to such headings as *U. S. History, Civil war, Fiction*, which have satisfied many a lazy body who wished to take his history diluted and disguised.

There are few librarians who will not follow us up to this point. We all know that we cannot wholly escape headings which are the same as the major divisions of any classification, and most libraries make some sort of subject lists of their works of so-called pure literature. But when we come to those large subjects which from their very nature suggest a geographical subdivision we leave uniformity behind. There is hardly any such thing, for example, as a treatment of Mathematics, or Logic, by countries, although we do find works on Greek Mathematics. These are, however, incidental to a certain period in the development of the science, and not a proper regional division such as may well be demanded in the case of Agriculture, or Geology, or Architecture. The pure sciences, then, do not enter very largely into this problem. But a very large proportion of the subjects about which books are written offer a double interest. They may be considered from the view-point of the region or country described, or from that of the subject treated. A work on the geology of Texas, for instance, may seem to belong to Texas, and to require the subheading *Geology*; or it may appear to have its chief interest for the geologist, in which case it goes under Geology, with the inevitable subhead *Texas*. This is all familiar enough. Mr. Cutter (Sec. 164) insisted that the only satisfactory solution of this problem was that of double subject entry. With this view I cannot agree. A consistent policy with regard to this class of subject headings which will rigorously enter under either the topic or the country is demanded in the interests alike of economy and of common sense. Whatever decision is taken, a reference must be made from the opposite form. Thus, if the library decides to enter under Geology. *Texas*, there should be a subject reference from *Texas*. *Geology*. Such a subject ref-

erence is much better than duplication of hundreds of subject cards.

But what shall the policy be? The practice of our leading printed catalogs is extremely varied. On the one hand we have a tendency to provide long lists of subheads under each country. This is the practice at least impliedly recommended in the American Library Association's "List of subject headings" by the printing of the long list of subheads to be used under country and state. On the other hand, to cite but a single instance, the Subject Index to the British Museum Printed Books (1881-1900) restricts vigorously the entry under the country or region, and allows but few subheads. Between the two plans there is a great gulf fixed. One assumes that a reader thinks along geographical lines when he wants a book, and looks under Greece for a book on Greek Architecture or Mythology, or for a treatise on the Geology or Agriculture or Education of that country. Perhaps he does. The other presumes that a reader considers his subject first, and then runs down its geographical ramifications later. Is there any principle on which this matter may be decided? Must we always make special decisions? There is at least one principle which favors grouping by countries rather than by topics. It is generally held that the dictionary catalog should supplement rather than copy the classification. Now the books will doubtless be classified on the shelves by subjects rather than by country in these topics which admit of double treatment. Therefore if books treating of such topics as Education, Missions, Agriculture, Slavery, Architecture, Painting, etc., from a regional or national point of view—as Central African Missions—and not covering the whole field, are entered under the country or region, the subject catalog will show more about those regions than the classification will at any one point. This seems to me the sole argument for making use of this form of entry.

Now, on the contrary, I believe that the British Museum practice and that of the Library of Congress are more nearly in line with the habit of readers and the view-point of the makers of books. If we leave out the historical sciences, the main interest is the

topic and not the region. In the pure sciences we have already eliminated the regional or national principle. In the applied sciences and the arts, both useful and fine, we may safely do the same thing. These divisions are very extensive. I advocate, then, a deliberate policy of restricting the entries under the country or region to those topics which have a strictly local interest, *i.e.*, the field of the historical sciences, and such of the social sciences as depend for their value on local conditions. To be specific, I would not put a book on the geology of Texas under Texas, but under Geology with the subheading *Texas*. I would limit the subheads under a country to those which seem absolutely necessary. For everything else which might be expected under country I would make a subject reference card. This may be begging the question. It may be abandoning the search for a guiding principle. But it seems to me that the habit of most readers and authors is a fair guide for us. After all it is for them that the catalog is made.

One word before leaving this topic. At no other point of subject catalog work is definite adherence to a fixed rule more necessary than here. A decision once taken in this matter should be rigidly executed. If this is done, the people who use the catalog will quickly learn to follow the principle adopted and will in consequence consult the catalog with ease.

If the practice of restricting the entries under subheads of countries or locality be followed, we at once encounter the difficulty of the so-called "national adjective." Having eliminated *France.Art*, are we going to cut out French Art, Greek Mythology, Roman Roads? Certainly we must. We must say *Art.France*, *Mythology.Greece*, *Roads.Rome*, or we shall soon find ourselves in a maze of confusion. It will, however, be necessary, in my opinion, to use the national or linguistic adjective with the literature or language of a country or region. We shall probably be obliged to say French language and French literature, since *France.Language* and *France.Literature* do not necessarily express the same ideas. As in the case of France, so also in many other instances the national and linguistic areas are not

identical. German language and German literature, for example, are wider in their scope than the political boundaries of the present German Empire, and the same is true of the English language. The linguistic and national areas are different in Switzerland, in India, and in many other regions. Another objection to the use of the national adjective is found in the fact that we have all sorts of corporations and institutions whose names begin with American, British, French, etc. Read the headings beginning with either "American" or "British" in the published catalogs made on the dictionary principle of any of our libraries, and see what a medley is produced by the mingling of names and topics. I hold that the national adjective should be eliminated from subject headings, save for the two linguistic usages mentioned. This will cause some trouble, for a great many people are accustomed to think of American Indians, British commerce, French porcelain, etc. But the practice will save trouble, too. It will reduce the number of places in which one must look for a topic (the chief drawback of Poole's Index), it will obviate much apparent confusion in the arrangement of headings, and it will introduce some system into alphabetical subject catalogs at a point where system is much needed. The practice of the encyclopædias is against the extensive use of the national adjective.*

It may be objected to this that we merely transfer our excessive use of subheadings from the country heading to the subject or topic heading. It may be urged that by this plan the subdivisions under topics become very unwieldy. In answer I would say that the subheads undoubtedly become more numerous under the topic, but that they belong there rationally, and there will be plenty left under the country. The person consulting the catalog is obliged, it is true, to run his eye over many guide cards, and perhaps over several trays to find his particular books. But that is far easier for him than going from one part of the catalog to another, look-in now under France and now under Spain for a work on the mineralogy of the Pyrenees,

*There are some exceptions, notably the most recent edition of Brockhaus.

for instance. Again he remains certain, after looking at the subdivisions under Mineralogy, that he will not have to look also at the cards headed Pyrenees Mts.—he has all the cards before him for Mineralogy. We can't eliminate subheadings from our alphabetical subject catalog. At least, if we can, no one has arisen to show us how. If a separate guide card is used for each heading and subheading, we shall find the difficulty of consultation very greatly diminished. And with all the admitted difficulty of finding a small subdivision of a big topic, we still get it more quickly, I think, by this method than by the classed catalog with its alphabetical index.

It will have occurred to those who have followed this discussion thus far that a good many subheadings under both country and subject might be avoided by the use of inversion. We might say, "Roads, Roman," "Architecture, Gothic," "Psychology, Social," etc., and everybody would understand what we mean. The use of inversion has its chief defense, it seems to me, in the fact that it keeps together related topics. It is certainly convenient to have "Psychology, Animal," "Psychology, Comparative," "Psychology, Morbid," "Psychology, Social" in orderly sequence and close together. But despite this convenience, as a matter of form of heading, the practice of inversion is to be regarded as fully as pernicious in the subject catalog as in the author catalog. The objections to it are patent and well known. There is one catalog which regularly and always inverts, which enters under an adjective form only in the rarest instances. I refer, as most of you will surmise, to the magnificent Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Library. No one will dispute the high authority of this catalog as a scientific product. It is the most remarkable thing of the kind ever done in this country. But I imagine that despite its example we may be more truly scientific if we set our faces squarely against inversion. The worst thing about inversion is the utter lack of certainty as to which several forms may be used. If in our author catalogs we have come to the point where we can write "Michigan. University," why should we not write "Psychology. *Animals*"? There is not time to elaborate in this paper the argument against inversion. We must

be content to dismiss it with the single proviso that well established phrases beginning with an adjective such as Republican Party, Political Science, etc., need not be called in question either by those who would always invert to serve their convenience, or those who are steadfastly against the practice of inversion. The larger question whether the ordinary phrase, e.g., Comparative anatomy, Animal psychology, should not always be employed instead of some device whereby the noun remains in the first position is well discussed by Mr. Cutter in his Rules. My own opinion is for the regular use of the phrase in current use in the form in which it habitually occurs in titles, save in the numerous cases in which a caption with proper subhead better expresses the idea.

There is one class of subjects which gives trouble alike to classifiers and catalogers. Wherever a classification or a catalog is subdivided on a geographical basis, or wherever geographical headings are given, the fact stares us in the face that "geographical expressions," to use Prince Metternich's phrase, are by no means permanent or dependable. The map of the world has suffered startling changes since books began to be made. Certain difficulties which confront us in geographical headings deserve attention.

Even the continents give trouble. The terms America and Asia are used very loosely in popular speech, and even in indexes of subjects. Does North America include Mexico and Central America? Where does Western Asia leave off and Central Asia begin? Does the term America as a heading or subheading include both North and South America? Shall we write America, North or North America? What do we mean by Central Africa? These are questions which have but to be asked to raise sharply the point that definition and consistent adherence to definition are essential in the geographical terms to be used. I say nothing of the formidable adjective American, for I hope we may largely banish initial geographical adjectives from the catalog. But the official catalog of subjects should certainly contain very carefully planned directions as to the use of continental designations, as well as of the smaller divisions of geography.

But troublesome as ill-defined geographical

concepts may be, they are nothing in the way of difficulty compared to the name of regions which have ceased to represent present political conditions. There are a number of countries which no longer exist as states, whose political life as separate entities has ceased. A region such as Poland, for example, which has been absorbed by one or more countries offers a most perplexing problem. The word Poland corresponds to nothing on the map or in official gazetteers, but it is still in everybody's mouth. Travellers still use the old national name on title pages of descriptive works; historians and others write on former or even present-day conditions. And yet in our larger libraries we have official documents and other works treating of this once independent state from the standpoint of Prussian, Austrian and Russian provinces. I do not believe that we can get around the difficulty by lumping everything under the popular name. Neither do I believe that we can ignore it in the case of travel and descriptive works. (Of course I am not referring to books on Poland before the partition.) There are plenty of similar cases, although few with such complications. It seems to me that the common name must still be used where it is employed on title pages, and that the official regional designation of the present day must be employed where needed because of either the title or the contents of the work. This will necessitate a lengthy "See also" reference, a thing to be avoided wherever possible.

Ancient and mediæval states and countries with no continuing name or precise modern geographical equivalent give less difficulty. Their ancient names may safely be used. The trouble is, however, that both descriptive and historical works dealing wholly with present-day (or at least modern) conditions frequently employ the ancient name in titles. In such cases the modern form of name should be regularly used as a heading. Such ancient regions as Pontus, Epirus, Dacia, Africa, Gaul, Granada (Kingdom) may well receive separate subject entry, but it will instantly be seen how much confusion would arise from using these headings for modern works dealing with present conditions. Take "Africa,"

for example. Properly used it means in antiquity the single Roman province erected on the ruins of the Carthaginian city-state, limited in its extent to about the boundaries of modern Tunis. So used the term has a distinct value. But a modern work on Tunis, or even a discussion of archæological problems occurring in the limits of the ancient province should not receive the heading of Africa. There is, then, great need for care and a well-defined policy in these matters of ancient geographical designations which have no precise modern equivalents. Somewhere a very careful working out of the proper limits of the subject heading adopted for such countries and regions must be accessible to the cataloging staff, and perhaps to the public. It will not do, for instance, to say merely, "Tunis—See also Africa (Roman province)"; "Africa (Roman province)—See also Tunis." These loose "See also" references are the refuge of careless catalogers. In their stead must be a careful explanatory note giving the dates and boundaries within which the heading is applicable.

It may be worth while to stop at this point for a word as to these "See also" references. It was a rule at some time in the dim and distant past of cataloging to make "See also" references from each subject named on a title page to every other subject so named. All students of cataloging methods well know some of the ludicrous results of this rule. It is creditably reported that as a result of this rule rigidly applied such references as these were made and printed. "Brain, *See also* Cheek, Tumors of the:" "Cheek, Tumors of the, *See also* Brain," because forsooth both subjects got into one of the long-winded titles of earlier days. Probably these "See also" references cannot be wholly eliminated from catalogs. It is a very good thing at times to have a student reminded of allied topics and similar headings. But the tendency to their abuse is so great that it would seem a better course to make carefully worded explanations rather than to multiply these references. And I believe we should not suffer greatly were they excluded entirely from the subject catalog. They frequently give the im-

pression — unjustly, of course — that the cataloger is either trying to show off his knowledge of subjects, or considers that the user of the catalog has none.

To return to matters geographical. Few problems are more difficult as matters of actual practice than the making of a perfectly clear arrangement in a card catalog of easily understood and intelligible headings for countries or regions which have had a continuous written history from ancient to modern days. The most conspicuous of these are Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Syria. The boundaries of Egypt have been practically the same from antiquity to the present day. Hence we are not so much troubled by the question of the physical extent of the heading. But we are directly "up against" the question whether we shall say Egypt (Ancient), Egypt (Græco-Roman), Egypt (Saracenic), Egypt (Turkish), Egypt (Modern), or something of this sort, or whether these headings should be used as second subheads following the recognized subdivisions under the country. For example, Taxation is a frequently employed subheading under country, and we happen to have a great mass of material on taxation in Egypt in many ages. Shall we write Egypt (Ancient).*Taxation*, Egypt (Græco-Roman).*Taxation*, etc., or Egypt. *Taxation*. (Ancient), Egypt. *Taxation* (Græco-Roman) period, etc.? The second method keeps the country as the main heading and places the period last, and is therefore preferable, in my opinion. But in neither case can we get away from three alphabets in arrangement. The method advocated, namely, of keeping the period division last and considering the topic as the more important matter, falls in with our ordinarily received method for modern states. Thus we generally find such headings as this: United States. *Taxation* (Colonial period), rather than United States (Colonial period). *Taxation*. Whichever method is adopted, whether we break up the country's history into certain well-defined periods and treat these as if they were separate wholes, or whether we regard the country in all its history as one and arrange topics under it with chronological divisions, the dates of the different periods will have to be

worked out with care and recorded in the official list of headings. When this is done it will probably be found that the books seldom fit the dates previously arranged. What to do with overlapping books — books which fit into no general scheme — is a sore problem in cataloging as in classification. We must either go on forever making new and more minute subdivisions and arranging the subject cards chronologically by the first date in the heading, or else we must assign the subject by the preponderance of interest of the book itself, placing it in that division of the subject where most of the narrative or discussion falls. The majority of catalogers will doubtless prefer the latter method. The specific dates may be put in the heading as a matter of guidance to the person consulting the catalog, but in this case they will be ignored in filing.

Rome presents worse difficulties than Egypt. In the first place we have to encounter the fact that both the city and the state — originally one — have a voluminous literature. Confusion here is disastrous, and yet it is found in many catalogs. The city of the seven hills must be a subject by itself, reserved for separate treatment. Its municipal history is to be kept separate — where possible — from the march of the mighty empire, and its monuments must receive treatment distinct from that of Roman remains in general. It would seem a very good plan in arranging cards to put the country heading first, then the city heading, and finally the heading for its numerous monuments and regions. Thus I would have such classes of headings as Rome. *History. Empire*, Rome (city). *History. Middle Ages*, Rome (city). *Forum Romanum*. If this distinction between the city and the state is not made in this and other cases, we shall have a confusion which will make our catalogs unusable. Moreover, in treating the Roman state it will be as necessary to define dates and boundaries as in the case of Egypt. I will not go on to speak in detail of Greece and other countries having a continuous recorded history of many centuries. Enough has been said to show the need for careful planning in giving subjects to works on such countries.

Still another cause of confusion is closely allied to these we have just been considering. We have numerous cases in which ancient and modern geographical terms do not mean the same thing. I have already cited Africa as an example. The loose habit of catalogers of projecting modern geographical terms into the past is most discouraging to students. Take, for example, such designations as Germany and Austria, to cite large regions. Their boundaries are not to-day what they were even fifty years since, and books describing particular regions not formerly in their limits and referring wholly to former times should not be listed under the modern caption, if suitable ones can be found in the older names. This is merely the principle of the specific heading applied to geographical problems. Again in certain particulars the modern geographical term may represent a much smaller area than the same term at an earlier date. Venice and Genoa are instances in point, and many more might easily be cited. A book on the Venetian remains in the Greek islands hardly deserves a subject, *Venice. Description and travel*, although one on the Venetian supremacy in the Levant might well have a subject for Venice. Separate geographical entities such as islands and peninsulas are more easily treated as a rule than other regions, as confusion is less likely to arise in their cases.

Finally a word should be said in protest against subject headings of an indefinite sort for frontier or partially settled regions. "The West" in American history is one such. The phrase "Old Southwest" is another. The objection lies rather against the indefinite nature of the heading than against its use, if once it be well defined. The various regions in Central Africa offer similar difficulties.

If countries having a continuous recorded history present difficult problems to the cataloger, so also do subjects of inquiry which have given occupation to generations of scholars. Such studies as political science, economics, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, botany, medicine, theology, rhetoric, etc., had their beginning for our Western world in Greece and are live topics to-day. History and description of countries show the same

long line of writers. Now it is obvious that some discrimination is needed in cataloging the authors who for twenty odd centuries have discussed such important subjects as the theory of the state, the art of healing, or the science of mathematics. The distinctions which a printed catalog can show by varieties of type and the rapid view of many pages with their headings are of course impossible in a card catalog. If it is manifestly improper to compel the student seeking the library's best treatise on agriculture to turn over numerous cards for editions of Cato and the other *Scriptores de re rustica*, so also is it unwise to neglect the fact that agriculture and all other sciences have their historical side. If we are going to give subjects to all our books, then Cato must have a subject card somewhere under agriculture. Here is where the average dictionary catalog breaks down. It furnishes under such topics as those we have mentioned a dreary array of cards, frequently many trays of them, through which the discouraged student must work to find his modern books. Every hundred thousand volumes added to the library but increases the task of consultation. The cards thus become what no one wants, an alphabetical list of all the writers who have ever treated of a given topic. The catalog must either distinguish books whose value *for the subject* is purely historical, or it must arrange its cards chronologically (by author), putting the latest works first. In other words, the alphabetical principle of sub-arrangement must be abandoned under subjects, or else we must introduce another division under these subjects having a continuous history, *i.e.*, a class of books having an historical value only.

But when does a book begin to have a merely historical value? There's the rub! It is not possible to determine this by chronology alone. Can we consider Aristotle of merely historical importance in the discussion of poetry or drama, of political science or ethics? Most assuredly not. But yet his works on physics and natural history are absolutely without profit to the average student of to-day. No one will say that Kant's writings are out of date, and yet his psychology would

hardly benefit the modern student in our college classes. It is plain that discrimination of the highest order must be employed in this matter, or else we must adopt some mechanical arrangement such as the filing of cards in chronological order, which after all works a sort of rough justice in the matter of relative values. Let us be severely honest with ourselves here. Who of us can say that the trays headed Theology or Law in most of our catalogs of libraries of over one hundred thousand volumes are practically useful as they stand to-day? Who would not rather consult a good bibliography and then the author catalog for books on those topics than attack the direful array of cards in the hope by some means of at length securing an interesting and valuable set of references?

In formal political history and in economic history as well the sources should certainly be distinguished from the recent treatises. The Germania of Tacitus, for instance, is an excellent source for the early history of the German Empire, but it is positively foolish to list it side by side with the works of Von Sybel and Ranke under Germany. *History*. The subhead of "Sources" under history is a convenient and valuable limbo for bygone works and for collections of documents. There is opposition, and sensible opposition, however, to using it for merely obsolete treatises.

We might adopt some such scheme as this:
Political Science. *Modern works (since 1850)*
and important earlier works.

——— *Works between 1500 and 1850.*

——— *Mediæval works.*

——— *Ancient works.*

The divisions suggested here might perhaps be the same in all cases, or they might better be made to conform to well-recognized divisions in the history of each topic. The alternative plan is the arrangement of cards by date of publication, or by first date of the author (to keep editions together). I confess I prefer the latter, although I am far from wishing to put myself in the position of assuming that the most recent work is necessarily the best. Still the chances are that it represents the most recent stage of investigation.

Almost every librarian is willing to concede this in the matter of bibliographies, acknowledging that the last to appear should first meet the eye of the person consulting the catalog. Why not adopt the same principle for every topic, as is done in some of our libraries? We have, be it remembered, the author catalog at hand for every one who already knows the authors he wants. Why compel the seeker after information to wade through another author list under each topic? It may be observed that an annotated catalog would be almost forced to put first its cards for the books most highly recommended.

There are a few practical points which I wish to take up before closing this paper. First, shall we definitely limit the number of subject cards to a given book? In view of the immense size to which our card catalogs are growing is it wise to say that when the library reaches a certain size—say 500,000 volumes—it will henceforth assume that the necessity for making cards for any other than the subject of prime interest in a book has passed? Shall we take it for granted that there will always be other works which cover the topics of secondary interest? This view is maintained in some libraries whose authority we all acknowledge. I venture, however, in opposition to this idea, to call attention to the statistics of our Princeton work published in the *Library Journal* for June, 1906. It was there shown that the number of subject cards per main entry was 1.47, and per title 1.2, although no restriction was placed on the catalogers other than a rigid insistence on the specific heading in all cases. This is so nearly the result aimed at in the rule that I submit that it is a better way of attaining the desired restriction of the unduly rapid growth of the card catalog than the strict limitation to one subject per book. It permits the liberal handling of a book which treats definitely of several topics, and yet it does not too greatly burden the subject catalog. The device of using but one subject entry for the various editions of a work whose value is chiefly historical would diminish the per cent. of subject to author cards to less than one in our library.

Again, it may not be amiss to urge that the

revision and co-ordination of subject headings should be definitely assigned to one person. Only thus can continuity and uniformity of the work be secured. Particularly is this provision needed in our largest libraries. I urge also as a most vital matter of practice that the chief reference librarian should be in constant touch with the cataloger who passes finally on subject headings. They will work together to great mutual advantage.

Moreover I wish once more to set forth the imperative necessity for an official list of headings in use in the library. This should be kept up to date with the utmost care. Each cataloger should have in convenient form a list of all subheads previously authorized under each class of topics, together with definitions of all these subheads. The list without definitions and interpretative notes will be of some small value, but with them will be vastly more useful. It should be kept where every cataloger can consult it, preferably in a case of trays made to swing on a pivot so that it may be consulted without disturbing the one at whose elbow it must be placed. The American Library Association list and the Sydney list, admirable as both are in their own way, will not suffice for any large library. An up-to-date list of subjects with adequate definitions kept on cards, is an absolute necessity in a well-ordered catalog department.

Is all this worth while? Is the card catalog

of subjects alphabetically arranged a real service to an institution? Most assuredly it is. When once it is made on consistent principles, when the student no longer has to fumble long trays of cards without headings or guides, filled with all the contradictory accumulations of generations of catalogers, when the specific topic stands out prominently, when each subject capable of two interpretations is sharply defined on a guide card, when consistency in geographical matters and uniformity of entry and sub-entry in topics of debatable form have been reached, there is no reason why a student should not find the card catalog of subjects self-interpreting, inclusive, useful. It has the all-important merit of definiteness and point. It tells any one who knows his topic what he can get directly on it. It lists both the obsolete book and the dead and gone state by themselves. It opens up to the reader the contents of the library. It is, in short, an alphabetical subject index to the books. If this is not worth while, what library effort is? If this be formal, dry-as-dust work, why are we working with books at all? Our aim as librarians is not merely to accumulate books. It is to help the reader to the books he wants—or ought to want. In a large library the only tool which accomplishes this result is the catalog, and of this the subject catalog is the part most difficult to make, most useful when well made.

SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR STATE DOCUMENTS

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of Document Department, New York Public Library*

IT is only proper that I should say at the outset that the theories which I advance in the course of this paper are my own, and that they in no way represent any library. It is, however, also proper to say that those theories are not based on speculation. My first seven years' library experience was gained in a typical public library, a government depository, and brought me into contact with the document problem as it obtains in probably 450 out of the 500 depos-

itory libraries. Next came two years' experience in organizing the library of the Superintendent of Documents, bringing me into close touch with the entire range of American federal documents, many of which are not common in depository libraries. After that came the privilege of nine years' work in building up the document department of the New York Public Library from a collection of 10,000 pieces to one of 185,000 pieces, representing almost all states of the

globe. This sums up what I believe I can say without arrogance is an experience unique so far as handling public documents is concerned. During the last nine years particularly, it has been necessary to make studies which have sometimes led me to take issue with standard cataloging rules where these applied to documents. It must be remembered that when these rules were first compiled the question of public documents had not been raised. The fact that subsequent amendments to these original rules particularize concerning documents, would seem to indicate the feeling of a need for a special code pertaining to this literature. It must, furthermore, be remembered that this literature is technical, and that the distinguishing feature of technical literature is not its form of issue but the subject which it represents. The cataloging rules are largely confined to provisions for the various forms of issue. It would be unwise for any librarian, as librarian, to dictate concerning the details of technical literature unless he were also specialist in that literature. As librarians we are all to prone to remark upon the effects of a specialist undertaking the duties of librarian. The rule works both ways.

In discussing subject headings for state documents you are touching upon a phase of the question for the first time. You have discussed author headings, always, however, confining yourselves to American federal documents. You have arrived at no conclusion in general, but you have two excellent models to aid you, namely, the Library of Congress cards and the session catalogs of the Superintendent of Documents.

In taking up subject headings I shall consider no documents the subject of which comes within the range of public economics or of the sciences. This eliminates at once from this paper all finance, tax, bank, insurance, geology, forestry, education, meteorology, agriculture, land, road and similar reports. The fact that books dealing with these subjects happen to be government publications does not in the slightest affect the subject headings for them. Subjects of the reports mentioned are not peculiar to public documents, and, in drawing up a schedule of headings, you will need to confer with the

economists and scientists. The only consideration these reports could have in a discussion of subject headings for state documents is not the assignment of headings, but the arrangement of headings after assignment. Thus, shall government reports on education, for instance, be arranged with periodicals, shall they be made a group by themselves under the subheading "government reports," or shall they be arranged geographically by state and country?

You ask, if the reports mentioned are eliminated from this paper, then what is there left? I answer that which is left represents the two fundamental powers of the state and belongs to Law and Government.

Law

For the sake of discussion we will divide the literature of the law into two groups, on the one hand polemics and exposition, on the other the textual literature. The latter comprises reports (used in the legal sense), statutes, treaties and proceedings of arbitration tribunals. Your method of subject entry for the former group, whether it is dictionary or class, is irrelevant to this discussion. I am presupposing that in using the dictionary method your system of cross references is perfect, and that, in theory, therefore, your class of law is intact in your subject catalog. Taking up first the reports, your author entry is "Country. Courts," or, "Country. Judiciary." Your subject entry is either "Law. Courts," "Law. Reports," or "Courts." The question I raise for discussion here is, what purpose is served by duplicating these entries? Is it customary to duplicate them? If not, what is the custom? In discussing this subject you should not stop with merely the entry word, but you should consider subarrangement of the reports of the courts of common law and of equity.

In the case of statutes your author entry is "Country. Laws," etc., or "Country. Statutes." Here again I raise the question of expediency of duplication. In both of these cases you have three alternatives, namely, to use both author and subject, author only with reference from subject, or subject only with reference from author.

The reports and statutes form such a large mass of always current literature, thus necessitating continual additions to the catalog record, that, on the ground of library economy alone, some recommendation for an economical method would be desirable. The rules are, I believe, silent concerning this detail.

While I have suggested the possibility of merging author and subject headings in the case of reports and statutes, in the case of treaties and arbitration tribunals I recommend such mergers. In the case of treaties the rules at present say: enter under each country party to the compact. In the first place, this rule does not provide for collections of treaties, and in the next place, providing for two or more authors for single treaties, the question arises, which author is the cataloger to use in making the subject entry? I have five editions of the Jay treaty. Am I to make ten author cards, five for Great Britain and five for the United States? And when it comes to the subject, which of these cards am I to use? That is the actual dilemma in which the rule, as it is to-day, places the cataloger of implicit confidence. Economically, the rule is a violation. Bibliographically, it is also disastrous. The five editions are cataloged at different times. The titles are not the same. The common practice is to arrange titles alphabetically under author. Your five editions of the Jay treaty may therefore be in five places under each of your two author entries. Does not the practical operation of this apparently harmless rule appeal to a sense of the ludicrous? I am perfectly prepared to have you describe my proposed alternative in the same way. I recommend, namely, the abandonment of author entries for all treaties, single and collected, and the concentration of all this material under the heading *Treaties*, if your catalog is of the dictionary model, or *International law, Treaties*, if it is a classed catalog. Under the heading of *Treaties* I would arrange, first, general collections, then collections by country, and then single treaties in chronological order. There would be references from "Country. *Treaties*," from personal compilers and from popular name of treaty. The chronological arrangement should in-

clude month and day of conclusion, and, whenever there is a popular name, that should be added in brackets. It should not be forgotten that in many cases a treaty may be the subject of a considerable literature. Some provision should therefore be made to keep together the text of a treaty and the literature about that treaty.

The next point I raise is the treatment of arbitration proceedings. I am not supposed to touch on author entries to-night, but before we can assign subject entries, we must have an author entry. Let us take as an example the Geneva arbitration for the settlement of the Alabama claims. I am sure most of you have worried over the six red cloth bound volumes in which the United States has printed the arbitrations under the treaty of Washington of 1871. Under this treaty there were four arbitrations, namely, under provisions of articles 1, 12, 22 and 24, that of the so-called Geneva arbitration settling the Alabama claims, that of the mixed commission, settling civil war claims other than the so-called Alabama claims, the Halifax commission settling fishery disputes, and the Berlin arbitration settling the northwest water boundary.

I will ask you to recall only your treatment of the arbitration under article 1 of the treaty of Washington, viz., the Geneva arbitration settling the Alabama claims. The United States and Great Britain are the two countries involved, and they agree, by treaty, upon a tribunal whose arbitration shall settle the differences they could not settle with each other. Each country presents to this tribunal an argument, a statement of its case, and a counter case. These arguments, cases and counter cases are printed in each country as a whole and also in parts. Now if we enter the edition of the whole arbitration which is printed in the United States under "U. S. State Department," which I find is the common practice, and the same arbitration as printed in London under "Great Britain. Foreign Office," are we not making two author entries for two editions of the same book? And when you stop to think a moment, what reasonable excuse have we to make the United States Department of State or the British Foreign office either, the

authors respectively of the proceedings of a specially appointed tribunal or court? The case becomes more complicated when you try to catalog according to the rule of country entry a separate of the American case, let us say, printed in London. Shall you enter it under United States because it is the American case, or shall you enter it under Great Britain because it is printed in London? Are you not sensible of the incongruity of your action in either case? Is it not reasonable to admit that popular custom here, as well as in the case of treaties is a compromise? And if it is a compromise, why we cannot put a finger on the difficulty, and settle upon some simple, rational way out of it? Why should we be any more timid to decide a case with the evidence in hand than were our predecessors to lay down general rules with apparently no consideration for specific cases? I have cited only the most prominent features of one of four arbitrations under the treaty of Washington. The cataloging of all editions of all four arbitrations and the retention of their connection with the treaty of Washington makes Mr. Crandall's famous instance of "part 2 of part 2 of volume 4 of part 5 of no. 1 of part 2 of volume 14" a simple proposition. The latter is an editorial idiosyncrasy and does not affect the cataloger as much as the collector. The former is an obstacle which the cataloger must overcome or be overcome by.

This matter of author entry for arbitration tribunals is one that cannot be decided without some deliberation, and until it is decided there does not seem much point in talking about subject headings. A brief review, however, may be of help to both phases of the difficulty. The large majority of arbitrations relate to either claims, boundary or fishery disputes. Many of these litigations are best known by popular names as Behring Sea Controversy, Alabama Claims, etc., and many catalogers use these popular names, some as authors, some as subjects. As I have suggested to you the desirability of formulating some rule for author entry, so I now recommend the desirability of a uniform subject entry. I would suggest

some heading which would prevent duplication of entry. If you follow the first impulse and use a country, either as main subject, or as sub-arrangement, as Alaska, Boundaries, for the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, or Fisheries U. S. for the Behring Sea Controversy, for international proceedings, you are unavoidably driven to duplication. For if it is Alaska, Boundary it is also Canada. Boundary, and if it is Fisheries, U. S. it is also Fisheries. Great Britain. I would suggest as a simple substitute: Boundaries. International Disputes; Fisheries. International Disputes, etc., with a chronological sub-arrangement. You have now a focus and can refer from Alaska. Boundary; Canada. Boundary; U. S. Boundary disputes; Great Britain. Boundary disputes; Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, etc. You will object that no reader would look under Boundaries. To this I would reply that ordinarily the reader looks for that word which to him individually is most familiar. If the press has popularized a phrase for a certain controversy your reader will look for that phrase, as Alaskan Boundary Tribunal. Your rules, customary or written, tell you to put Boundaries under country or countries. There is conflict. You have got to compromise. With whom? With what? On the other hand, if the local press has not popularized a controversy, as the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute, is not a reader just as apt to look under one as the other country? Your objection, therefore, to follow the reader in cases of this kind is not always valid.

Government

I had intended to consider here subject headings for those general publications of the state, included under parliamentary proceedings, government newspapers, hand-books, general reports, such as the American federal annual report of the Interior Department, etc., but there is no time. If you do nothing more than open up a discussion on the points raised, viz., duplication of entry for reports, statutes and treaties, and the proper entry for international proceedings, you will have accomplished much.

COMMON SENSE IN CATALOGING SMALL LIBRARIES

By AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH, *Head Cataloger, Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library*

NO doubt many of my audience, driven by a sense of duty, have attended, in former years, the meetings of the Catalog Section, and some of the bravest of you may have read our printed reports and have been discouraged thereby. The year that I was an officer of this section we spent nearly the whole of a lovely summer afternoon discussing the burning topic, "Shall the collation and series note be on a separate line immediately after the date and preceding other notes?" with the corollary, "Shall the collation precede the contents?" The battle as to whether 32 or 33 size cards are preferable has been waged up one side and down the other, and after quantities of oratorical blood have been spilt, the invariable result is that each side is more than ever convinced that they are in the right. The question of indicating size notation by letter or figure, or by giving the actual measurements of the book, has employed the brightest intellects of our profession during long spaces of time.

Attending these sessions has always produced in me a feeling of ignorance and depression. Now, depression is not a normal state, and ignorance is something which no cataloger can endure for a moment, so seeking a way to soothe my feelings without compromising my self-respect, I was inspired with the knowledge that these things are not for us. The Library of Congress, historical and university libraries are for scholars, and bibliographical details are important for them; but for any public library, small ones in particular, they are of no importance. If our entries should stray one-sixteenth of an inch too near the top of the card, nobody knows and nobody cares. Colophons and collation, thickness of cards and color of ink are as if they were not, to our grateful and careless public, who rise up and call us blessed if we can quickly give them what they are looking for; or better still, if we can enable them to help themselves to the library's resources.

The catalog of a public library may mean either a printed list or a catalog on cards. For the small library, however, the printed catalog is out of the question because of its expense; then it is out of date before it is in the hands of the people, and the American public is so progressive it always insists on having the very latest thing. There is a library in Michigan, with an annual appropriation of \$2100, which spent \$1526.70 in hiring an amateur to print a catalog for them. It was worth the money as a curiosity, and had the added charm of being up to date for a long time, as they could not afford to buy any books for nearly two years, but somehow it was not regarded as an unqualified success. At any rate they never did it again.

As a substitute for a more formal printed list, the local paper is nearly always willing to print a weekly column furnished by the library, either notes on new books or special lists taken from the card catalog, and the printer will usually run off as many extra copies of the lists as are wanted, for the cost of the paper. To print even a title-a-line finding list is beyond the reach of most small libraries, so this talk will be confined entirely to the card catalog, as that, like the poor, is always with us and often seems to be regarded with dread by the person destined by Providence and the library board to be the maker thereof.

A catalog is, or should be, the means of placing the contents of a library at the disposal of the public in the clearest, simplest and easiest form; the dictionary definition of this word differs from this and is not entirely satisfactory, but librarians should unite in adopting the revised version. The cataloger who bears this definition always in mind will find her duties greatly simplified. It is also desirable for her to remember that she is making the catalog for the public and not for herself; if she finds that her patrons are confused by cards of various colors,

written in inks of divers hues, let her drop the rainbow scheme and stick to black and white.

It is well to use the capitalization in ordinary use by the best writers; it is unpatriotic to write American with a small letter, *l'ère majesté* not to give the King his due honor, blasphemy to show so little respect for saints and martyrs, and lack of courtesy to deny any gentleman, but a Frenchman, a capital for Mr. Now that the linotype has done away with the scarcity of capital letters in type, let us stop being a warning instead of an example in this respect, and join the teachers in their efforts to instruct the young in the correct use of written English.

If it is necessary to consult a memorandum or look at a sample in order to remember how many times to underscore the principal word of a title, it will be perfectly safe to omit the underscoring altogether, as a detail which has so little significance for the cataloger will not greatly benefit the general reader.

Title entries are very simple, as it is only necessary to ask oneself if any one would look for the book by its title and make the entry accordingly, but author and subject cataloging are more complex, and present many difficulties to the beginner.

It is customary to make a very full entry on the author card, but for the small library it is only necessary to give the author, all of the title which will serve to explain the contents of the book, translator or editor, series if well known, and date. Of course one must beware of the man who has written a "Hand-book of botany," a "Manual of botany," a "Text-book of botany," and a "Treatise on botany"; his titles will not bear shortening, but such monotonously prolific writers are fortunately uncommon. It is unnecessary to give either the publisher or the size of the book on the catalog card, since all these details are given in the accessions book and may easily be consulted there.

The error of abbreviation to the point of confusing the patrons is to be carefully avoided in the struggle for simplicity. No community has ever yet been found which takes kindly to colon substitutes for Christian names. "J:" never seems to mean John

to the non-professional intellect, and is usually translated as an error in punctuation and a complexity in arrangement.

Give the Christian name in full if there is but one; if two or more, give the first in full and initials for the others, unless the author elects to place the emphasis on his middle name, when we will be courteous enough to follow his lead, only gratuitously adding the first name in full for the sake of the alphabetical arrangement. Whichever way one decides about authors who use pseudonyms, the choice will be regretted; but what is the use in making every one who wants Anthony Hope's books look under Hawkins? Of course it will increase the sum total of human knowledge, but will not information so acquired be more than overbalanced by the mental irritation of the patron? It also seems the only gracious procedure to take a man's name as he himself prefers it. Why should an unholy joy fill the cataloger's heart when she has searched the records and restored to an author a middle name or a few initials which he has discarded as superfluous? Librarians seem to be the only people in the world who have a constitutional unwillingness to let a man overcome the injustice or prodigality of his sponsors in baptism. This officiousness at times brings its merited punishment, for one library at least duplicated a set of the "Philosophical works" of Kuno Fischer, in eight volumes—German at that—because a too zealous cataloger supplied him with two additional names and neglected a cross reference card.

The idea of giving a brief biographical sketch of each person on every card, written is a wicked waste of the most precious thing in the world. Catalogs are not unknown where there are 30 entries, each saying "Washington, George, first President of the United States, 1732-1799." Isn't that dreadful? If the patrons of a library do not already know who was the first president of their country, they are past helping by reiteration on a catalog card; but with a mistaken idea of helpfulness these catalogs will probably go on offering that truthful but absolutely useless bit of information until the end of time. Dates of birth and death are unneces-

sary on any card, unless to distinguish members of those fortunate families where the gift of authorship has proven hereditary.

The most important part of cataloging is the indexing of subjects, and here comes into play every scrap of knowledge which has ever been acquired. This is the only profession where a smattering of everything is of more value than an exhaustive knowledge of any one branch. Breadth, not depth of learning, is the desirable thing for a cataloger, and the only way to acquire this rather superficial knowledge is to listen when wiser folk talk, and to read, read, read. Read everything, prose and poetry, religion and the magazines, limericks and philosophy, good books, and those not so good; one can never become learned by following this course, but she will increase her usefulness, and that is better.

Entries for articles in books of collected essays or biographies ("analyticals" so called) form the most useful feature of a catalog. Any one can find a life of Milton on the shelves, but not every one knows that an illuminating essay about him is contained in Lowell's "Among my books"; the librarian might even forget it for the moment, but a good catalog does not forget.

The ability to judge of the importance of articles grows with experience; but it is better to include the doubtful one than to omit it and then regret it when too late. In this also it is well to season zeal with discretion; to enter Mrs. Alexander's "Forging the fetters" under "Slavery" or that old nursery classic, "The motherless turkeys," under "Poultry" is ridiculous but not unknown. A list of subject headings is absolutely necessary, and as this work has been done by experts so much better than any amateur could hope to do it, one should buy the "American Library Association list of subject headings" even if it means some sacrifice. It is not necessary to follow these headings exactly if others are preferred; it is always well to have a little independence in one's work, and each librarian knows the needs and peculiarities of her readers better than any one else can, and she should have courage to stick to the results of her own experience.

Subject entries should be made as easy to understand as possible; there was once a catalog where Catherine II. of Russia masque-

raded as "Yekaterina," because, forsooth, that is a transliteration of the Russian name. Of course librarians are familiar with the Latin names of plants and animals; but the small boy who has never heard of the *merula migratoria* looks in your catalog for "robin" and should find under that heading all which the library contains about that sociable bird.

Cross-references are so called from the effect they have upon the patron, but they are nevertheless essential and should be freely used. A cataloger should never be afraid to make entries in her catalog; it is a very desirable thing for librarians to have a good memory; but unfortunately, when they die, as does sometimes happen, they are compelled to take their memories with them as their reward or punishment, and an entry on a catalog card is of more stability than they. It is always a good plan to keep an eye on the topic which is of local interest in one's own town or state. When the Woman's Club has decided to study Russian history, Art in Spain, Earthquakes, and Cleanliness of slaughterhouses, all at the same time (many times the subjects are more diverse) the catalog should have as much as possible to say on each topic.

Fortunately one can catalog only one book at a time, and if it is impossible to determine what it is about from preface, table of contents, index or by dipping into it oneself, it may be handed to some specialist for his decision; or wanting such a coadjutor, one may consult the state library commission or the nearest cataloger who has had more experience. In many cases a book which is unintelligible in the afternoon may be as clear as day the next morning, so it is well not to feel that the perplexing ones must be done on the instant.

The librarian of the small library has so many duties that cataloging must be sandwiched in between janitor work and labors at the desk, and there is little time which can be devoted strictly to that branch; but after all it is not so very formidable, and the odds and ends of time cannot be more profitably employed. Made with a spirit of patience and courage and common sense, the catalog will come to stand for the two best things in the world, simplicity and helpfulness.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Chairman*; W. P. CUTTER, ARTHUR L. BAILEY.

AT the St. Louis meeting of the American Library Association the chairman of this committee presented to the Council on behalf of Mr. J. C. Dana (then absent in England) a request that a committee be appointed to investigate the subject of bookbinding for libraries, including book papers and publishers' bindings, leathers and methods and processes generally. The Council took the matter under advisement, and not many weeks previous to the Portland meeting appointed such a committee, with Mr. Dana as the natural chairman. On his declining to serve, on the ground that he was preparing for publication a book on the subject, the committee was constituted with its present membership, and at the Portland meeting presented a mere formal report. We now report as follows:

The committee soon became convinced that although Mr. Dana would not retain a place on the committee, yet because he has shown more interest in the subject than any other member of the Association, and because he was systematically investigating the subject for the purpose of preparing a brief work on it, now in the hands of the profession in his recently published "Notes on bookbinding for libraries,"* no good purpose would be served by duplicating his work and everything expected of the committee would be secured by the adoption of his conclusions in so far as they cover the work assigned to the committee.

As a further application of the principle of not doing independently what is being done as well by some one else, the committee, having found that the Leather and Paper Laboratory in the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is making elaborate tests of leather and paper similar to those carried on by committees of the Society of Arts in Great Britain and by the German government, will therefore not take up this subject independently. The ultimate

purpose of these investigations by our government laboratory is to establish standards for leather and paper. These results will, when completed, be published by the Department of Agriculture.

Your committee will, therefore, confine its report to emphasizing some parts of Mr. Dana's book, with dissent from or supplements to statements made in it, to summarizing the results thus far obtainable from the government Leather and Paper Laboratory and to offering certain supplemental information considered useful to libraries.

Before taking up systematically the points to be covered it is desirable to restate the problem before the committee and librarians. It is a matter of common observation that publishers' book papers and bindings (in most books more accurately called casings) are steadily growing poorer; also, partly as a result of this, that with increases in circulation, bookbinding bills are steadily consuming disproportionately larger shares of annual appropriations. This is partly due to the fact that the first rebinding of books in active demand is often not effective and partly due to the fact that leathers most used on periodicals and other reference books are so poor as often to require renewal. The question, therefore, is one of great moment to all types of libraries from the point of view of economical administration.

DANA'S "NOTES ON BOOKBINDING"

The committee cordially commends Mr. Dana's "Notes on bookbinding for libraries" to all librarians. It is not and does not profess to be a systematic treatise on bookbinding. Readers of it are directed by Mr. Dana to Cockerell for such a work. But it does cover from the point of view of the librarian the most pressing of the questions involved in the field proper to this report—not finally, but tentatively, as any book or report must which deals with questions that have been so long largely neglected. What is also of great

*Published by Library Bureau, Chicago.

importance, the book serves to arouse interest on the part of librarians to make independent studies of the subject and to put them on the alert to get good value for the money expended. The experiences of both Mr. Dana and this committee in collecting statistics of the wearing qualities of original bindings and rebindings would seem to indicate a general indifference to this subject. If this report can do no more than to lead librarians to study the subject each for himself, it will be worth while.

Your committee, therefore, directs special attention to the following portions of Mr. Dana's introduction:

"In considering the subject of economical binding and rebinding for libraries, we find that we are entirely without standards. We have no figures for comparisons. Librarians have, save in a very few cases, made no study of the comparative value of bindings, either of original cloth or of the rebindings they have had put on their books. . . . The test of a binding, whether publisher's original, special from the sheets, or a rebinding, lies, for ordinary lending books, in the ratio of its cost to the number of times the book it covers is lent for home use before being discarded. This ratio has rarely been systematically noted. To the inquiry, does the method of rebinding which my library now employs give the best possible return for the money spent? most librarians must reply that they do not know. Reference and college libraries are often also much in the dark. The continued quite general use for permanent bindings of a leather which tests have shown will not last over 25 or 30 years at the most is an evidence of this. In England, as is well known, a good many years of careful observation and comparison of experiments have led a large number of librarians to the conclusion which some American librarians also accept, that first-class bindings, even at what seems like a high figure, put on before a book has received any wear at all, directly from the publishers' sheets, is the part of sound economy."

Mr. Dana proceeds to give a mathematical demonstration of the economy of the plan of buying books bound directly from the publishers' sheets, based on the life histories of 74 books in 18 libraries. These 74 books cost, including first price, rebinding and cost of handling for rebinding, an average of \$1.38 each. They circulated an average of 79 times each before and after binding, and were out of use an average of 5 weeks while being

rebound. Similar books can be bought so bound from the publishers' sheets that they will never require rebinding or repairing, and circulate 100 to 150 and sometimes 250 times before being discarded, for \$1.50 each. Of the 79 books reported on, 52 were rebound a second time at an average cost, including handling, of 40 cents, and were again out of use an average of 5 weeks. They then circulated an average of 43 times. These 52 books, therefore, cost an average of \$1.78 each, circulated 122 times each and were out of use 10 weeks, as opposed to a cost of \$1.50 for books bound from publishers' sheets that circulate from 100 to 250 times, with no repairs or loss of use necessary. Incidentally, it should be said that these figures are fully substantiated by statistics collected by and observations on the part of this committee.

The introduction to the book is so filled with sensible advice on this subject that it is hard to choose the best things from it. Mr. Dana controverts the idea that the high grade binding put on books bound from the sheets last too long, that is, until after the book is too much soiled. He points out that a book well bound, opening easily and lying flat without pressure keeps clean many times longer than one that opens hard, as is the case with books sewed on cords or with the whipstitching applied to most rebinding.

Speaking generally of American binding Mr. Dana says:

"One may frankly say that the character of binding done in nearly all libraries in America has been, up to the present time, a discredit to the library profession. We owe it to ourselves to take up this craft and do what we can to elevate it."

After his introductory chapter, from which we have quoted so largely, Mr. Dana describes the various processes of binding, machine work, the ordinary binding on sunken cords and the preferred flexible method of sewing on tapes with French joints, including the use of guards for plates and for end papers and first and last signatures, and a process of overcasting to produce flexible bindings. Binding materials suitable for books to be subjected to different kinds of use are given, based on experience and specifications designed to secure binding that will come up to

the standards outlined in the book. The latter are excellent as far as they go, but in certain points are hardly specific enough to secure from a binder accustomed to current methods and wedded to them, the recommended bindings.

A useful chapter is the one entitled "The literary side." By many examples it points out the necessity, often overlooked by librarians, of studying each book presented for rebinding, to determine whether it would not be more economical to replace it; whether the stock of that particular title or its demand require its retention at all, and whether if bound it requires a covering for hard use or only for occasional references. In order that the librarian may know the bearing of these things on the question of economical administration, not only knowledge of mechanical details of book-making but also knowledge of literary values, popularity of books and authors, editions and prices is required.

Two practical chapters are those outlining the process of paper-making and giving notes on leather. In the latter is summarized the report of the committee on leather for bookbinding of the Society of Arts. Important information is also given, in alphabetically arranged lists, of leathers, book cloths and imitation leathers, technical terms used in bookbinding and styles of ornament.

Under the heading of "Repairing books" Mr. Dana begins by giving as a universal rule "Don't." He then proceeds to give very useful suggestions for making the necessary repairing most effective, and what is quite as important, least harmful. He frequently dwells on the point of the harm to be done by repairing, using such expressions as "Mend sparingly, rebind early." He also gives a list of the machines and tools necessary for repair work. An exceedingly useful feature of the book is the one giving the names and addresses of firms from which binding materials may be secured. The book is concluded by a bibliography of bookbinding, paper and leather.

The foregoing review of Mr. Dana's book was written before the publication in the June number of *Public Libraries* of parts of the book from which we have made copious extracts. Readers of that publication will

agree that we are justified in the emphasis we place on the passages we quote.

The committee has arranged with Mr. Douglas Cockerell to supply enough copies of his pamphlet, entitled "A note on bookbinding," so that free copies will be sent to all who apply to the chairman, as soon as the stock arrives from England. This pamphlet, referred to in Mr. Dana's bibliography, summarizes the most practically useful parts of the Society of Arts report on "Leather for bookbinding," including the specifications for library binding.

LEATHER AND PAPER

Thus far this report has been chiefly concerned with methods and processes. Among the other important factors which shorten or prolong the life of a book are the paper on which it is printed and the material with which it is covered. In the case of paper and original bindings we must now take what the publishers give us. With American fiction, juveniles and illustrated books it is a matter of common knowledge that they are usually bad. Book cloths offer an improvement over papers, especially where buckram is used, but are still not suited to library use. Most American leathers, except some (by no means all) moroccos, are likewise by common observation known to be short lived. It is certain that hundreds of dollars are being wasted by libraries, always short of funds, by using leathers that will have to be replaced in 10 or 15 years.

Abroad, efforts for improvement in these matters have been made through the agency of the imperial government in Germany, which conducted elaborate physical and chemical tests of paper, and in England by committees of the Society of Arts which have investigated both paper and leather. Our own federal government, through its Department of Agriculture, has established a Leather and Paper Laboratory in the Bureau of Chemistry. We are able, through the courtesy of Mr. F. P. Veitch, the chief of the laboratory, to give a brief account of the progress of the work, with plans for the future. He writes:

"In reply to your request for a brief statement of our proposed work on book papers and binding materials, which may be laid be-

fore the Library Association at its next meeting, I beg to say that it is our purpose, to express it in a few words, to make such a study of papers and leathers, of their manufacture, and of causes of deterioration as will enable us to specify the characteristics which these materials should possess for various uses, and to outline the conditions under which they may be best and most usefully preserved. Of course, we fully realize that much of this information has already been obtained in a general way, but it does not appear definite enough nor as generally disseminated among those having to do with leather and paper as it should be.

"It is our desire not only to add to our present knowledge, but bring the whole subject more fully before those who should be acquainted with it. Our investigation will embrace a thorough chemical and physical examination of these materials to show in paper the kind of stock used, the kind and quality of sizing and loading material present, the presence of chemical residues resulting during the manufacture of the paper, and the effect of all these constituents, as well as of the character of finish, on the strength, durability and value of the paper under the conditions of use. The same points will be covered in the work on leather for binding.

"You can readily see that there is a great deal of work to be done here, and that it will take some time to accomplish it. The members of the Library Association can materially assist us in this work by calling our attention to and sending samples of those papers and leathers which have come to their attention by reason either of durability or of lack of durability, stating as far as possible the conditions under which the materials have been kept and the most apparent cause of deterioration where this has occurred.

"We also hope at a later date, when we have the foundation laid, and our methods of work well developed, to offer the services of this laboratory to public librarians in testing paper and binding materials and advising as to the value of samples submitted by them. This feature of our work, however, will not be in shape for at least a year yet.

"We would be glad to have you call the attention of the Library Association to these matters, particularly that relating to the experience of the members with various papers and leathers and the factors of deterioration. We cannot receive too much information of this kind, and the help thus offered will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged, and summarized with our results, which will bring the experience of each to the assistance of all in this important matter."

Although it is not specifically so stated in Mr. Veitch's summary, the purpose of the

work is nothing less than that of establishing standards for leather and paper. When these are established and the Leather and Paper Laboratory is able at the request of libraries to test samples of leather which it is proposed to use for binding, and paper which it is proposed to use for catalogs, reports and bulletins, for example, libraries will have placed in their hands an effective means of enforcing these standards on those who cater to them. The publications of the United States government are notable as possessing nearly all of the bad features found in trade publications. These include the use of glazed paper, heavily loaded with clay, light quality of book cloth, case work, and sheep bindings that soon crumble into dust. Of course, the first effort in this reform must be directed to overcoming the conservatism of bureau chiefs and to securing legislation that will make possible the use of the best materials for the preservation of the printed records of the government. Little improvement, perhaps, can be expected in the production of works that are ephemeral, and are so regarded by their publishers, until the permanent records of the government are issued in permanent form.

When the government itself invariably uses good paper, leather, cloth and buckram, the force of example will do something to improve commercial work. If, however, an appeal can be made to the self-interest of tanners and leather dealers, it may be possible for librarians to effect some improvement even before the government standards are established and published. If librarians, generally, will systematically include a clause in binding contracts that leather used shall come up to the Society of Arts' standards, the library binding business is of sufficient importance to make American tanners and leather merchants take notice. Leather so guaranteed may be ordered in New York or can be imported. Of course, librarians must expect to pay for it, but it is worth the difference.

In the case of paper, perhaps systematic effort is less easily possible or effective. The importation of English editions is one means of making American publishers heed our demands. Where there are competing editions of non-copyrighted works the systematic choosing of editions having good paper is

another means. Just what can be done in this direction of securing better paper and better original bindings will be best shown by a report of our negotiations with the publishers.

COMPARATIVE WEARING QUALITIES OF PUBLISHERS' BINDINGS

An attempt has been made by the committee to get statistics showing the relative wearing qualities of books of different publishers. Although 19 libraries sent statistics, yet the results do not, in the opinion of the committee, indicate anything of great value. Several of the largest libraries were unable to send statistics, and the statistics which were sent were not sufficient to make a large number of volumes recorded for any one publisher. In order to make any adequate comparison, a circulation of at least 500 volumes of a publisher should be obtained. The highest number received in the experiment of the committee was 362, and the number of volumes for most publishers fell below 150. If it is possible for all the larger libraries during a period of six months or more to keep a record of the number of times each volume has circulated before it is first sent to the binder, the average ought to show the relative wearing qualities of books of the different publishers. These figures should be kept separate for fiction, juveniles and class books. In the recent experiment of the committee only the records for one month were kept, except in the case of two libraries.

In view of the fact, as will be shown in this report, that many of the publishers express a willingness to issue their publications in bindings suitable for library use, it does not at present seem wise to publish a list showing the relative rank of the publishers graded according to the wearing qualities of their books. It is sufficient at this time to report that the statistics collected indicate that the books of 18 of the leading publishers are sent to the binder after circulating an average of from 13.7 to 35.96 times.

The committee recommends that unless there is devised a working plan for inducing publishers to issue books in special library bindings, further records of the circulation of books of different publishers be kept and the detailed results, together with those now

in the hands of the committee, be published for the benefit of libraries and publishers.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR BETTER PUBLISHERS' BINDINGS

An effort has been made both by correspondence and by personal interviews to induce the leading publishers to issue fiction and juvenile works in editions bound for the special use of libraries. About 25 publishers were asked to consider the plan. Of these, three refused outright, 16 showed interest and willingness to meet the committee half way in any discussions, and 6 made no reply whatever to the letters of the committee.

Although many publishers expressed interest and a desire to meet the needs of libraries for better binding, they were almost unanimous in saying that it would be impossible to issue a special library binding unless assurance could be given of the number of copies that libraries would order. It must be said at once that no attempt to induce the publishers to better their bindings for library use will succeed unless librarians devise some plan of letting publishers know the number of copies they will need. At the same time actual orders must go through the regular channels, for it is certain that any attempts to centralize orders will meet the opposition of booksellers. In personal interviews, several of the leading publishers in New York expressed a purpose to protect local booksellers.

At present only one plan for learning the number of copies wanted by libraries has occurred to the committee. It is suggested that libraries wishing to order new fiction or to replace standard works such as the Alcott and Brownie books, send to the A. L. A. headquarters a statement of the number of copies of each work wanted. These statements might be tabulated at the A. L. A. headquarters and a notice sent to each publisher once a month, or perhaps oftener, that so many copies will be needed of such and such books. The publishers can then bind in a specially strong binding the number of copies wanted and the libraries can order through their regular agents. In this way neither publisher nor bookseller would be obliged to carry in stock for any length of time two different styles of the same work.

We learned that several years ago Doubleday, Page & Co. issued all their fiction in a special binding for library use, but they found the demand from libraries so very small that they were obliged to abandon the plan. Copies of these books were examined by the committee and found to be so strongly bound that it was almost impossible to pull them apart. The failure of librarians to take any interest in this effort of Doubleday, Page & Co. to provide specially for their needs shows great neglect of a very important part of library economy. No attempt to get better bindings from the publishers will meet with success unless librarians all over the country give it systematic support.

In the communications with the publishers, they were asked to estimate the extra cost of books bound according to the following specifications: books to be sewed on tapes, first and last signatures guarded with muslin, and good muslin used on the back instead of the coarse super ordinarily used. All publishers agreed that the cost of books bound in such a way would not be increased more than ten cents a volume; that is, fiction now costing libraries \$1 would cost \$1.10, or less. It is certain, however, that books well bound according to such specifications would last at least twice as long as the ordinary case binding. Instead of a circulation of 35 or less in the original covers—a liberal average as shown by the statistics collected from libraries by this committee—books so bound ought to circulate *at least* 70 times.

The number of copies to be issued in a special binding is an important point in all calculations of publishers. Although one publisher mentioned 100 copies as a minimum number for undertaking such editions, most publishers stipulated that they be assured a sale for 500 copies or more.

The actual results of the efforts of the committee to induce the publishers to issue books in a special binding for libraries are as follows:

George W. Jacobs Co. will issue according to the specifications submitted by the committee without special charge if 100 copies or more are needed.

D. Appleton & Co. are willing to publish in a special binding at an additional expense of

"ten cents a copy over the regular edition," provided libraries place orders with them for 500 copies.

E. P. Dutton & Co. agree to quote on any books on their list. As they have agreed to issue the works of Mrs. de la Pasture without extra charge, it is fair to assume that they can be relied upon to do this in the case of other fiction.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will issue in the special binding at an additional cost of six cents to the net price of the book and make no stipulation as to the number of copies. They are willing to issue in "full cloth, head bands, sheets to be folded in 16s, book to be sewed on tapes," without extra charge if 500 copies are ordered.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have made no definite promise, but it is the opinion of the committee, based on a personal interview, that they will again try the experiment which they made several years ago, if they can be assured of a reasonable sale. Five cents a copy would cover the extra cost.

Little, Brown & Co. agree to issue books in a special binding at an extra cost of eight cents a volume on editions of not less than 500.

McClure, Phillips & Co. think that seven to ten cents would cover all extra cost and give 250 copies as a minimum.

A. C. McClurg & Co. estimate five cents as the extra net cost, but are unwilling to undertake it for any number of copies less than 500.

L. C. Page & Co. add five cents to the cost and make no stipulation as to the number of copies.

Henry Holt & Co. write that they are willing to bind according to the specifications of the committee, at an extra cost of five cents a volume for an edition of 500 copies.

The Century Co., after a visit from members of the committee and a practical demonstration of the instability of ordinary binding, agreed to consider the strengthening of all their work, but did not think it feasible to issue in two different styles. It was learned from them that the Cleveland Public Library had bought many copies of the Brownie books in a special cloth edition at an extra cost of ten cents a volume. Mr. Brett reports that these books wear much longer and show soil much less quickly. These books have not been sold by the Century Co. through the trade, but directly, to one or two libraries. Later the Century Co. agreed to issue the Brownie books in cloth, in accordance with the specifications of the committee, at \$1.10 if ordered in moderate quantities.

Charles Scribner's Sons have, at the suggestion of the committee, agreed to issue Hopkinson Smith's "Tides of Barnegat" in an edition to conform with our specifications. The publishers will send announcements to

libraries direct. We urge upon librarians the importance of responding promptly, thus making the experiment a success, and thus proving that co-operation between librarians and publishers is possible.

No other publisher has given a definite answer, but it is fair to assume that if the A. L. A. can remove the great and practically the only objection, namely, the present inability to find out the number of copies wanted by libraries, most publishers will be glad to meet the desires of librarians. It is the opinion of the committee that all that is necessary to assure success in this matter is the earnest co-operation of librarians. The publishers are willing to meet us at least half way, and permanent failure will be charged to librarians rather than to the publishers.

LIBRARY AND CONTRACT BINDING

In the preparation of this report it seemed well to learn of the experience of American public libraries that are conducting their own binderies by direct employment and those that have work done by contract, either in library binderies or in outside shops. Inquiries addressed to 44 public libraries brought 41 answers. Of these Boston, New York, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Seattle, among large libraries, and Easton, Pa., among small libraries, conduct their own binderies by direct employment. In the case of Easton, the regular library staff does the binding work. The public libraries of Philadelphia, Newark and Washington have well-equipped binderies in their own buildings in which bindery work is done by contract. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has its binding done by contract in its own building, but does not own machinery or tools. The other 31 libraries answering our questions have binding done by outside binders.

The Boston Public Library has conducted its bindery for many years and finds the plan satisfactory. It employs 29 persons in its bindery, nearly all of whom receive union wages. Last year 35,720 volumes were bound. For fiction the estimated cost was 28 cents for 12mos bound in art canvas. About 15 per cent. of the product of the bindery is repairing, map and photo mounting, periodical cover

making, stitching and trimming library publications, etc. Cost of equipment about \$2000.

The Milwaukee Public Library has conducted its own bindery for 15 years, and last year bound 11,350 volumes. The estimated cost of 12mo fiction was 40 cents; binding, half roan. Seven persons are employed. Cost of equipment, about \$650.

The Seattle Public Library has run its own bindery for 10 years, starting with \$200 worth of second-hand machinery, type, etc., and with one man and a girl. Four persons are now employed and the value of the machinery and tools now amount to \$641. Last year 4308 volumes of all sizes were bound at a cost of \$3520. The usual mending, lettering, magazine cover making, etc., were also done in the bindery. The cost of 12mo fiction in imperial morocco cloth is estimated at 55 cents. Labor and material are high at Seattle and only the best of both are used.

The New York Public Library has conducted its own bindery with satisfaction and economy since Jan. 1, 1887, and until within recent years has done all the library's binding. With the expansion of the library system, about three-fourths of the binding is now done outside. When the new central building is occupied it will be possible to enlarge the library bindery. The bindery equipment cost about \$800; six persons are employed and 13,643 volumes were bound last year. Ordinary 12mo fiction is bound in full art vellum, sewed on tapes, with strong cloth hinges. The cost approximates 25 cents a volume, not including lettering.

The Cleveland Public Library has had a library bindery for 12 years. It has been found that the expense is less than by contract; the work is excellent and the delays are a great deal less frequent. The estimated cost of the equipment is \$1373 and 21 persons are employed. The product of the bindery in 1904 was 17,359 volumes bound and rebound, 34,544 volumes repaired and 23,280 volumes numbered and lettered, besides miscellaneous work. The cost of 12mo fiction is about 35 cents, bound in art vellum. As some work is now done by contract, there is a good chance for comparison. Fiction bound in art canvas costs from 36 to 45 cents. Only at

the latter price is it as satisfactory as work done in the library bindery at 35 cents.

That the plan of conducting a library bindery is not limited to large libraries is shown by the interesting experience of the Easton Public Library, as outlined in the *Library Journal*, 30:796-7 (Oct., 1905). The cost of the equipment is given as \$127.30, lessons in binding \$50, materials and interest on money invested for fourteen months \$44.16. In that time 2544 books were repaired at a cost of .017 each and 293 volumes were re sewed or rebound at a cost of \$11.72, or an average of 4 cents a volume. This reckons the labor as nothing, inasmuch as it is stated that all work is done by the regular staff, and as no more time is given to this grade of work, which is real binding, than would be required by the repair work ordinarily done in libraries, the utility of which is often doubtful.

Among the advantages to be noted in the plan of conducting a library bindery are the following: the greater safety of the books being bound, the ability to consult them while they are being bound, greater promptness, the saving of the profit that would accrue to the contractor, the greater flexibility of the method over contract work, enabling the library to try experiments with new methods or materials, the opportunity to do special work such as picture and map mounting and the doing of repair work by skilled workmen, instead of by library employees who by their zeal to repair many books injure many. Among the disadvantages are the difficulty of getting a satisfactory foreman in whose judgment of materials, methods and workmen you can have confidence. This feature is so important that speaking generally, rarely can any but the largest library afford to employ such a man, when one can be found. A librarian already has so many administrative problems that ordinarily he ought not to undertake a new one involving a highly skilled craft and the purchase of materials the imitations of which deceive even the elect, unless he can secure as foreman a man in whose judgment he has perfect confidence. However, if the difficulties of getting good bindings in other ways prove very great, he may be forced, in order to get good work for his library, to

master the subject for himself to such an extent that he can personally supervise his own bindery.

The public libraries of Newark, Philadelphia and Washington have found it desirable to fit up binderies of their own and then have the work done by contract, while the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has work done by contract in its central building, where room, heat, light and janitor service are furnished. The plan has many of the advantages of conducting one's own bindery and at the same time eliminates most of the disadvantages. It shifts the responsibility of everything but results from the librarian to the contractor. If one secures a contractor sufficiently progressive, if one is willing to pay him for trying experiments, and if the contract is subject to frequent revision to include new and approved methods, this plan is, in the judgment of this committee to be preferred to the one of direct employment.

Of the four library binderies run by the contract plan, three are conducted by Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, of Philadelphia, a personal element that has undoubtedly been a large factor in their success. The bindery equipment of the Philadelphia Free Library cost about \$1000. The cost of binding 12mo fiction in half cowhide, with cloth sides, is 35 cents. The Newark Public Library's bindery equipment cost \$875; the cost of 12mo fiction in half cowhide, with keratol sides, is 37 cents. The bindery equipment of the Public Library of the District of Columbia cost about \$800; that for the repair work now run separately, about \$60. The cost of 12mo fiction is at present 43 cents for full buckram, 50 cents for half cowhide and 60 cents for half morocco. These prices are exorbitant and the work is unsatisfactory. Arrangements are being made for a more favorable contract for another year.

A summary of the reports from some of the libraries having rebinding done by outside contractors is as follows:

For the Chicago Public Library 27,698 volumes were bound or rebound last year by four contractors at a cost of 35 cents for half roan and 50 cents for half morocco for 12mos. The work is considered very satisfactory. The advantages of the plan are stated to be these:

The annual advertisement for bids brings enough competitors to keep down prices and at the same time keeps work in the hands of those having experience. Contracts are enforced by bonds, if not found satisfactory. Labor troubles are unknown. Odors of paste, glue, etc., inseparable from a bindery, are avoided. Contract covers the books in constant demand on "rush" orders. It is regarded cheaper for the library to have binding done by the competitive system than by a non-competitive system, as would be the case in direct employment.

There is the greatest possible variety in the reports from the various libraries on the results of contract work, prices paid and satisfaction with the work. Cloth bindings range all the way from 22 cents paid at Paterson for 12mo fiction said to be satisfactorily bound in buckram, including lettering of titles and class numbers, and 25 cents paid at Springfield for satisfactory binding in imperial morocco cloth, up to 50 cents paid at Salem for binding in half art canvas, black lettered and only fairly satisfactory, and 60 cents paid at Atlanta for buckram binding. In leather bindings prices range from 30 to 35 cents paid at Grand Rapids for half cowhide which is not wholly satisfactory up to 50 cents paid at Wilkes-Barré for only fairly satisfactory binding in buffing, and the same price paid by the Pratt Institute and the Brooklyn and New York public libraries for satisfactory binding in pigskin by Mr. Chivers. The average price paid for rebinding seems to be about 40 cents for half leather and about 35 cents for cloth.

Although a considerable portion of the answers indicate that librarians are perfectly satisfied with the results obtained, yet a large number are dissatisfied and would like a change. Several would like to have their own binderies if they had the space.

It is significant that several libraries reported their entire satisfaction with the books they have bought bound from the sheets by Mr. Chivers. The Medford Public Library has for six years sent its books to be rebound at Bath, England, at a cost of about 35 cents in durable line. The New York and Brooklyn public libraries and the Pratt Institute Free

Library are having much rebinding done by Mr. Chivers, both in Brooklyn and in England.

A WORKING BASIS

A study of these reports only serves to show the absence of standards of economical binding among American librarians. Another generalization that may be made is that only rarely in America have we binders who have any adequate conception of good binding from the point of view of the library. Since the librarians are without standards and binders do not have any conception of the needs of libraries, it is a case of the blind leading the blind. This report may not shed much light on the subject, except to show us what we are doing, and set us to thinking and point the way so that each may work out his own binding salvation. It does not profess to be more than tentative. As a working basis until more definite rules may be laid down your committee recommends the following:

1. Master Dana's "Notes" and follow the advice there given for all the points it covers.

2. If you have a good binder keep to him, pay him adequately for his work and lead him to give good, honest, craftsmanlike work. Make sure that the work you are getting will stand the test of many home circulations, without the need for any repairing whatever or a second rebinding. If asked to suggest the number of times a book should circulate after being rebound we would say that under ordinary conditions of cleanliness (that is, outside of the soft coal smoke belt), the minimum should be 75 times.

3. Large libraries are recommended to do their own binding, but even then only provided it is impracticable to get good contract work. This advice is in line with that given in England in Mr. J. D. Brown's "Manual of library economy" (p. 330) and by a writer in the *Library Association Record*, 8:74-78 (March, 1906). For the convenience of those who are thinking of opening binderies we give as an appendix to this report a list of suggested equipment for binderies for small libraries.

4. Wherever possible to secure well-made publishers' original editions librarians have a duty of co-operation with publishers and a

duty to their own libraries to buy these editions that bid fair to last until so soiled as to require withdrawal without rebinding. Where it is not possible to buy such well-made publishers' editions, it is the part of sound policy to buy replacements especially and new books that are sure to have long use, strongly bound from the sheets, thus saving repair work, loss of use and much of the cost of rebinding. The committee has thus far only heard of one binder, Mr. Cedric Chivers, who systematically furnishes libraries with books strongly bound from the sheets. His books are used with great satisfaction in a large number of American libraries. If any criticism can be passed upon them it is that they are somewhat awkward and clumsy in appearance. In our correspondence with publishers, some of them preferred not to make special editions for libraries, but recommended that libraries secure their publications bound from the sheets, and one firm specifically recommended Mr. Chivers.

Many important binding questions have not even been touched upon in this report. Among them are the questions of magazine covers, pamphlet bindings and bindings for music. These and revised judgments on the questions here considered might well be covered by bulletins to be issued in the future by the A. L. A. committee on bookbinding and book papers. Your committee has only to point out again that it has considered these questions solely from the point of view of economical administration, and not from that of expert knowledge of binding as a craft.

APPENDIX

EQUIPMENT FOR A SMALL BINDERY

The committee has had considerable correspondence with dealers in bookbinding materials concerning the equipment necessary for small library binderies. Extracts from some of the letters are here given.

J. L. Shoemaker & Co., of Philadelphia, write as follows:

"A very small bindery containing the essential tools for binding library books in the simplest way could be had for about \$250, to include the following items:

"One small wood frame standing press; 1 pair of table shears; 1 laying press, plow,

knife and pin; 1 pair backing boards; 1 finishing press; 1 sewing bench; about a dozen cherry press boards; 1 lettering pallet; 1 gold cushion and knife; 1 type cabinet; 1 small finishing stove, for gas or oil; 1 glue pot; 1 round and one flat burnisher; 1 hammer; 1 paring and 1 cutting knife; 6 bone folders; 1 paste brush; small assortment of finishing rolls and stamps, and small quantity of brass type.

"Should the work increase to any extent, some larger machine would be needed, namely, a job backer costing about \$70 and a cutting machine costing about \$175. However, with a good mechanic all the work of a small bindery could be done with the items first named."

The O'Bannon Corporation, of New York, gives the following as necessary for a small bindery:

"One 30-inch lever paper cutter; 1 33-inch iron table shear; 1 No. 6 standing press; 1 21-inch job backer; 1 gold cushion 8x16 inches; 2 sewing benches 28 inches; 1 15-drawer type cabinet; 12 16x24 inch press boards; 1 finisher's press 24 inches; 1 pattern pallet; 1 gas stove; finisher's tools."

The cost of this equipment they give as about \$550.

Louis de Jonge & Co., New York, give the following itemized equipment, which totals about \$425.

"One standing press; 1 pair board shears; 1 stamping press; 1 pair 21-inch backing boards; 1 small size finishing stand; 1 7-case type cabinet; 1 lettering pallet; 1 laying press without plow; 1 finishing press, 21 inches between screws; 1 sewing bench, 24 inches between screws; 6 pressing boards, 16x24 inches; 6 pressing boards, 10x13 inches; 4 pressing boards, 8x12 inches; 1 single finishing gas stove; 1 12-inch back saw; 3 bone folders; 1 glue kettle and gas heater; glue and paste brushes; 1 beating hammer; 1 flat steel polisher; 2 agate burnishers (1 flat and 1 round); knives and shears; 1 forming iron; 1 pair compasses; joint rods; 1 bookbinders' hammer, best steel; rolls and stamps."

Inasmuch as some libraries may wish to have a well-equipped repair room it may be worth while to enumerate the equipment of the repair shop of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, which cost \$60. It follows:

One sewing bench; 6 brass keys; 12 cherry boards (small); 4 cherry boards (large); 1 press; 1 finishing press; 1 nickel paper holder and cutter; 2 pairs shears; 6 paste brushes; 6 glue brushes; 1 shoemaker's cast hammer; 6 bone folders; 1 saw.

Addresses of dealers in binding machinery and materials are given in Mr. Dana's "Notes."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chairman**To the American Library Association:*

YOUR committee on public documents respectfully submits the customary report on current legislation and publication:

The committee suggests the expediency of excepting its report from the rule requiring committee reports to conform to the calendar year. The major part of the reports of this committee relate properly to federal and state legislation bearing upon public documents. Congress does not convene until the first Monday in December, and the majority of state legislatures sit during the early part of the winter. If the rule is suspended so far as this committee is concerned, then the committee will be enabled to report to the Association on new legislation concerning documents while it is new. If the rule is enforced for this committee, the subject matter of the committee's reports will always be a year old.

Although laying itself open to the charge of violating the present rules, the committee believes that the document problem is of sufficient importance to libraries to warrant the transgression on the grounds stated.

NATIONAL DOCUMENTS

AMERICAN

1. *Federal*

The Commission to Investigate Public Printing, the appointment of which was announced in the last report of this committee, made its first reports during the present session of Congress. An examination of the reports shows that an extensive inquiry into the printing of documents was made. No changes materially affecting the depository libraries have been recommended. In a report dated March 26, 1906, the commission lays stress on congressional distribution as one of the greatest evils in the existing printing abuses. Although no mention is made of depository libraries, the commission did take steps to ascertain the

attitude of these libraries towards either possible retrenchment or graduated distribution. The practical unanimity of replies received from depository libraries has induced the commission to believe that all depositories are in a position to maintain the trust which the government imposes on them. On the other hand, the Superintendent of Documents, in his report of 1905, states that since the organization of his office, 800,000 volumes have been returned to him by depositories, as being duplicates.

There is, without question, a defect in a system of distribution which serves the small library of limited income on the same compulsory basis as it does the largest libraries. When designated depository libraries approach this question in a liberal spirit many of the abuses in the depository distribution of public documents can undoubtedly be corrected. The comparatively limited use of public documents in the majority of libraries when compared with the cost of cataloging and maintenance, probably makes them one of the most expensive assets of a library. If they are carted away into cellar or attic, there is a breach of the trust which exacts that these books be made and kept available. If they are shelved, then a disproportionate amount of shelf room is being given by most libraries to a class of books for which there is very limited demand. If, finally, they are cataloged by the library, their cost to the library is enormously increased. It is also difficult to understand why congressional selection should be made the basis of these grants. Libraries neither originate nor do they develop coincidentally with congressional representation.

Legislation

The following acts relating to public documents have been introduced during the present session of Congress. As Congress is still in session no final report can be made:

1905. Dec. 5. Res. in House facilitating distribution of documents to members. H. res. 17. Referred.

—13. Res. in House relative to printing of engravings, drawings and maps with executive documents. Congr. Record, 59 cong., 1 sess. (daily ed.): 324.

1906. Jan. 13. Bill making libraries of land grant colleges depositories of government publications. H. R. 11785. Referred.

—27. Bill making state historical societies designated depositories of public documents. H. R. 13301. Referred.

—Feb. 15. Bill to promote civic education through reprints of public documents at private expense. H. R. 15066. Referred.

—Mch. 20. Bill to furnish public documents to those entitled to admission to press galleries of Senate and House. H. R. 17042. Referred.

—30. Joint resolutions to correct abuses in public printing, and so forth. H. J. Res. 127. Approved.

—Joint resolution on prevention of unnecessary printing and binding, etc. H. J. Res. 128. Approved.

—Apr. 10. Amendment in Senate making appropriation for indexing documents, bills and hearings during sessions of Senate. Cong. Record. 59 cong., 1 sess., p. 5108 (daily ed.).

Reports, etc.

(Official.)

1906. Jan. Report on public printing by committee on department methods. 12 pp. 4°.

—Executive order directing that head of each Executive Department shall appoint advisory committee on printing and publication, and assigning rules governing annual reports of departments. 1 p. f°.

1906. Feb. Amendments and additions to printing laws; published by Government Printing Office. 77 pp.

—Mch. 24. Report of Committee on Printing on H. J. Res. 127 on correction of abuses in the public printing, etc. 1 p. (House rept 2652).

—Same on H. J. Res. 128 on prevention of unnecessary printing and binding, etc. 1 p. (House rept. 2653).

—26. Report from Printing Investigation Commission. 92 pp. (Senate rept. 2153.)

This report, without the tabular matter, is also printed in the Congressional Record of March 26.

(Non-official.)

1905. Sept. The problem of federal printing; by Wm. S. Rossiter. (Atlantic Mo. Sept., 1905.)

1905-6. Monthly List of Selected Public Documents; issued by Free Library of Philadelphia, and prepared by Wm. Reinick, chief of dept. of public documents.

Sold at \$1 per annum.

Very useful work.

1906. U. S. government documents; by James I. Wyer, Jr. Albany, 1906. 78 pp. (N. Y. State Library Bull. 102.)

Reviewed in L. J., May, 1906: 233.

Manual of method of great practical use.

—April. What shall we do with public documents?; by Wm. S. Rossiter. (Atlantic Mo., April, 1906.)

Offices created and abolished, etc.

(Including changes in publications.)

1905. July 17. Daily consular reports; title changed to Daily consular and trade reports. With change publication transferred from the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, to Bureau of Manufactures. Change occurred with no. 2310.

2. STATE

The third part of Mr. Bowker's "State publications" has been issued during the year. It includes the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Montana and Dakota territory. Librarians will ever owe to Mr. Bowker a debt of gratitude for venturing on this undertaking. It will always remain a foundation for every subsequent bibliography pertaining to this subject.

The project for the indexing of American state documents, referred to in the last report of this committee, is proceeding under the most favorable circumstances. Indexes for the states of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire have been completed and are ready for the press. Early publication is anticipated. It is hoped that librarians will be enabled, by this new tool, to find increasing use for a hitherto most forbidding mass of material. Both the arrangement and the references to documents have been made as simple as possible in order to facilitate the use of the indexes.

It is to be regretted that librarians generally do not make more use of the indexes to legislation issued by the New York State Library. In order that librarians may have an opportunity to collect a file of this very useful publication a collation of the series is

given below. The current number of the "Review of legislation" is the first to report especially on public printing.

Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation

1. 1890. Legislation bull. no. 1.
2. 1891. *Same*, no. 2.
3. 1892. *Same*, no. 3 and App. 3, 76 Ann. rept. State Library.
4. 1893. *Same*, no. 4 and App. 4, 77 *same*.
5. 1894. *Same*, no. 5 and 4, *same*.
6. 1895. *Same*, no. 6 and App. 2, 78 *same*.
7. 1896. *Same*, no. 7 and App. 2, 79 *same*.
8. 1897. *Same*, no. 9 and App. 2, 80 *same*.
9. 1898. *Same*, no. 10 and App. 1, 81 *same*.
10. 1899. *Same*, no. 11 and App. 2, 82 *same*.
11. 1900. *Same*, no. 13 and App. 3 in part 83 *same*.
12. 1901. *Same*, no. 15 and App. 2 in part 84 *same*.
13. 1902. *Same*, no. 18 and App. 2 in part 85 *same*.
14. 1903. *Same*, no. 21.
15. 1904. *Same*, no. 24.
16. 1905. *Same*, no. 28.

Review of Legislation

1. 1901. Legislation bull. no. 16 and App. 2 in 84 Ann. rept. State Library.
2. 1902. *Same*, no. 19 and App. 2 in part 85 *same*.
3. 1903. *Same*, no. 22.
4. 1904. *Same*, no. 25.

Digest of Governors' Messages

1. 1902. Legislation bull. 17 and App. 2 Ann. rept. State Library.
2. 1903. *Same*, no. 20 and App. *same*.
3. 1904. *Same*, no. 23.
4. 1905. *Same*, no. 27.

Year book of Legislation

1. 1903. Contains Legislation bulletins 20-22.
2. 1904. Contains Legislation bulletins 23-25.

Trend of Legislation in the U. S.

1. 1900. Legislation bull. no. 12 and App. 3 83 Ann. rept. State Library.

Legislation

The following acts relating to public documents have been passed by those states, excepting Hawaii, holding sessions in 1905. An examination of the laws of 1905 shows that 34 states and territories legislated changes in their fixed administrative branches. These changes numbered 129. To the document librarian, however, those offices only which are specifically required to make reports will have a more direct interest than do those whose duties are supervisory or inspectorial merely, without the responsibility of handing down reports for publication. The following tabulation of reports so required may, therefore, be of use to that official in the performance of his duties.

- Ari. Office of Public Examiner to enforce uniform system of county accounts; annual report to Gov. 9§ ('05 ch. 40, 16 Mr.)

- Cal. State Bd. of Forestry; annual report to Gov. ('05 ch. 264, 18 Mr.)
- Bureau of Building and Loan Supervision; annual report to Gov. ('05 ch. 504, 21 Mr.)
- Col. State Bd. of Nurse Examiners; biennial report to Gov. 8§ ('05 ch. 136, 11 Ap.)
- Del. Division of Public Records; biennial report to Gov. 5§ ('05 ch. 77, 16 Mr.)
- Fla. State Bd. of Accountancy; annual report to Gov. 9§ ('05 ch. 54, 5 Je.)
- Bd. of Control of State Educational Inst.; biennial report to legislature. 40§ ('05 ch. 13, 5 Je.)
- Id. State Live Stock Sanitary Bd.; annual report to Gov. 39§ ('05 p. 39, 6 Mr.)
- State Bd. of Pharmacy; annual report to Gov. ('05 p. 319, Mr. 7.)
- Ill. State Geological survey; annual report to Gov. ('05 p. 30, 12 My.)
- State Highway Com'n.; annual report to Gov. 7§ ('05 p. 74, 18 My.)
- State Civil Service Com'n.; annual report to Gov. 37§ ('05 p. 113, 11 My.)
- Ind. State Bd. of Veterinary Medical Examiners; annual report to Gov. and State Veterinary Medical Ass'n. 17§ ('05 ch. 98, 4 Mr.)
- Kan. State Live Stock Sanitary Com'r.; annual report to Gov. 32§ ('05 ch. 495, 4 Mr.)
- State Bd. of Control of State Charitable Inst.; annual report to Gov.; biennial, to Leg. 54§ ('05 ch. 475, 4 Mr.)
- Me. State Bd. of Veterinary Examiners; annual report to Gov. ('05 ch. 17, 22 F.)
- Mass. Bd. of Registration in Embalming; annual report to Gov. 10§ ('05 ch. 473, 26 My.)
- Mich. Pathologist of State Asylums for Insane; annual report to Gov. 9§ ('05 ch. 140, 25 My.)
- Bd. of Accountancy; annual report to Gov. ('05 ch. 92, 4 My.)
- State Highway Dep't.; biennial report to Gov. 17§ ('05 ch. 146, 1 Je.)
- Minn. State Highway Com'n.; annual report to Gov. ('05 ch. 163, 13 Ap.)
- State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection; annual report to Sec. of state. 6§ ('05 ch. 274, 18 Ap.)
- Mo. State Dairy Com'r.; annual report to Gov. 8§ ('05 p. 133, 8 Ap.)
- Mon. Bureau of Child and Animal Protection; biennial report to Gov. 11§ ('05 ch. 96, 4 Mr.)
- Nev. State Veterinarian; biennial report to Gov. 14§ ('05 ch. 135, 15 Mr.)
- N. J. State Bd. of Forest Park Reservation Com'rs.; biennial report to Leg. 12§ ('05 ch. 47, 22 Mr.)
- Com'r of Charities and Corrections; annual report to Gov. 6§ ('05 ch. 57, 25 Mr.)
- State Bd. of Equalization; annual report to Leg. 12§ ('05 ch. 67, 29 Mr.)
- N. M. Territorial Irrigation Engineer; biennial report to Gov. 42§ ('05 ch. 102, 16 Mr.)
- Insurance Dep't.; annual report to Gov. ('05 ch. 70, 14 Mr.)
- Territorial Coal Oil Inspector; annual report to Gov. ('05 ch. 66, 14 Mr.)
- Bd. of Inspectors in Optometry; annual report to Gov. 16§ ('05 ch. 96, 16 Mr.)
- N. Y. Com'n to investigate sources and disposition of available water supply; annual report to Leg. 10§ ('05 ch. 723, 3 Je.)
- Com'n. to regulate gas and electric light rates and supervise lighting corp.; annual report to Leg. 22§ ('05 ch. 737, 3 Je.)
- N. C. State Geological Bd.; biennial report to Leg. 7§ ('05 ch. 542, 6 Mr.)
- N. D. State Bd. of Embalmers; annual report to Gov. 9§ ('05 ch. 111, 28 F.)
- State Bd. of Bar Examiners (reports are required, but it is not specified at what time or to whom they are to be made.) 8§ ('05 ch. 50, 18 F.)

- N. D. State Banking Dep't. (reports and note as above). 42§ ('05 ch. 165, 6 Mr.)
- State Historical Soc. to be trustee of state; biennial publications. 4§ ('05 ch. 25, 16 Mr.)
- Bd. of Water Com'rs.; biennial report to Gov. 64§ ('05 ch. 34, 1 Mr.)
- Or. State Library Com'n.; biennial report to Leg. 6§ ('05 ch. 44, 9 F.)
- Pa. State Water Supply Com'n.; annual report to Gov. 9§ ('05 ch. 236, 4 My.)
- Dep't. of Health; annual report to Gov. ('05 ch. 218, 27 Ap.)
- Dep't. of Public Printing and Binding; annual report to Gov. 42§ ('05 ch. 1, 7 F.)
- Tenn. Dep't. of Game, Fish and Forestry; biennial report to Leg. 9§ ('05 ch. 455, 15 Ap.)
- Vt. Office of Atty.-Gen.; biennial report to Leg. 10§ ('04 ch. 57, 18 N.)
- Wash. State Railroad Com'n.; annual report to Gov. 27§ ('05 ch. 81, 7 Mr.)
- Bd. for Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in U. S.; biennial report to Leg. 4§ ('05 ch. 59, 3 Mr.)
- State Bd. of Tax Com'rs.; biennial report to Gov. 6§ ('05 ch. 115, 9 Mr.)
- State Oil Inspector; annual reports to Gov. 10§ ('05 ch. 161, 11 Mr.)
- State Highway Bd.; biennial report to Leg. 12§ ('05 ch. 174, 13 Mr.)
- W. Va. State Bureau of Archives and History; annual report to Gov. 5§ ('05 ch. 64, 18 F.)
- Dep't. of Mines; annual report to Gov. 5§ ('05 ch. 46, 24 F.)
- Wis. State Tax Com'n.; biennial report to Gov. ('05 ch. 380, 15 Je.)
- State Bd. of Forestry; annual report to Gov. 24§ ('05 ch. 264, 25 My.)
- State Civil Service Com'n.; biennial report to Gov. ('05 ch. 363, 14 Je.)
- Wy. Com'r. of Public Lands; biennial report to Leg. 11§ ('05 ch. 36, 15 F.)
- State Bd. of Pardons; annual report to Gov. 4§ ('05 ch. 56, 20 F.)
- State Bd. of Horticulture; biennial report to Leg. ('05 ch. 50, 18 F.)
- Bureau of Mining Statistics, provision for establishment of by State Geologist; latter to report annually to Gov. 6§ ('05 ch. 92, 21 F.)
- Dairy, Food and Oil Com'r.; annual report to Gov. 8§ ('05 ch. 49, 18 F.)
- Fla. Board of commissioners; Indian war claims; report to legislature of 1907. ('05 ch. 80.)
- Ga. Joint legislative committee; examination of convict camps; report to legislature of 1906. ('05 p. 1257.)
- Commission; registration of land titles; extended; report to legislature of 1906. ('05 p. 1257.)
- Committee; erection of state sanatorium for consumptives; report to legislature of 1906. ('05 p. 1255.)
- Joint legislative committee; public park; report to legislature of 1906. ('05 p. 1255.)
- Joint legislative committee; revision of tax laws; report to legislature of 1906. ('05 p. 1259.)
- Ill. Commission; internal improvement; report to legislature of 1907. ('05 p. 40.)
- Commission; industrial insurance and old age pensions; report to legislature of 1907. ('05 p. 401.)
- Ind. Commission; tuberculosis hospital; report to legislature of 1907. ('05 ch. 172.)
- Kan. Commission; coal mine explosion in S. E. Kansas; report to present legislature. ('05 ch. 534.)
- Board of r.r. com'rs. to investigate rates in Kansas and neighboring states; report to Gov. in 6 mos. ('05 ch. 540.)
- Mass. Commission; technical education; report to legislature of 1906. ('05 r. 94.)
- Committee; taxation of forest lands; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 r. 60.)
- Bd. of Gas and Electric Light com'rs. to investigate sliding scale for gas rates; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 r. 101.)
- Minn. Commission; state hospital for crippled indigent children; report to legis. of 1907. ('05 ch. 78.)
- N. H. Joint commission with Me. and Vt.; bridges; report to legis. of 1907. ('05 ch. 119.)
- N. J. Commission; poor law revision; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 p. 565.)
- Commission; master and servant law codification report to legis. of 1906. ('05 ch. 94.)
- Commission; revision of corporation laws; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 ch. 30.)
- Commission; granting and taxation of public franchises; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 ch. 261.)
- Commission; improvement of judicial system; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 ch. 88.)
- Commission; turnpikes and public roads; report to Gov. in 1905. ('05 p. 564.)
- N. Y. Commission; reconstruction of prison buildings; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 ch. 718.)
- Commission; investigation of probation system; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 ch. 714.)
- Oreg. Commission; tax code; report to legis. of 1907. ('05 ch. 90.)
- R. I. Joint legis. committee; school for feeble-minded children; report to legislature not specified. ('05 r. 93.)
- Metropolitan park commission to report to legis. of 1905 on system of public parks for Providence. ('04 ch. 1204.)
- Joint legis. committee; modification of general election laws; report to present legis. ('05 r. 91.)
- S. C. Joint legis. committee; terrapin and shell fish culture; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 ch. 569.)
- Tenn. Joint legis. committee; rates of Cumberland telephone, etc., co.; report to legis. by Mr., 1905. ('05 p. 1318.)
- Utah. Commission; consolidation of Univ. of Utah and Agric. College of Utah; report to legis. of 1906. ('05 ch. 104.)

For the benefit of the document librarian, the following list of reports of special state inquiries required by the laws of 1905 is appended:

- Cal. Joint legis. committee; cattle industry as affected by national forest reserves; time of report not specified. ('05 p. 1074.)
- Joint legis. committee; system of revenue and taxation; time of report not specified. ('05 p. 1067.)
- Col. Commission; location of irrigation reservoirs; time of report not specified. ('05 ch. 130.)
- Conn. Commission; law for uniform municipal charters; report to legis. of 1907. ('05 special acts ch. 399.)
- Joint legis. committee; compensation of state officials; time of report not specified. ('05 special acts ch. 135.)
- Commission; corrupt practices; report to legislature of 1907. ('05 special acts ch. 499.)
- Fla. Commission; relocation of insane hospital; report to legislature of 1907. ('05 ch. 83.)

- Vt. Tuberculosis commission continued; report to legisl. of 1906. ('04 ch. 142.)
- Wis. Board of control to investigate binder twine plant in prisons of other states; report to legisl. of 1907. ('05 p. 989.)
- Commissioners on Dells of Wisconsin continued; report by Mr., 1906. ('05 ch. 169.)
- Forest commission to examine water power; time of delivery of report not specified. ('05 ch. 95.)
- Geological and Natural Hist. Survey to co-operate with U. S. Geol. Survey relative to water power; time of delivery of report not specified. ('05 ch. 475.)
- Wyo. Commission; codification of laws relating to water rights; to report to legisl. of 1907. ('05 ch. 32.)
- Neb. State Architect (created by C.S. '03 5976-79;) abolished ('05 ch. 149, 30 Mr.)
- N. J. State Board of Taxation (created by '03 ch. 208;) abolished ('05 ch. 67, 29 Mr.)
- Utah. Utah Silk Comn. (created by '96 ch. 92;) abolished ('05 ch. 59, 9 Mr.)
- Wis. State Forest Comrs. (created by '03 ch. 450;) replaced ('05 ch. 264, 25 My.)

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

No material changes have taken place since the last report of this committee.

In December, 1905, the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands was created by the consolidation of the former Bureau of Government Laboratories and Mining Bureau. For further note see Monthly Catalogue, December, 1905: 582.

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS

The present is the first report of this committee since the merger of the former public documents committee and the foreign documents committee became operative.

The committee submits for inspection as an appendix to this report a list of the summaries of foreign legislation which have been printed in Great Britain and France. These, together with the lists of summaries of American state legislation, will give to this report the nature of a general bibliography on the subject.

Your committee has believed it to be advisable thus to bring together such current source material on a general subject as is readily accessible before undertaking any bibliographic work on its own account.

The field for such work is rich and well defined. But as there would clearly be very little object in even planning such work without having at first the unanimous sanction of this Association, and as the committee is annually appointed with no further instruction or suggestion for its work, a review of what might be accomplished is submitted for your consideration.

In general the committee would propose to confine itself entirely to printed administrative documents. In doing this the work would not conflict with that of any other existing body, but would supplement that of the several agencies reporting on legislation and on manuscript material. There would seem no doubt of the utility to the library

Reports, etc.

The most notable contribution to the literature of American state documents is the report on state archives made by members of the Public Archives Commission, and printed in the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1904: 487-649. While relating largely to the state archives there is much information of value to the collector of state documents. The present report covers the states of Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. For purposes of reference, a summary of similar previous reports is given:

- Alabama. (5 A.R. Pub. Arch. Com. 1904: 487-553.)
- Colorado. (4 ib. 1903: 415-437.)
- Connecticut. (1 ib. 1900: 26-36.)
- Georgia. (4 ib. 1903: 439-478.)
- *same*; supplementary. (5 ib. 1904: 555-596.)
- Indiana. (1 ib. 1900: 37-38.)
- Iowa. (1 ib. 1900: 39-46.)
- Kansas. (5 ib. 1904: 597-601.)
- Massachusetts. (1 ib. 1900: 47-59.)
- Michigan. (1 ib. 1900: 60-63.)
- Nebraska. (1 ib. 1900: 64-66.)
- New Jersey. (4 ib. 1903: 479-541.)
- New York. (1 ib. 1900: 67-293.)
- North Carolina. (2 ib. 1901: 345-352.)
- Oregon. (3 ib. 1902: 337-355.)
- Pennsylvania. (5 ib. 1904: 629-649.)
- Rhode Island. (4 ib. 1903: 543-644.)
- Texas. (2 ib. 1901: 353-358.)
- Virginia. (4 ib. 1903: 645-664.)
- Wisconsin. (1 ib. 1900: 294-297.)

Offices Created and Abolished

A list of state offices legislated out of existence is given below. Offices newly created can be traced from the items under the heading of Legislation preceding.

- Cal. Bd. of Comrs. of Loan Assns. (created by '93 ch. 188;) replaced ('05 ch. 504, 21 Mr.)
- Kan. Bd. of Examiners of Barbers (created by '03 ch. 70;) abolished ('05 ch. 70, 25 F.)
- Bd. of Trustees of State Charities and Corrections ('01 ch. 99;) replaced ('05 ch. 475, 4 Mr.)
- Live Stock Sanitary Comn. ('01 Rev. G.S. 7421 et seq;) replaced ('05 ch. 495, 4 Mr.)

as well as to its patrons of such report. Authentic information, even though but annually issued, on the more important recent foreign documents bearing on commerce, public works, taxation, agriculture, fisheries, shipping, local administration, etc., is at present not available without considerable research. The fact that we have so long done without such a report is surely no argument in favor of doing without it longer. The chief value to the librarian of such information would depend not on its bibliographical completeness nor yet on the fullness with which the documents of any one country might be reported, but rather on a concise, topical comparative report on the more important economic and administrative subjects, with as general a regional representation as possible.

The material for such a report is perfectly accessible, nor is it at all probable that the report need assume any proportions not commensurate with its usefulness.

A body, however, empowered to prepare such a report could work to better advantage if it had less of the temporary composition of a committee. In view of the recommendation already made to except this committee from the calendar year rule, the further recommendation is made that this committee be given a fixed term of service, to report to the Association annually on American legislation affecting public documents and on foreign and American state administrative documents.

Legislation

The two best known foreign sources of comparative legislation are the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation* and the "Annales" of the Société de Législation Comparée. The annual review of legislation in the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation* is but a feature of the contents of this publication, whereas it makes up the contents of the French serial. Until its seventh issue the British review was confined to imperial legislation. Thereafter it extended to foreign as well as to British legislation, including sketches of that of Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, the United States, and a summary of Egyptian decrees.

The following are the annual reviews which have appeared in the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*:

1. 1895. Review of legislation of the British Empire (Jnl., etc., 1 : 1-133.)
2. 1896. *Same.* (ib. 2 : 141-258.)
3. 1897. *Same.* (ib. n.s. 1 : 81-192.)
4. 1898. *Same.* (ib. 449-580.)
5. 1899. *Same.* (ib. 2 : 520-647.)
6. 1900. *Same.* (ib. 3 : 275-433.)
7. 1901. *Same.* (ib. 4 : 176-390.)
8. 1902. *Same.* (ib. 5 : 291-487.)
9. (current) 1903. *Same.* (ib. no. xiv : 299-505.)

The following is a collation of the "Annales" of the Société de Législation Comparée:

- Annuaire de législation française.
Année 1-18. 1880-1904; and, Table décennale, tome 1-10. 1 v.
Annuaire de législation étrangère.
Année 1-30. 1872-1900.
ib. n.s. année 1-3 (whole no. 31-33.) 1901-1903; and, Table des matières contenues dans les trente premiers volumes. 1 v.

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

There seems little inclination as yet, on the part of librarians, to differentiate this class of documents from those which are the product of a single government. The tendency of the greater powers to arbitrate their differences and to engage jointly in works of scientific and other undertakings, is producing an ever-increasing mass of international documents. It would seem expedient, therefore, that this literature should be formulated from the librarian's point of view, which is neither quite that of the international lawyer nor of the historian. Two factors operate to make a collection of international documents useful, viz., the collector, or curator, and the cataloger. The former is more or less equipped for his task with the various bibliographies on international law, and to him is due the character of the collection in bulk. But even though the collection may be a well-balanced one, if it is one to which the reader is not allowed access, its usefulness depends upon the cataloger. Owing largely to failure to differentiate international documents, this latter individual has sometimes been the author of incongruities which tend unduly to confuse the reader. The two greatest needs on this subject for the librarian are first a bibliographical index of international documents and second a code of rules for the use of the cataloger.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

BY W. R. EASTMAN, HILLER C. WELLMAN, CORNELIA MARVIN

To the American Library Association:

YOUR committee on library administration at the meeting of 1903 at Niagara Falls, recommended the preparation of a schedule of library statistics with a view to uniformity of reports. They were instructed to prepare such a schedule. At the meeting of 1904 at St. Louis they proposed 3 forms of library report, one for preliminary statement containing certain descriptive and more or less permanent items; another form for annual use to show the library work of each year in its simplest outline, and a third supplemental form with more details intended for such libraries as might desire to use it. These forms were subsequently printed on 3 separate sheets, precisely as if prepared for actual use in collecting statistics, and were then submitted to each of the state library commissions for revision. The results of this revision were embodied in the committee's report to this association at Portland in 1905 submitting the same tables with some slight modifications. Copies of the revised schedules of 1905 were then distributed to all state commissions for further revision and were also offered by advertisement in library papers to any interested person.

The committee have received during the last year returns and valued suggestions from New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington and Oregon, while Indiana has copied the blanks as proposed.

These 11 are about one half the number of existing commissions. The other half by silence give their consent. Of those who reply, New Hampshire, Georgia, Indiana and Washington accept the committee's forms. Nebraska thinks the forms too complicated, does not ask its own libraries for exact totals of circulation, considering a weekly average sufficient, doubts the propriety of separating children from adults in the re-

turns; and desires each year to ask some additional questions to set librarians thinking. Vermont, also, is inclined to lay stress on special inquiries, at least for the present year and prefers to ask questions in the colloquial manner rather than by the use of a single word for each heading. There are also some criticisms regarding space, type, time of ending the year, etc., which do not touch the substance of the material in hand. Connecticut would be glad to use the form as a whole, but also would ask a few locally pertinent questions which cannot well be changed. Pennsylvania approves, but makes an exception as to the emphasis laid on the use of fiction believing that the time has come to deal with fiction precisely as we do with any other class of literature, reporting it as one class out of 10, but not setting it apart as one of two classes to be held in contrast with the combined total of all the rest. Oregon wishes to see more interpretation of statistical tables, written explanations, and, in many cases, a separate showing of expenses in the different departments of a library to determine at what points the outlay shows the best returns. The publication of such details would often prevent wasteful expenditures. Minnesota submits a statistical blank prepared for their own use which includes all the items proposed by the committee, and expands some of them. This state also prefers a different grouping of topics. Wisconsin suggests a number of minor changes, transferring certain items from one form to another and would add a few items such as number of "Country readers" and total number of borrowers.

The committee is greatly indebted to one and all of these correspondents for the light thrown by them on so many different phases of the subject under discussion. It is more and more evident that an exact agreement in the details of a form of report is neither to be expected nor desired. A certain adjustment to local conditions and to the plans and

views of each individual commission or librarian is not only inevitable but imperative. And yet underneath some variety of detail, it is now becoming possible to discern the distinct outline of a desired result.

There are some points on which a general agreement is possible

1 A report required by an authority outside the library itself should be extremely simple and contain few items.

2 One descriptive report of each library should be separate from the annual report.

3 The annual report, after giving name, place and date, properly contains only such items as bear directly on the year's work, indicating changes, growth, service, and present condition.

4 Intelligent comparison of the extent of circulation of books by many libraries requires uniform rules for counting results. If our statistics are to have any comparative value we must agree on such rules.

5 Many libraries owe it to their constituents, their neighbors and themselves to report in greater detail than required and in order to secure a general conformity a supplemental form of report may properly be presented to them.

6 Active libraries will not confine their reports to any schedule. While answering questions and giving figures they will also interpret and explain the facts and fully discuss the library situation with a view to direct results in their own communities.

7 Special information of local or temporary significance will often be deemed important by state commissions and can best be obtained by special circulars apart from the annual report.

8 The forms of questions and subdivision of items in the report blanks of different states may differ widely without impairing essential unity so long as they call for substantially the same things. How much detail, beyond a certain point, is worth while and

when it is worth while is a question for each state to decide for itself.

In conformity with these principles and believing that definite action at this time will be in the interest of the libraries your committee resubmit the forms proposed by them in 1905, which have been in the hands of all the state library commissions with the results stated above, and now ask for a vote of the Association to express their judgment on the following points:

1 That each library should place on file at the library headquarters of its own state its official report giving the general features of its organization, history, resources, and methods of work substantially as shown in accompanying Form I. for Preliminary report.

2 That every library should report at the end of each year the work of that year including for substance the items shown in accompanying Form II. for Annual report with such other items, not inconsistent with the general plan, as the library authorities of its state may propose.

3 That for the purpose of establishing a basis of comparison of circulation among free lending libraries the *circulation of books should be counted in accordance with Rules contained in accompanying Form II.*

4 Every library circulating 5000 books a year or distributing books through branches or schools should make a supplemental report, substantially as shown in accompanying Form III.

5 Every public library serving a city or large center of population should also issue annually its own report containing the items named above with considerable enlargement and interpretation of the same and with such discussion of the library situation as will tend to secure public interest in the work.

[NOTE. This report was adopted by the American Library Association July 4, 1906, and the Executive Board later continued the committee with authority to promulgate the recommendations made in the report.]

FORM I.*Form proposed by A. L. A., 1906***Preliminary Library Report**

19.....

to

state library commission

Name of Library

Place

Postoffice

Date of present organization or control

Under what law

Trustees Number

Chosen by

Term of office

If the library is connected with another institution as a college, church or association, a statement of that fact will take the place of the report on trustees.

Source of income

Local taxation

\$

State aid

Endowment

Membership fees

Gifts

Other sources

Total,

\$

State income from each source for current year.

Terms of use

Free for lending

Free for reference

Free to limited class, as students

Subscription

Underscore words that apply or add explanation.

Building

Date of completion

Material

Cost

Source of building fund

Book capacity

Facilities for special work

Other particulars

If the library occupies rooms in a building not its own a statement of that fact will take the place of the report on building. If rent is paid the amount should be stated.

Number of volumes

Count only by volumes.

System of classification

Catalogue Accession book
 Card
 Printed
 Manuscript

Underscore words that apply and add any needed description such as "author," "dictionary," "classed," etc.

To what extent have readers free access to shelves?

Charging system by cards

 ledger entry

Underscore words that apply and add any needed description.

Number of books allowed to each borrower at one time.

Number of books of fiction allowed to each borrower at one time.

Librarian Name

 Salary

 Number of assistants

 Salaries of assistants

Number of branches

Number of delivery stations

Give details of branches and delivery stations on separate paper, giving name and location of each.

Additional information as to previous history, present conditions and plans for the future, giving dates of important changes.

Use separate paper if needed for complete statement.

Librarian

Date

I have carefully read this report, have caused an exact copy to be filed with the library records, and with the consent of the library board it is submitted to the state library commission.

President of

Whenever any changes in the items above reported occur, the fact should be noted in the next annual report under the head of "Additional Information."

FORM II.*Form proposed by A. L. A., 1906*Annual library report for year ending
to

19.....

Name of library

Place

Postoffice

Terms of use

Free for lending

Free for reference

Free to limited class, as students

Subscription

Underscore words that apply.

Days open during year

Hours open each week for lending

Hours open each week for reading

Number of volumes at beginning of year

" " added during year by purchase

" " added during year by gift

" " lost or withdrawn during year

Total number at end of year

Count bound books only.

Number of volumes of fiction lent for home use

Total number of volumes lent for home use

See other side of sheet for rules for counting circulation.

Number of new borrowers registered during the year

Number of newspapers and periodicals currently received

Number of persons using library for reading and study

Receipts from	
Unexpended balance	\$
Local taxation	
State grants	
Endowment funds	
Membership fees	
Fines and sale of publications.	
Gifts	
Other sources	

Total \$

Payments for	
Books	\$
Periodicals	
Binding	
Salaries, library service . . .	
janitor service . . .	
Rent	
Heat	
Light	
Permanent improvements . .	
Other expenses	
Balance on hand	

Total \$

Additional information

Here insert statements regarding changes in organization, brief description of new rooms or building, increased facilities and any benefactions announced but not received, with names of givers and amount, object and conditions of each gift, together with any other information useful for the summary of library progress printed in the report to the Legislature.

Librarian

Trustees' names

Term expires

19....

19....

19....

19....

19....

Date

I have carefully read this report, have caused an exact copy to be filed with the library records and with the consent of the library board it is submitted to

President

Rules for counting circulation

1. The circulation shall be accurately recorded each day, counting one for each lending of a bound volume for home use.

2. Renewal of a book under library rules at or near the end of regular terms of issue may also be counted, but no increase shall be made because books are read by others or for any other reason.

3. Books lent directly through delivery stations and branches will be included, but the circulation from collections of books sent to schools or elsewhere for distribution will *not be included*. A separate statement of such travelling libraries will be made.

4. Books lent for pay may be included in the circulation, but must also be reported separately.

In these rules there is no intent to determine the policy of any library as to the manner or terms of circulation, but only to place the count on a uniform basis which will render comparison possible.

FORM III.*Form proposed by A. L. A., 1906*

Supplemental library report for year ending
to

19.....

Name of library

Place

Postoffice

Number of branches

Number of delivery stations

Give on separate sheet the statistics of branches and stations, including name, location, volumes in branches and circulation.

Classes of books added and total in library

Classes	Additions			Total No. in Library		
	Circulating dep't		Reference	Circulating dep't		Reference
	Adults	Children		Adults	Children	
General works						
Periodicals						
Philosophy						
Religion						
Sociology						
Language						
Natural science						
Useful arts						
Fine arts						
Music scores						
Literature						
Travel						
History						
Biography						
Fiction						
U. S. documents						
State documents						
Books in foreign languages (Specify language.)						
Total						

Number of unbound pamphlets

Number of maps, pictures, manuscripts, etc.

Other library material

Classes of books lent

Classes	From main library		From branches and stations		Total
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
General works					
Periodicals					
Philosophy					
Religion					
Sociology					
Language					
Natural science					
Useful arts					
Fine arts					
Music scores					
Literature					
Travel					
History					
Biography					
Fiction					
Books in foreign languages (Specify language.)					
Total					

Number of schools to which books were sent

Number of books sent to schools

How long retained by schools (average)

Number of other travelling libraries sent out

Number of books in other travelling libraries

How long retained in places other than schools (average)

Number of Sundays the library has been open

Number of children using library for reading or study

What departments in library other than delivery and reading rooms?

Give account on separate sheet of work done for children, schools, clubs and societies.

Give account on separate sheet of any other form of special service, as country circulation, etc.

Additional information

Librarian

Date

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PUBLISHING BOARD

BY WILLIAM C. LANE, *Chairman*

THE chairman of the Publishing Board is compelled to make his report of the board's transactions for 1905 a brief one because the "Portrait index," which has been passing rapidly through the Government Printing Office, has engrossed the time of chairman, secretary, and all our staff, and has made it necessary to let all other duties take, for the time being, a secondary place.

At the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Fletcher and Wellman, at the American Library Association meeting of 1905, their place on the board was taken by Mr. H. E. Legler, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and Miss E. C. Doren, of the Western Reserve University Library School in Cleveland. Mr. Fletcher had been identified with the board from the beginning, and his associates were glad to put on record a minute in regard to the value of his services (printed in the *Library Journal*, October, 1905, 30: 813). Mr. Wellman had served on the board for only a single term, but had shown a generous readiness to devote time and thought to its affairs, and his suggestions and advice were always to the point. The addition of Mr. Legler and Miss Doren brought us new strength by making more close our connection with the library commissions and the library needs of the West. For many years the members of the board had been drawn from a comparatively narrow territory, and meetings could be called as often as necessary for the consideration of new business. But with the distribution of its membership between the East and the middle West, frequent meetings became impossible, and it was therefore agreed that meetings should be limited to three each year—with the Association in the summer, at Lake Placid in the fall, and at Atlantic City in the spring. The fall meeting of 1905, at Lake Placid, was adjourned to Boston, in order that the new members might have a better opportunity to become acquainted with the work and methods of the board.

Provision was made for conducting the business of the board by correspondence in the intervals between meetings, the chairman being instructed to submit new propositions to sub-committees for investigation, and to transmit to the other members of the board the reports of such committees in duplicate, one copy to be kept by the member, the other to be returned to the secretary with comment. If the opinions are in substantial agreement, the chairman or secretary is to make provision for their being carried into effect. If there is a substantial difference of opinion, the comments of all the members are to be submitted to each member for a further expression of opinion. Other matters on which the secretary requires guidance, if they involve any change of plan or new instructions, will be submitted in the same manner. In voting by correspondence, two adverse votes, when the question has been re-submitted to the consideration of the board, will prevent action. In this way it is hoped that action in regard to new matters may be taken with reasonable promptness in spite of the fact that frequent meetings cannot be held.

The accompanying tables show, first, the general character of the year's transactions, and second, the receipts and expenses for the year connected with each of our publications. In the first table we find, on the one hand, the available cash capital with which we began the year (\$1278.98), the \$3000 received from the Endowment Fund trustees, and the net balance of profit from the sale of our publications (\$590.88), and, on the other hand, the expenses of our office and staff (\$3046.34), the money spent on the "Portrait index" and one or two other similar items, and finally, the balance at the end of the year available for the business of 1906 (\$768.06).

It should, of course, be remembered that we have a stock of publications on hand which also constitute part of our capital.

On Jan. 1, 1905, this stock was valued

at \$874.42; on the 31st of December its valuation was \$2920, the basis of valuation in both cases being the cost of manufacture rather than the selling price. In other words, we manufactured during the year, in excess of what we sold, over \$2000 worth of stock.

In the second table, showing cost of publications and receipts from their sale, it should be remembered that the cost includes in general only expenses of manufacture, and not any of the expenses of running our office. The total sales of 1905 amounted to \$5679.50, or \$5401.38 after deducting the receipts from the sale of "Books for girls and women," Larned's "American history," and its supplement by Wells (\$278.12), all of which have to be paid over to Mr. Iles; the total of expenses for manufacture incurred during the year was \$4810.50, to which must be added the \$278.12 paid over to Mr. Iles, making \$5088.62, and leaving a net balance of receipts over expenses of \$590.88. To this might properly enough be added the \$2000 by which the valuation of our stock on hand has been increased.

Mr. E. C. Hovey has made out for the board a valuable series of tables, showing the history of, and the net result from, each of our publications from the beginning. The details cannot be given in this report, but it is interesting to note that at the end of 18 years the net result of our book publications, including both those which have brought us a good profit, like the "List of subject-headings" and Kroeger's "Guide," and those which have never paid for themselves, like the "Reading for the young," the "Bibliography of fine arts," and our "Library tracts," is a profit of \$1921.27, with stock on hand worth almost \$3000; while the net result of our card publications, current cards for printed books, periodical cards, bibliographical cards, miscellaneous sets, etc., is a profit of \$9742.03, making together \$11,663.30. We do not expect this balance to be sufficient to pay the salaries and running expenses of our business, as is the case with an ordinary publishing house, but they have gone a good way toward providing the \$15,198.33, which salaries and office expenses have amounted to in 18 years. toward the \$1638 expended on the "A. L. A. catalog," and the \$4255 spent on the "Portrait index."

The "Portrait index," I am happy to state, is now all in type in the Government Printing Office, about two-thirds of the proof has been corrected and passed along, and samples of the first 64 completed pages are at hand for inspection. The book promises to be something over 1200 pages. After careful revision of the material and of its arrangement, made with a view to diminishing the number of corrections to be made in the proof, work began at the Government Printing Office April 16 and the whole was put into type before June 25, eleven monotype machines having been employed at once. It is needless to say that the reading and correction of proofs in our own office has not kept pace with this rapid work, though it has been pushed as fast as care and a reasonable degree of correctness would allow. The selling price will probably not be over \$3.

The *A. L. A. Booklist*, now (1906) in its second year, has taken a good deal of the board's time, attention and money. It has been somewhat enlarged during the current year, and it may be that the price will have to be slightly raised next year in order to meet the cost of manufacture. The board considers that the expense of editorial work and of the preparation of copy may be properly borne by the income of the Carnegie Fund, but that the sales and subscriptions ought to cover the cost of manufacture. For the year 1905 the receipts from sales came to \$712.65, and the cost of manufacture was \$649.45, giving us a safe margin; but for the current year (1906) the sales will probably fall considerably short of covering the cost. This is because we have enlarged the *List*, are printing an edition of 5000 copies, and are distributing the *List* free to all members of the American Library Association, with the natural result that our subscriptions have fallen off. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, but the numbers are sold to library commissions at \$2 per 100 copies. About 3000 copies are taken monthly by the several library commissions, and about 1500 copies are now sent free to the members of the Library Association. Another year we shall probably print 12 numbers a year instead of eight, but we shall try to keep the size down so that copies

may be sold in quantities at the present price. The annual subscription will, however, probably be raised from 50 cents to 75 cents or \$1 a year, and we must consider making a nominal charge of 25 cents to members of the American Library Association so as to avoid a wasteful distribution.

At the September meeting of the board, the scope of the *Booklist* was carefully discussed, and it was then decided that the *Booklist* should include (1) current buying lists for small libraries; (2) current buying lists for larger libraries; (3) official news and announcements of the American Library Association, its committees and affiliated organizations; (4) select bibliographies and special topic lists (to be reprinted separately and sold at cost of paper and press work); (5) lists of reference topics in library bulletins and similar publications; (6) bulletins of the American Library Association committee on book buying; (7) advertisement of the publications of the American Library Association Publishing Board. For the year 1906 the *List* has been published on these lines, but some modification may be found necessary in 1907.

Two tracts have been added during the current year to our series — No. 7, "Cataloging for small libraries," by Theresa Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library, 84 pp., and No. 8, "A village library in Massachusetts; the story of its upbuilding," by Mary A Tarbell, librarian of the Brimfield Public Library.

Two of our recent tracts — Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries" and Miss Stearns's "Essentials in library administration" — have been so much larger than our other publications of the same series, that the board decided to transfer them to a new series, to be known as "Handbooks," and the later copies of these papers have been issued under this name. They will not be distributed gratis as freely as the others, and they are sold at 25 cents each, instead of at the merely nominal price of the "Tracts."

Of all the numbers of our Tract series, 17,000 copies had been printed up to January 1, 1906, at a cost of \$866.29. 11,376 copies had been sold or distributed gratis, the receipts from those sold being \$380.31. The expense,

therefore, of providing this somewhat extensive missionary literature has been but \$485. The board had expected to issue more Tracts before the present meeting of the American Library Association, several papers having been offered by the League of Library Commissions. The board stands ready to print in this way whatever the league asks to have printed, and to make the printed copies as freely useful as possible to the commissions of the league and to other library workers throughout the country. A tract or handbook on library architecture will probably be our next publication.

At the request of the publicity committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Association, several of the papers contributed to the last meeting have been issued as reprints in a "Reprint series." The expense of printing from 500 to 1000 copies each of 10 papers has been about \$170. About half the stock was placed in the hands of the publicity committee for missionary use; the other half has been held by the board subject to the order of library commissions and others, and of nearly all the reprints the entire stock is now practically exhausted. The board stands ready to co-operate to the extent of its ability in any similar missionary work.

The "List of subject headings" has again proved a source of income to the board, 356 copies having been sold during 1905. Of this useful list, we have now printed 4000 copies, of which 3534 have been sold up to Jan. 1, 1906, at a profit to the board of \$2647.01. It is quite time that a new edition was prepared, and steps have already been taken in this direction, Miss Doren and Miss Browne having been appointed a committee to collect suggestions and material for a new and enlarged edition.

Another publication which it would be desirable to reissue is a new edition of Sturgis and Krehbiel's "Bibliography of fine arts." The first edition, it is true, never brought us back the money put into the manufacture, but it was a thoroughly good piece of work, the cost of preparing which was borne by Mr. Iles. The board would now be glad to find the means of having the list revised and brought up to date, but it has not yet seemed advisable to incur the necessary expense.

Miss Kroeger's "Guide to reference books" also continues to sell, 270 copies having been disposed of in 1905. In all 1950 copies have been sold of the 2500 which have been printed.

Our stock of the "A. L. A. index" ran out during 1905, and a small new edition was printed. In spite of the expense involved in this reprinting, the receipts from sales have at last begun to exceed the expense of manufacture, and for the first time we have been able to pay over to Mr. Fletcher a small balance, in accordance with our original agreement with him.

The issue of printed cards for the contents of periodicals has gone on with little change during this, the eighth year of the undertaking. To the so-called "miscellaneous sets" of catalog cards, comprising cards for extensive works or series of reports of miscellaneous contents, we have added only the cards for Reed's "Modern eloquence." The reprint of the cards for the National Museum reports will be the next thing which we shall give to the printer. The cost of these cards up to January 1, 1906—mainly printing charges—had been \$3346.59. From their sale we have received \$4441.01, which shows a profit of \$1094.42. The 250 sets of cards for Warner's Library have now all been sold, at a profit to the board of \$281.72.

Early in the year the librarian of Clark University asked us to print for the university annotated catalog cards for the articles in one of the Clark University publications, the *American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education*, intending to distribute the cards with the magazine to subscribers. This seemed to open an interesting development of printed cards, but so far we have not been asked to continue the work.

At the meeting of the board in October, 1905, definite arrangements were made for work on the list of children's books, which has been talked of for some years, Miss Moore being asked to take editorial charge of compiling the lists. It was the intention to enlist the services of a number of persons who had had good experience in work with children, and to make each responsible for a section of the list. The board intended to apply to the libraries in which such persons

might be engaged and to ask permission that the editors should be allowed time for the work, in order that it might not be too heavy a burden on the individuals, and might not be long delayed, as it might be if all the labor had to be taken from outside time. In the spring, however, the board learned that Miss Moore was obliged to give up the editorial charge, and at the time the best way of continuing the work seemed to be in connection with a similar publication about to be undertaken by the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library. A further discussion of the project shows that the Pittsburgh library can best be left to do the work on its own initiative, and that we shall be able to make some arrangement with that library, by which we may reprint their list and give it a wider circulation.

The largest and most generally useful undertaking which the board now has before it is an "Index to the economic material contained in state documents." This index has been compiled, state by state, by Miss Hasse, of the New York Public Library, or under her direction, for the Committee on Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution. The committee for whose use the index was first made did not contemplate printing it, but they are willing that the index should be offered to us in manuscript, and that we should print it for general circulation. The work has been done with great care and in great detail, and includes a large amount of useful material. The expectation is to print it one state at a time, and finally to issue the indexes for all the states in a combined volume, or volumes, with some general index which will give a clue to the contents. Work will probably be begun on this in the course of the summer, and now only awaits some final action by the Carnegie trustees.

The committee on catalog rules, appointed by the board, has continued its work, and reports that it has a new and revised code of rules ready to issue at an early date. Its work has been very much assisted by the Library of Congress, which has printed an advance edition of the rules, and has been interested to see that its own methods as adopted for printed cards should agree, so far as possible, with the rules adopted by the committee. The committee has also succeeded

to some degree in gaining the co-operation of an English committee in the attempt to establish a uniform international code. Mrs. Fairchild having been obliged to resign from the committee on account of ill health, Mr. W. S. Biscoe, of the New York State Library, was appointed in her place.

The board waits with interest to see what action will be taken by the Association in regard to the establishment of general headquarters. It holds itself ready to co-operate in this matter with the Association, and to establish itself wherever headquarters are opened, but it is glad that, up to now, it has been able to remain in the convenient rooms which have been for so long placed at its disposal by the Boston Athenæum. For its work up to the present time, no more convenient place could have been found, and the Association is under great obligation to the trustees of the Athenæum for the comfortable quarters which have been at its service in the Athenæum library ever since the board be-

gan to employ a paid secretary and required desk room for its work. So far, its rent charge has been a merely nominal sum, and it feels that when it joins the other officers of the Association in occupying headquarters elsewhere, its income should not be permanently burdened with a charge for rent, although it is quite willing for a time, as a temporary and preliminary measure, to assume a part of such charge in connection with the Association.

Up to the first of April, 1906, we had the advantage of commanding a part of Mr. Hovey's services, and we have been glad to take advantage of his experience in business matters and in book-keeping. We hope to derive further benefit of the same kind by a close connection with the executive offices and officers of the Association, and we hope to be able in return to place the experience and skill of our secretary at the service of the Association in its correspondence with inquirers so far as this is practicable.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1905

January 1st, 1905.	Cash on hand.....	\$833.25	
" " "	Bills receivable.....	1279.83	
			\$2113.08
	Less bills payable.....	834.10	
	Available January 1st, 1905.....		\$1278.98
Receipts during the year:			
	From Endowment Fund.....	\$3000.00	
	From bank interest.....	17.01	
	From other sources.....	46.24	
			\$3063.25
	Total resources.....		\$4342.23
Total sale publications.....		\$5679.50	
Total cost publications.....		5088.62	
Profit.....		\$590.88	
			\$4933.11
General expenses:			
Salaries.....	\$2109.91		
Travel.....	409.97		
Postage and stationery.....	175.50		
Rent.....	110.00		
Advertising.....	110.00		
Sundries.....	47.83		
Telephone.....	46.61		
Insurance.....	36.52		
		\$3046.34	
Expense on Portrait Index.....		1097.46	
Expenses of Catalog Rules Committee.....		21.25	
			\$4165.05
Balance available Dec. 31.....			\$768.06
Add bills payable Dec. 31, 1905.....			1463.59
			\$2231.65
Deduct bills receivable Dec. 31, 1905.....			1351.54
			\$880.11
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1905.....			\$880.11

PUBLICATIONS (1905)

	Cost.	Sale.	Loss.	Gain.
A. L. A. Booklist.....	\$1124.45	\$712.65	\$411.80	.....
" Index.....	310.50	329.00	.....	\$18.50
" Proceedings.....	2.03	5.00	.....	2.07
Bibliographical Cards.....	.....	5.52	.....	5.52
Boys and Girls.....	118.50	175.03	.....	56.53
Christmas Bulletin.....	41.53	23.23	18.30	.....
Eng. Hist. Cards.....	.....	64.05	.....	64.05
French Fiction.....	.....	2.20	.....	2.20
Girls and Women*.....	40.02	40.02	.....	.....
Kroeger's Guide.....	173.68	355.10	.....	181.42
Larned's Amer. Hist.*.....	212.20	212.20	.....	.....
Library Tracts.....	600.14	210.72	389.42	.....
Mass. Pub. Doc.....	2.87	17.60	.....	14.73
Misc. Cards.....	1077.11	1048.21	28.90	.....
Periodical Cards.....	1218.55	1725.97	.....	507.42
Political Economy List.....	6.94	3.20	3.74	.....
Reading for the Young.....	.....	8.05	.....	8.05
Subject Headings.....	133.30	571.85	.....	438.55
Warner Cards.....	.....	144.00	.....	144.00
Wells' Supplement*.....	25.90	25.90	.....	.....
Net Gain.....	\$5088.62 590.88	\$5679.50	\$852.16 590.88	\$1443.04
	\$5679.50	\$5679.50	\$1443.04	\$1443.04

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES, JANUARY
1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1905

By DREW B. HALL, *Librarian The Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.*

THE data have been gathered, as heretofore, from the daily press, the professional journals, and chiefly from replies to nearly 1000 circulars sent to commissions, clubs and individual libraries. I realize fully how great the task of answering such circulars often is, and I wish to offer my sincere thanks to all those who have courteously lent their assistance. Despite this assistance and the greatest care in cross checking and in comparing data, errors, especially in the correct names of libraries which were often omitted on the returns, will probably be found, and omissions most certainly will be, for an inquiry directly addressed to only one-eighth of the 8000 libraries in the country must fail to discover many interesting gifts. I should like to urge the Executive Board to take under consideration plans for more full and accurate reports, possibly by the central office of the Association or in connection with the report on libraries by the United States Commissioner of Education.

This report attempts to show the number, value and kinds of gifts and bequests received by American libraries during the calendar year 1905. By the recent decision that each report should cover the calendar year, not that between conferences, this is in effect the first of a new series, and for ease of comparison the excellent arrangement, even the phraseology of previous reports has been followed with all apologies to previous reporters. It is required by the A. L. A. year after year with the purpose I take it of recording past and stimulating future interest in library growth among public-spirited citizens. It has also seemed that the interest of the giver and the service of the gift is rarely accurately denoted by the mere size, for the hundred dollars raised by an entertainment of school children means more to the little village library than the many thousand dollar fund to the great city. Because of these facts I have not observed the minimum limit of 250 volumes and \$500 of previous reports, but have

* Receipts from sales paid over to George Hies, who paid first cost of manufacture.

asked information concerning all gifts. In the first draft of the table the previous limits, however, were observed; gifts below the limit being set in a separate column. Except under "Books" these were in every case less than 10 per cent. of the gifts above the limit, so that in the final table herewith printed all are included. So large were the receipts of pamphlets and volumes from various sources that I have introduced under "Books" two new divisions, "Various" and "Pamphlets."

In reckoning the number of gifts which is set down in the first column as 680 each library's "Various" record was counted as one, as is that of "Pamphlets," even though hundreds of givers were in fact concerned; this method was followed, since large libraries accumulate such masses chiefly through their institutional connections and not through special personal interest. They may readily be separated from the individual gifts by examination of the detailed statements in the alphabetic list of states.

Ten gifts are recorded in Canada (8 from Mr. Carnegie), and 680 in the United States. The 680 represent 234,649 volumes, 111,497 pamphlets, 9 collections, 6 sites, 4584 pictures and other objects, buildings and sites valued at \$313,100, and \$5,609,266.

An analysis of the gifts in money shows that \$658,723 were for endowment funds for general library purposes; \$81,900 for the establishment of book funds; \$90,879 for the cash purchase of books; 211 amounting to \$3,162,140, of which \$2,247,740 is listed as accepted, from Andrew Carnegie, for buildings; \$1,492,253 from other donors for buildings; \$500 for sites; and \$21,571 for objects largely unknown.

The money gifts other than those of Mr. Carnegie amount to \$2,347,126. Of this sum the total of 11 gifts of \$20,000 and more from individuals is \$1,712,000, given as follows: \$20,000 from Mrs. Walter Hurlburt to Rochester, Minn.; \$25,000, a bequest from Mrs. Helen G. Coburn to Andover, Mass.; \$35,000 to Wooster (Ohio) University, from H. C. Frick; \$40,000 to New London, Ct., a bequest from Mrs. H. C. Haven; \$50,000 to Phillips Exeter (Mass.) Academy, a bequest from

Benjamin P. Davis; \$50,000 to Lynchburg, Va., from Mrs. George M. Jones; \$58,000 to Providence, R. I., from the estate of C. C. Hoskins; one-third of the \$400,000 estate of E. M. Walker to Springfield, Mass.; \$150,000, a bequest from C. H. Hackley to Muskegon, Mich., for the purchase of pictures; \$150,000 to Syracuse University from friends; \$1,000,000 to Harvard College, a bequest from William F. Milton. In connection with these gifts should be noted those of a building and site valued at \$20,000 to the People's Library, Newport, R. I., from Christopher Townsend; a building and site at \$30,000 to Menominee, Mich., from Augustus Spies; and a building at \$90,000 to Salt Lake City from J. Q. Packard.

Among the notable collections of books may be mentioned 10,000 volumes, the educational library of Henry Barnard, from J. Pierpont Morgan to the Wadsworth Athenæum of Hartford, Conn., and deposited in the Watkinson Library; 1000 volumes, the collection of William C. Prime on the "history of illustration by printed pictures," to the Watkinson Library, from Mrs. Annie T. Slosson; the Squier letters and the Breckenridge and Vanburen papers to the Library of Congress; Professor S. I. Curtiss' bequest to the Chicago Theological Seminary of 4000 volumes on the Old Testament; 1000 volumes and 2300 pamphlets to Bowdoin College from the library of Alpheus S. Packard; 1000 volumes to Andover Theological Seminary from the library of Professor E. C. Smythe; the library of Professor C. E. Norton from friends to Harvard College and 838 sheets of its topographic map from the government of Japan; 914 volumes on music to Fitchburg, Mass., from H. I. Wallace; 3000 volumes on horticulture to Grand Rapids from C. W. Garfield; 278 volumes, Great Britain state papers, to Minneapolis, from G. W. Peavy; 7000 volumes, the library of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, bought for \$3000 by friends of William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.; to Cornell University, special collections from Willard Fiske, A. D. White, G. C. Caldwell, T. F. Crane, and Theodore Stanton (see detail under Ithaca, N. Y.); 1160 volumes Scandinavian literature to North Dakota State University; 1354 vol-

umes oriental literature and folklore to Cleveland from J. G. White; 1000 volumes on zoology and geology to Oberlin College from Professor A. A. Wright; 1500 volumes and 3000 pamphlets from the library of Professor Alpheus S. Packard to Brown University, and 58 letters of George William Curtis from Mrs. E. M. O. Connor-Calder; and 1000 volumes of Germanic languages to Norwich University from Professor Adrian Scott. It is also of interest that James J. Hill has given \$5000 to the University of Wisconsin for the development of a library on transportation; and that Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft "in disposing of his famous library to the University of California accepted \$150,000 as payment, thus virtually making a gift of \$100,000."

Portraits, statues, busts, plants and clocks are reported among other gifts; and in particular may be mentioned that Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Charlotte, N. C., West Stockbridge, Mass., and others received funds for books from plays given by students and school children; \$250 made at a fair paid the expenses in Centreville, Mass., for a year; and \$8000 was given by C. C. Wolf and his wife to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Parkersburg, Ia., on condition that the building include public library rooms; 2700 oriental coins and 150 volumes on numismatics to Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., from John Robinson; Grand Rapids received five memorial libraries for sick and crippled children costing \$50 to \$75 each for box, books and bookplate, part of their Sunshine Work; \$35 for a stereopticon lantern to be used for the children's story hour from A. E. Howell to the Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tenn.

By the data I have been able to gather, Mr. Carnegie's gifts in the United States number 211 and amount to \$3,162,140; and in Canada they number eight, amounting to \$53,415. In their distribution the North Atlantic division of states received \$717,200 in 31 gifts, the South Atlantic \$331,700 in 18, the South Central \$326,000 in 21, the North Central \$1,498,240 in 117, and the Western \$289,000 in 24. Ohio ranks first with 19 gifts, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa are second with 18 each, Wisconsin third with 17, California fourth with 14, then Kansas 9, Pennsylvania 7, Minnesota 6, Mas-

sachusetts, Vermont and New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Michigan 5 each, Alabama 4, Maine, Georgia and Mississippi 3 each; 13 states with 2 each and 11 with 1 each, and only the District of Columbia, Utah and Arkansas of the 47 states and territories received none. The larger amounts were four of \$40,000 each to Pomona College, Claremont, California; Marietta (Ohio) College; Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; and University of Tennessee, Knoxville; eight of \$50,000 each to De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Drake University, Des Moines; Western College, Toledo, Iowa; Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Zanesville, Ohio; Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; and Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin; \$75,000 to Pittsfield, Ill.; \$100,000 to Toledo, Ohio; \$125,000 each to Wellesley and Oberlin Colleges; and \$150,000 each to the City Library, Springfield, Mass., and Brown University, Providence, R. I. It will be noted that most of the larger amounts went to colleges; and an examination of the details show that 50, or one-fourth of the 211 gifts amounting to \$1,525,600, or one-half the total, were made to schools and colleges.

ALABAMA

AUBURN. *Alabama Polytechnic Institute.* \$30,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

DECATUR. *Public Library.* \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

ENSLEY. *Public Library.* \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

MONTGOMERY. *Alabama State Normal School.* \$15,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

ARKANSAS

TEXARKANA. *R. R. Y. M. C. A.* 300 volumes, annual gift from Miss Helen M. Gould.

— 50 volumes on medicine from a local doctor.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY. *University of California Library.* \$1000 from Mrs. W. H. Crocker for books on physiology.

— \$140 from R. B. for Californiana.

— \$190 from Ladies of Temple Emanuel for Semitic philology.

— \$300 from J. K. Moffitt for books.

— 3594 volumes from various sources.

— 1000 volumes, the Marius J. Spinello library, presented by his friends.

BERKELEY. *University of California Library*. "Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft in disposing of his famous library to the university accepted \$150,000 as payment, thus virtually making a gift of \$100,000."

CLAREMONT. *Pomona College*. \$40,000 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie.

COLUSA. *Free Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

CORONA. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

— \$1500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

COVINA. *Public Library*. \$8000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

— \$1000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

— Site from Mrs. Italia I. Cook.

FRESNO. *Free Library*. \$400 received from entertainment given by school children for benefit of the children's room.

FULLERTON. *Public Library*. \$7500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

LONG BEACH. *Public Library*. \$12,500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

MONROVIA. *Public Library*. 600 volumes bequeathed by Mrs. Stickney.

— \$10,000 for building from Andrew Carnegie.

OAKLAND. *Free Library*. \$2000, bequest from Mrs. Caroline C. E. Ver Huell.

— *Mills College*. \$20,000 for building from Andrew Carnegie.

ONTARIO. *Public Library*. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

PALO ALTO. *Leland Stanford Jr. University*. \$150 for books from Prof. James Barr Ames.

— 100 volumes relating to law from different donors.

— *Public Library*. Chairs to the value of \$132, trees \$8, labor on grounds \$14.

RED BLUFF. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

SAN DIEGO. *Free Public Library*. \$18 for books from Wednesday Club.

SAN FRANCISCO. *Public Library*. \$5000 from Andrew B. McCreery for books for the McCreery branch.

SAN MATEO. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

SAN PEDRO. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

SELMA. *Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

VACAVILLE. *Public Library*. \$5000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

COLORADO

BOULDER. *University of Colorado, Buckingham Library*. \$80,000 building and site from state.

— 1825 volumes from various sources, principally government.

COLORADO SPRINGS. *Public Library*. 370 volumes, including a collection of books on pottery, given by College Women's Club.

SALIDA. *Public Library*. \$9000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

SILVERTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

CONNECTICUT

BRISTOL. *Free Public Library*. \$1000 bequest from Charles S. Treadway.

DARIEN. *Public Library*. \$5000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

FAIRFIELD. *Fairfield Memorial Library*. 300 volumes from Miss Jennings.

— 480 volumes from Oliver G. Jennings.

— \$800 from unmentioned sources.

HARTFORD. *Connecticut Historical Society*. \$400 for an endowment fund from anonymous giver for books.

— \$250 for books from the Wadsworth Athenæum. The books to be deposited in library of Connecticut Historical Society, but technically to be owned by the Athenæum.

— \$1000 from state of Connecticut for printing and issuing the society's publications.

— 1139 volumes and pamphlets from various donors. (For year May, '04-April, '05.)

— *Public Library*. \$6314 from estate of Miss Esther Pratt.

— *Watkinson Library of Reference*. 10,000 volumes, the educational library of Henry Barnard, which was presented by J. Pierpont Morgan to the Athenæum of Hartford, has been permanently deposited in the Watkinson Library.

— From Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson, the collection of the late William C. Prime, "The history of illustration by printed pictures," about 1000 volumes.

HUNTINGTON. *Plumb Memorial Library*. \$500 from Mrs. Horace Plumb.

MADISON. *E. C. Scranton Memorial Library*. \$500 from Miss Scranton.

MERIDEN. *Curtis Memorial Library*. \$1000 for an endowment fund.

MIDDLETOWN. *Berkeley Divinity School*. 650 volumes from various sources.

— *Wesleyan University Library*. 3300 books and many pamphlets, the library of the late Prof. J. C. Van Benschoten, purchased for \$1500 and presented to the library.

MILFORD. *Taylor Library*. \$50 from estate of Mrs. Jacob Bristol.

NEW BRITAIN. *New Britain Institute*. \$5000 from J. B. Talcott.

NEW HAVEN. *Free Public Library*. \$5000 from Philo S. Bennett.

NEW LONDON. *Public Library*. \$40,000 bequest from Mrs. Henry Cecil Haven upon the death of her husband and sister.

PROSPECT. *Public Library*. \$5000 from Mrs. Bronson Tuttle.

ROCKVILLE. *Public Library*. \$2500 from J. Alice, Francis T., William and Robert Max-

- well, to be known as the Emily Kingsbury Kellogg fund, the income for the purchase of books.
- 477 volumes from the above.
- SAYBROOK. *Deep River Public Library*. \$1000 from Mrs. J. W. Marvin.
- SUFFIELD. *Kent Memorial Library*. 212 volumes, of which 32 are state and government publications.
- Portrait of the late Sidney A. Kent, the donor of the library.
- THOMASTON. *Public Library*. \$1700 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- WASHINGTON. *Gunn Memorial Library*. \$3000.
- WINSTEAD. *Beardsley Library*. \$8025, endowment fund, bequest from Amanda E. Church.
- DELAWARE
- GEORGETOWN. *Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- WASHINGTON. *Library of Congress*. Very numerous and valuable books, mss., prints, etc., including in particular the Breckinridge and the Van Buren papers, the Squier letters, and reproductions from the German and French governments.
- *Public Library*. \$100 from James T. Du Bois for technological periodicals.
- FLORIDA
- MARTIN. *Fessenden Academy*. \$5000 for building from Andrew Carnegie.
- WINTER PARK. *Rollins College*. \$20,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- GEORGIA
- ALBANY. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- ATHENS. *State Normal School*. \$10,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- ATLANTA. *Carnegie Library*. \$4000, to be continued for three years, from Andrew Carnegie for library school.
- 648 volumes relating to sociology and literature.
- COLUMBUS. *Public Library*. \$25,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- MACON. *Mercer University Library*. 850 volumes from Dr. P. D. Pollock.
- IDAHO
- BOISE. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- ILLINOIS
- BUNKERHILL. *Public Library*. \$7500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- CHICAGO. *Chicago Historical Society*. \$250 for manuscripts from Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
- 1823 volumes and 609 maps, broadsides, etc., from members of the society and its friends.
- Various works of art.
- *Chicago Theological Seminary, Hammond Library*. 4000 volumes, bequest of Prof. S. I. Curtiss, relating to Old Testament.
- *The John Crerar Library*. 700 volumes and pamphlets relating to charities from Hull House.
- 8480 volumes and pamphlets from 1155 donors.
- *University of Chicago Library*. \$18,650 for books in modern and classical languages.
- 10,215 volumes from various sources.
- DE KALB. *Public Library*. \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- EL PASO. *Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- EVANSTON. *Free Public Library*. Site from city of Evanston valued at \$31,600.
- \$25,000 for a building, also from city.
- \$1000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- *Northwestern University Library*. \$150, proceeds of German play, for books in German literature.
- GALENA. *Public Library*. \$12,500 for building from Andrew Carnegie.
- GREENVILLE. *Public Library*. \$1000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- HARVEY. *Public Library*. \$12,500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- JOLIET. *Public Library*. \$200 for books from Col. John Lambert.
- Two fine pictures for children's room.
- LEWISTON. *Public Library*. \$5000 for building from Andrew Carnegie.
- LINCOLN. *Public Library*. 75 children's books from Hon. S. A. Foley.
- MONMOUTH. *Monmouth College*. \$30,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie, if an equal sum be raised for maintenance fund.
- MOUNT CARROLL. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- NAPERVILLE. *North Western College*. \$25,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- OREGON. *Public Library*. \$7000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$3000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- PITTSFIELD. *Public Library*. \$75,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- PLANO. *Public Library*. \$1250 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- SALEM. *Public Library*. \$1500, a bequest of P. S. Bennett, of New Haven, Conn., for library purposes, if W. J. Bryan give an equal amount, and the city provide maintenance.
- \$1500 and a site from Hon. W. J. Bryan.
- SAVANNA. *Public Library*. \$1350 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- SYCAMORE. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- INDIAN TERRITORY
- MUSKOGEE. *Public Library*. \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- TAHLEQUAH. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

INDIANA

- BATESVILLE. *Public Library*. \$8500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- DECATUR. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- DELPHI. *Public Library*. \$12,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- FOWLER. *Public Library*. \$7000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- FRANKFORT. *Public Library*. \$17,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- GREENCASTLE. *De Pauw University*. \$50,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- GREENFIELD. *Public Library*. \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- HAMMOND. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- MARTINSVILLE. *Public Library*. \$12,500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- MT. VERNON. *Public Library*. \$1500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- MUNCIE. *Public Library*. 100 volumes of the American Journal of Medical Science from Dr. G. W. H. Kemper.
- POSEYVILLE. *Public Library*. \$500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- RENSSELAER. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- RICHMOND. *Earlham College Library*. \$30,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a building.
- \$100 from Benj. Johnson for books on education.
- \$100 from E. Cecil for books on history.
- ROCHESTER. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- SALEM. *Public Library*. \$1500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- TOPEKA. *Sycamore Corners Literary Society*. \$4000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$4000 from Jacob Strauss.
- UNION CITY. *Public Library*. \$1000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- WHITING. *Public Library*. \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

IOWA

- ALBIA. *Free Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- COUNCIL BLUFFS. *Free Public Library*. 55 volumes from Gen. G. M. Dodge relating to Philippine Islands.
- 35 medical books from Drs. McCrae, Dean and Rice.
- DES MOINES. *Drake University*. \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building on condition that an equal amount be raised.
- DUBUQUE. *Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library*. 6000 volumes from Hon. W. B. Allison relating to finance and government documents.
- \$11,500 from Andrew Carnegie for addition and improvement of building.
- FAIRFIELD. *Parsons College*. \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

- GUTHRIE CENTER. *Public Library*. \$5000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- INDIANOLA. *Simpson College*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- IOWA CITY. *State University of Iowa Library*. 400 volumes relating to classical literature from Mr. Frank A. Lowden.
- LEON. *Free Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- MANSON. *Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- NASHUA. *Free Public Library*. \$5000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$690 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- OSAGE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- OSKALOOSA. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- OXFORD JUNCTION. *Free Public Library*. \$3500 from estate of John Wrigis.
- PARKERSBURG. \$8000 from Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wolf for a Methodist Episcopal Church which is to contain library rooms free to all persons in Parkersburg and vicinity.
- \$2000 for books from Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wolf and a set of encyclopedias.
- PELLA. *Library Association*. \$10,000 from C. C. Wolf.
- PERRY. *Public Library*. \$600 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- SPIRIT LAKE. *Free Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- TOLEDO. *Western College*. \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- VINTON. *Public Library*. \$2500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- WATERLOO. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

KANSAS

- ABILENE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- CHANUTE. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- DODGE CITY. *Public Library*. \$7500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- DOWNS. *Public Library*. \$5000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$1140 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- GERARD. *Public Library*. \$8000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- INDEPENDENCE. *Public Library*. \$20,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- LINDSBORG. *Bethany College*. \$20,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- PAOLA. *Free Public Library*. Property worth \$500 from the heirs of J. W. Sporable.
- PLAINVILLE. *Public Library*. \$40 for books from citizens.
- RUSSELL. *Public Library*. \$5000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

KENTUCKY

- BEREA. *Berea College Library*. 3293 volumes from various donors; also 5463 unbound numbers of magazines and 10,013 papers.
- DANVILLE. *Central University of Kentucky*. \$30,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- ELIZABETHTOWN. *Public Library*. \$7000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- LEXINGTON. *Public Library*. Site valued at \$9000; also house and lot which sold for \$8000, which is to be invested for a perpetual fund for books, and about 14,000 volumes, all from the old Lexington Library Company.
- \$6000 for endowment fund from city and county for general expenses and books.
- SOMERSET. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- WINCHESTER. *Kentucky Wesleyan College*. \$15,000 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie if an equal amount be raised.
- \$6500 additional from Andrew Carnegie for equipment.

LOUISIANA

- JENNINGS. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

MAINE

- BELFAST. *Free Library*. 89 volumes from the library of Judge Joseph Williamson.
- BRUNSWICK. *Bowdoin College Library*. \$300 from class of 1893 for a collection of "Long-fellow" portraits.
- 1000 volumes and 2300 pamphlets from A. Appleton Packard in memory of Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, relating to natural science, entomology and evolution.
- 500 miscellaneous books from many different donors.
- FAIRFIELD. *Good Will Home Association*. \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building if an equal sum be raised.
- FREEPORT. *Public Library*. \$6500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- KENNEBUNK. *Free Library Association*. \$15,000 for a building from George Parsons, of New York.
- MADISON. *Public Library*. \$3000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

MARYLAND

- ANNAPOLIS. *St. John's College*. \$16,700 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- BALTIMORE. *Maryland Diocesan Library*. 500 volumes from various sources, principally on theology.

MASSACHUSETTS

- ABINGTON. *Public Library*. 200 volumes from the library of the late Rev. Jesse H. Jones.
- AMHERST. *Amherst Library Association*. \$500 for an endowment fund from Miss Sarah P. Ferry.

ANDOVER. *Public Library*. The trustees of Phillips Academy have given a portion of the income of a fund established by Lieutenant Governor Phillips for non-sectarian religious books.

- \$25,000 bequest from Mrs. Helen G. Coburn for the endowment fund of the memorial hall and library.
- *Theological Seminary Library*. \$900 for books from various donors.
- 1000 volumes from estate of the late Prof. E. C. Smythe, D.D., relating to theology.
- 175 volumes from other donors.
- ASHBY. *Public Library*. Portraits of Edwin Chapman, the donor of the library building, and of Mrs. Chapman.
- BARNSTABLE. *Hyannis Free Public Library*. \$100 for books.
- BOLTON. *Public Library*. \$25 toward cataloging from Mrs. J. Wyman Jones.
- BOSTON. *Boston Medical Library*. Valuable collection on vaccination from Dr. F. C. Martin. Very numerous books and periodicals in special lines.
- *Public Library*. \$14,516 for an endowment fund from the late Joseph H. Center, and real estate from the same yielding \$1560 yearly.
- \$100 from Andrew Carnegie (annually) for the purchase of books relating to women, or by them.
- 12,812 volumes and 663 photographs from 3570 givers.
- BREWSTER. *Ladies' Library*. 3600 volumes, bequest from Rev. Thomas Dawes.
- 50 volumes and subscriptions to 10 magazines from individuals.
- BRIDGEWATER. *Memorial Public Library*. \$500 endowment fund from Miss Sarah T. Bates.
- \$5000 endowment from the Gilbert estate.
- \$1000 endowment fund from Miss Cora Thompson.
- Archaeological reviews from Rev. W. C. Winslow.
- Flag from G. A. R. Post 205.
- Flag staff from Mr. S. P. Gates.
- CAMBRIDGE. *Harvard College Library*. \$1,000,000 bequest from the late William F. Milton, to become available after the death of his widow. Specific bequests and trust funds are named, the rest of the estate, estimated as above, is left to Harvard for the erection of a library building, or the income may be used for special investigations.
- \$500 for books on Venice from Francis Skinner.
- \$1070 for books and 5824 volumes from Prof. A. C. Coolidge.
- The library of Prof. C. E. Norton was secured by subscription from his friends.
- \$8500 from friends of Prof. C. E. Norton, income to be used for books suggested by him.

- CAMBRIDGE. *Harvard College Library*. 548 volumes of legislative proceedings and public documents from the German and Prussian governments.
- 838 sheets of the topographical maps of Japan from the government of Japan.
- \$10,000 from Mr. Amory Gardner toward a new library building.
- \$2500 from class of 1881, income for books for the Division of Chemistry.
- \$18,797 for immediate use from various donors for books on various subjects.
- *Radcliffe College*. \$50,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- CARVER. *South Carver Public Library*. \$500 bequest from William E. Savery.
- CENTERVILLE. *Public Library*. \$250 was made at a fair which paid library expenses for a year.
- CHESHIRE. *Public Library*. \$93 from a fair.
- DIGHTON. *Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- DUGLAS. *Public Library*. \$6000 bequest from the late James Smith, the income to be used for books.
- \$15,000 endowment fund from James M. Fairfield for care of building and grounds.
- EASTHAM. *Public Library*. \$15,000 from Robert C. Billings estate.
- EASTHAMPTON. *Public Library*. \$100 from West Boylston Mfg. Co.
- EVERETT. *Public Library*. Mr. Albert M. Parlin paid for extensive improvements of the library grounds.
- FITCHBURG. *Public Library*. The Jenks music library of 914 volumes from Herbert I. Wallace.
- GRANVILLE. *Public Library*. A building for the acetylene gas plant has been given by M. B. Whitney and Ralph B. Cooley.
- GREENFIELD. *Public Library*. 85 volumes from Mrs. Anne W. Cushman.
- HAMILTON. *Public Library*. The library has received the "Book of records of the Hamilton Second Social Library," commenced Feb. 10, 1817.
- \$1000 bequest from the late Miss Augusta Dodge for furnishing a reading room as a memorial to her sister, to be known as the Gail Hamilton Reading Room.
- HARDWICK. *Public Library*. \$12,000 for building from fund left by the late Lucius R. Page, D.D.
- HOLBROOK. *Public Library*. \$200 from Miss Mary W. Holbrook.
- HOLYOKE. *Public Library*. Articles of Japanese art, valued at about \$500, have been given by citizens.
- Mounted collections of botanical specimens.
- HOPEDALE. *Bancroft Memorial Library*. 72 volumes on technical subjects from Mrs. C. L. Bailey.
- Cararra marble fountain, surmounted by a statue of Hope, by Waldo Story, from Mrs. Susan Preston Draper.
- HOPKINTON. *Public Library*. \$2000 bequest from the late James A. Woolson, the income to be used for running expenses and the purchase of books.
- \$5000 bequest from Mrs. Sarah A. Crooks.
- HYANNIS. *Free Public Library*. \$100 for books from Gustavus Hinckley.
- LANCASTER. *Town Library*. \$200 for books from John E. Thayer.
- \$50 for art books.
- Portrait of the late Hon. Henry S. Nourse, for many years a library trustee, has been presented by Miss L. A. Nourse.
- LENOX. *Library Association*. 500 volumes from fund collected by friend and given as a memorial of the late Ethel Latimer Cram.
- LEXINGTON. *Cary Library*. Building and site from Miss Alice B. Cary.
- LUDLOW. *Public Library*. 145 volumes from the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.
- LYNN. *Public Library*. \$500 bequest of Dr. Martha J. Flanders.
- \$500 bequest of Horace N. Hastings.
- Several works of art.
- LYNNFIELD. *Public Library*. \$4000 bequest from the late George N. Blake, the income to be used for books.
- MANSFIELD. *Public Library*. \$1000 bequest from the late Mrs. Fanny J. Morse.
- MARLBOROUGH. *Public Library*. A collection of letters and papers in connection with the history of the town, from the estate of the Rev. Horatio Alger.
- MATTAPOISETT. *Public Library*. \$500 for books from Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King.
- MELROSE. *Public Library*. \$25 for children's books from Miss Mary L. Charles.
- 34 volumes relating to the history of Boston from Hon. John W. Farwell.
- Cabinet filled with relics and articles of historic interest from Fanewil Hall Chapter D. A. R.
- 1000 volumes presented by the late Daniel W. Gooch.
- NEWBURYPORT. *Public Library*. \$1000 bequest from the late George Haskell.
- \$1050 from William H. Swasey for the building fund for the South End Reading Room.
- NEWTON. *Free Library*. \$200 from estate of Miss E. L. Rand.
- \$500 bequest from the late John C. Chaffin, the income for books.
- A portrait of Mr. Chaffin, and also one of Miss Hannah P. James, a former librarian.
- NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH. *Public Library*. 25 volumes of children's books from Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Barrows, Jr.
- A gift of books from the library of the late Henry Rice, containing a complete set of the *North American Review*.
- NORTHBOROUGH. *Public Library*. One hundred dollars' worth of children's books from Mrs. Louise Dudley Brooks.

- OAKHAM. *Public Library*. \$4000 bequest for a building from the late Charles Fobes.
 — Site from Mrs. Maria T. F. Rugg.
- OSTERVILLE. *Public Library*. \$100 bequest from Mr. Gustavus Hinckley.
 — \$100 towards a children's room.
- PLYMOUTH. *Public Library*. \$20 for books from Miss Mary Pratt.
 — \$500 legacy from Miss Laura Russell.
- PRINCETON. *Public Library*. \$1000 bequest from the late Edward A. Goodnow.
- ROCKLAND. *Public Library*. Portraits of Miss Amelia Pool, a former librarian, and of the late Maria Louise Pool have been given.
- SALEM. *Essex Institute*. Mr. John Robinson has presented his collection of about 2700 oriental coins of the countries to which Salem ships have sailed, together with 150 volumes on numismatics.
 — *Public Library*. \$500 from Capt. William J. Chever.
- SANDWICH. *Public Library*. \$25 from a citizen.
 — 140 books from other citizens.
- SHARON. *Public Library*. \$1622 from estate of Mrs. Olin E. Hayden, with a portion of which a library site has been purchased.
- SOMERSET. *Public Library*. \$2500 bequest from Mrs. Sarah Hood for building.
- SOUTH HADLEY. *Mount Holyoke College Library*. \$500 for the new building from Miss Helen Gould and \$760 for furnishings from alumnae.
 — \$500 for an endowment fund from Mrs. Sarah A. Adams Cooley for books and periodicals relating to mission work.
 — \$500 from various sources.
 — 275 volumes and 350 pamphlets from the library of the late Prof. Annah May Soule.
 — 200 volumes from Prof. Charles A. Young and several other books from individuals.
 — *Public Library*. \$15,000 bequest from William H. Gaylord, the income to be used for running expenses.
- SOUTH HADLEY FALLS. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- SPRINGFIELD. *City Library Association*. \$150,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie without conditions.
 — \$100 for books on wood engraving and specimens.
 — \$12,000 from various citizens to clear the library association from debt incurred in purchase of additional land and erection of heating plant.
 — Under the will of the late Edward M. Walker, the association will in time receive the income of one-third of his estate annually, to be used for the development and improvement of its science museum. The estate is supposed to be somewhat over \$400,000.
- SPRINGFIELD. *City Library Association*. 41 opera scores from Mrs. William P. Mattoon.
- SUNDERLAND. *Public Library*. 153 volumes, valued at \$500, from Henry W. Taft; New England history and genealogy.
- SWANSEA. *Public Library*. \$500 from estate of John S. Brayton, to be known as the John S. Brayton fund, the income for books.
- TOWNSEND. *Public Library*. \$50 from Edward Ordway to help pay for cataloging.
- UXBRIDGE. *Public Library*. \$5000 bequest from the late Mrs. Julia Thayer.
- WALPOLE. *Public Library*. \$500 bequest from the late Mrs. Catherine Leland; also a clock.
- WAREHAM. *Free Public Library*. \$500 bequest from Mrs. Betsey Besse.
- WATERTOWN. *Free Public Library*. 83 volumes, 3419 papers and pamphlets from A. N. A. Groeschner, by bequest.
 — 545 volumes, 981 papers and pamphlets.
- WAYLAND. *Public Library*. \$4000 bequest from the late Mrs. Cynthia C. Roby.
- WELLESLEY. *Wellesley College Library*. \$125,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie, conditioned on raising a like sum. This sum has not been raised yet.
- WENDELL. *Public Library*. \$800 real estate mortgage from Miss Fannie Hinsdale.
- WEST STOCKBRIDGE. *Public Library*. \$86 from entertainment for library furnishings.
- WEST YARMOUTH. *Public Library*. \$10 and 35 books.

MICHIGAN

- BIRMINGHAM. *Public Library*. \$8000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- DETROIT. *Public Library*. Site from James E. Scripps, valued at \$10,000.
- GRAND RAPIDS. *Public Library*. \$1300 equipment for historical room from M. A. Ryerson.
 — 1000 volumes from Bissell House Association by transfer.
 — 3000 books and pamphlets from C. W. Garfield on horticulture.
 — 9300 books, pamphlets, etc., from various sources.
 — Five memorial libraries for sick and crippled children, costing \$50 to \$75 each for box, books and bookplate, part of what is termed Sunshine Work.
- MARQUETTE. *Peter White Public Library*. \$165 for scientific books from club members.
 — 250 volumes from various sources.
- MENDON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- MENOMINEE. *Spies Public Library*. Building and site, valued at \$30,000, from Augustus Spies.
 — \$2000 from city for an endowment fund.
 — \$1142 for books from citizens.
 — 271 books from various persons.
- MORENCI. *Public Library*. \$5000 for building from Andrew Carnegie.

- MUSKEGON. *Hackley Public Library*. \$150,000 for the purchase of pictures, a bequest from Charles H. Hackley.
- PORTLAND. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- SAGINAW. *Hoyt Public Library*. \$660 for books from four friends.
- \$100 from Woman's Club.
- ST. JOSEPH. *Public Library*. \$1000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

MINNESOTA

- ALBERT LEA. *Public Library*. Mission clock from the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of Albert Lea College.
- ALEXANDRIA. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- Two carbon prints, Jeremiah and the Delphica, by Michelangelo, from the Woman's Club.
- Electric clock from Chris Raiter.
- Bronze bust of Irving with pedestal from H. A. Foeller.
- ANOKA. *Public Library*. Statue of Minerva, clock, and portrait of Shakespeare from the Philolectian Society.
- AUSTIN. *Carnegie Public Library*. Collection of curios from Greenland, Japan and China from Consul James W. Davidson.
- Wrought iron lamp for entrance from senior class of high school.
- FERGUS FALLS. *Public Library*. Bas relief of Hiawatha from Vernon A. Wright.
- GRAND RAPIDS. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- HUTCHINSON. *Public Library*. Wrought-iron andirons from the Ladies' Art Society.
- MADISON. *Public Library*. \$8000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- MANKATO. *Public Library*. Oil painting of Andrew Carnegie by Thorp from Hon. J. T. McCleary.
- MAPLETON. *Public Library*. \$5000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- MINNEAPOLIS. *Public Library*. 278 volumes from George W. Peavy relating to calendars of state papers of Great Britain.
- 53 miscellaneous volumes, 530 pamphlets and 5 Japanese prints.
- MONTEVIDEO. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- MORRIS. *Public Library*. Clock from the Mothers' Club.
- NORTHFIELD. *Scoville Memorial Library of Carleton College*. \$50 from an undesigned fund.
- 30 volumes from various sources.
- Bronze memorial tablet of John Chandler Williams from his son, Rev. Edward M. Williams.
- RED WING. *Carnegie-Lowther Library*. Bronze portrait bust of Rev. J. W. Hancock from Edmund D. Brooks.
- ROCHESTER. *Public Library*. \$20,000 from Mrs. Walter Hurlbut as an endowment, to

be known as the "Walter Hurlbut book fund."

- ST. CLOUD. *Public Library*. Four Arundel prints from the Ladies' Reading Room Society.
- ST. PAUL. *Minnesota Historical Society*. \$1000 bequest of Judge Greenleaf Clark for endowment.
- STILLWATER. *Public Library*. \$10,000 bequest from Mrs. Sarah A. Murdock to found the Hollis R. Murdock memorial fund.
- Young folks' library, edited by T. B. Aldrich, from Mrs. Harriet S. Jenks.
- 76 volumes of bound magazines from Mrs. Helen M. Torimus.
- VIRGINIA. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- WINONA. *Free Library*. Two paintings — "An old Flemish town," by C. Warner Eaton, and "Spring in the Berkshires," by H. Bolton Jones — from citizens of Winona.

MISSISSIPPI

- MERIDIAN. *Public Library*. \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- OXFORD. *Mississippi State University*. The trustees announced on June 7 that they had declined Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$25,000, on the ground that his condition of an equal amount placed the state in the position of a mendicant.
- UNIVERSITY. *University of Mississippi*. \$25,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

MISSOURI

- ALBANY. *Public Library*. \$2500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- FULTON. *Westminster*. \$2075 from a friend for books and equipment.
- LIBERTY. *William Jewell College*. The library of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, 7000 volumes, was bought for \$3000 and given to the college by friends.
- MARYSVILLE. *Public Library*. \$1500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- PARKVILLE. *Park College Library*. \$50 for books from Park College graduates in Chile for the department of history.
- RICHMOND. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- ST. LOUIS. *Public Library*. 3500 volumes from various sources.

MONTANA

- ANACONDA. *Hearst Free Library*. \$1000 for books from Mrs. P. A. Hearst.
- 85 children's books from Anaconda school district, 61 books from private citizens.
- LEWISTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

NEBRASKA

- McCook. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- BERLIN. *Public Library*. 17 etchings, copies from the old masters, and numerous photographic prints, all beautifully mounted and framed, nine busts and two reliefs.
- CLAREMONT. *Fiske Free Library*. Bust of Beethoven from Claremont Music Club.
- DURHAM. *College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts*. \$20,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- EXETER. *Phillips Exeter Academy*. \$50,000 for a library building; a bequest from Benjamin P. Davis.

NEW JERSEY

- CAMDEN. *Public Library*. \$10,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- EAST ORANGE. *Free Public Library*. \$20,000 for two buildings from Andrew Carnegie. (The matter is now referred to the city council and will doubtless be accepted.)
- 1257 volumes from citizens.
- 456 pamphlets, 2926 periodicals, 1721 newspapers, 90 photographs, one fan palm and several works of art.
- ELIZABETH. *Public Library and Reading Room*. \$122 for books from Local Board of Women's Clubs.
- \$25 for books from Peter Engenolf.
- HACKENSACK. *Johnson Public Library*. \$650 for books from citizens of the town.
- JERSEY CITY. *Free Public Library*. Collection of minerals, marine curios and piece of statuary from Miss E. C. Ogden.
- MADISON. *Drew Theological Seminary*. 4000 volumes from various sources.
- NEW BRUNSWICK. *Free Public Library*. 1200 volumes from estate of Rev. A. A. Murphy.
- NEWARK. *Free Public Library*. Howard W. Hayes memorial collection of rare bronzes, porcelains, rugs, books, and paintings.
- *New Jersey Historical Society*. 578 volumes on history from Samuel H. Hunt.
- PLAINFIELD. *Public Library and Reading Room*. \$100 for books from Mason W. Tyler.
- Two window transparencies and \$60 for two others.
- 362 volumes from various sources.
- PRINCETON. *Princeton University Library*. \$6000 for administration and library furnishing from anonymous givers.
- 6210 volumes from sundry persons.

NEW YORK

- ALBANY. *New York State Library*. 10,176 volumes from Oct. 1, 1904-Sept. 30, 1905.
- 53,309 pamphlets, 257 maps, 410 pictures, and 3184 other gifts from Oct. 1, 1904-Sept. 30, 1905.
- AUBURN. *Seymour Library Association*. A copy of William Gilbert's "Treatise on the

- loadstone," a valuable book costing probably several hundred dollars.
- Bronze tablet to the memory of founder of the library, presented by Willard E. Case.
- AURORA. *Wells College Library*. \$500 for books from private individuals.
- BALLSTON SPA. *Public Library*. \$30,000 for a building from Mrs. Helen M. Knickerbacker and her son. The village agreeing to appropriate \$600 yearly for maintenance; the donors also agree to furnish an endowment.
- BROOKLYN. *Public Library*. 437 volumes for the blind from the Church of the Messiah.
- 7173 volumes from Hebrew Educational Society.
- 3541 volumes, 300 unbound volumes, 3342 pamphlets, 4528 periodicals, from various donors.
- CANTON. *St. Lawrence University-Herring Library*. 162 volumes, bequest from Dr. Prelo Cone relating to theology.
- 157 volumes from All Souls Church, Brooklyn.
- ITHACA. *Cornell University Library*. 12,500 volumes from Willard Fiske by bequest, relating to Petrarch, Dante and Iceland.
- 456 volumes from Andrew D. White; historical.
- 406 volumes from the family of George C. Caldwell; scientific.
- 373 volumes from T. F. Crane; romance, philology.
- 530 volumes from Theodore Stanton; English literature.
- JAMESTOWN. *James Prendergast Free Library*. \$1000, a bequest from Elial F. Hall in trust to Mary E. Hazeltine for the purchase of such books as in her judgment the testator would prefer.
- LONG ISLAND CITY. *Queensborough Library*. \$5 from D. A. Ausbacher.
- 166 volumes from two friends.
- NEW YORK. *Columbia University Library*. \$10,000 for books from anonymous donor.
- \$3500 for additional shelving from anonymous donor.
- 15,000 volumes from sundry donors.
- *Public Library*. 1034 volumes and 3910 pamphlets from various sources.
- *Young Men's Hebrew Association*. \$10,000 from Mrs. Joseph B. Bloomingdale in memory of her husband; the income for the purchase of books on engineering, chemistry and allied subjects.
- PATCHOGUE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- POUGHKEEPSIE. *Vassar College Library*. \$800 for books in English literature from class of 1900.
- \$300 for books in romance languages from Mrs. Edgar J. Bowen.
- SCHENECTADY. *Public Library*. \$5000, a bequest from Albert J. Pitkin.
- SKANEATELES. *Skaneateles Library Association*.

- tion. \$1000 endowment fund from estate of Joseph C. Willets.
 — \$95 from various sources.
 — 239 volumes and 41 subscriptions to periodicals.
 SYRACUSE. *Syracuse University Library*. \$150,000 for an endowment fund from persons desiring names withheld, the income to be used for both general expenses and books.
 TICONDEROGA. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
 WALKILL. *Public Library*. \$3000, a bequest from Penelope Borden Hamilton.
 WARSAW. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
 WELLSVILLE. *Public Library*. \$7500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
 WHITE PLAINS. *Public Library*. \$4500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH CAROLINA

- CHAPEL HILL. *University of North Carolina Library*. \$175 from societies of the university for recataloging part of library.
 — 429 volumes from various sources.
 — \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie, conditional upon raising equal amount.
 CHARLOTTE. *Biddle University*. \$12,500 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
 — *Carnegie Library*. \$100 for books from performance of "Pinafore" by school children.
 — \$226 from ladies for book fund.
 — 448 volumes merchants of the city, "to the most popular institution."
 — \$10,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie for lecture room and extension of stack, making a total of \$30,000.
 DAVIDSON. *Davidson College*. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building on the usual conditions.
 GREENSBORO. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
 SALISBURY. *Livingstone College*. \$12,500 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH DAKOTA

- FARGO. *Fargo College*. \$15,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
 FARGO. *North Dakota Agricultural College*. \$18,400 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
 GRAND FORKS. *State University of North Dakota Library*. 1160 volumes from Scandinavians in North Dakota relating to Scandinavian literature.
 — 362 volumes from North Dakota State Historical Society relating to medicine.
 — 287 volumes from Mrs. John M. Cochran relating to history and literature.

OHIO

- BROOKLYN. *Public Library*. \$1800 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

- CANTON. *Public Library*. \$500 for children's books and a marble statue of Sappho by Dupre, from Wm. S. Hawk.
 CEDARVILLE. *Cedarville College*. \$7500 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie.
 CINCINNATI. *Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio*. 458 volumes and 51 maps relating to Civil War from family of H. M. Cist.
 — \$1000; the balance of \$6000 bequest from estate of Margaret A. King.
 — 369 volumes from many different donors.
 — *Public Library*. Deeds to five sites from the city.
 — 276 books and unbound magazines from Dr. E. G. Betty.
 CLEVELAND. *Public Library*. \$34 for books for the blind from the library assistants.
 — 1354 volumes relating to oriental literature and folklore from John G. White.
 CLEVELAND HEIGHTS. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
 COLUMBUS GROVE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
 DEFIANCE. *Public Library*. \$4500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
 EATON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
 GERMANTOWN. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
 MARIETTA. *Marietta College Library*. \$40,000 from Andrew Carnegie on condition that an equal sum be raised for remodelling the present building as a recitation hall.
 OBERLIN. *Oberlin College Library*. \$125,000 from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that \$100,000 be raised as a new endowment fund.
 — \$1250 endowment fund from friends of the college.
 — \$575 from friends of the college for books and general expenses.
 — About 1000 volumes from Prof. A. A. Wright on zoology and geology.
 OXFORD. *Miami University*. \$40,000 from Andrew Carnegie for library if an equal sum be raised.
 ROCKPORT. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
 SALEM. *Public Library*. \$2500 additional from Andrew Carnegie, making \$20,000.
 SANDUSKY. *Sandusky Library Association*. \$125 for books from a friend.
 — 15 volumes on genealogy from Mozart Hallup.
 SPRINGFIELD. *Warder Public Library*. Portrait of the late ex-governor, Asa S. Bushnell, from Mrs. Bushnell.
 — Bust of Schiller from the German Society of Springfield.
 TIFFIN. *Heidelberg University*. \$25,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
 TOLEDO. *Public Library*. \$100,000 for several branch library buildings from Andrew Carnegie. No action taken.

WARREN. *Public Library*. \$7000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

WAUSEON. *Public Library*. \$500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

WESTERVILLE. *Otterbein University*. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie for library if an equal sum be raised.

WOOSTER. *University Library*. \$35,000 for addition to building from H. C. Frick.

— 698 volumes from various sources.

XENIA. *Public Library*. \$3500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

ZANESVILLE. *Public Library*. \$50,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

OKLAHOMA

SHAWNEE. *Public Library*. \$500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

OREGON

DALLAS. *Public Library*. \$350 from citizens.

EUGENE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

FOREST GROVE. *Pacific University*. \$20,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

PORTLAND. *Library Association*. \$6000 from the directors for furnishing and renovating hitherto unused portion of library building.

— 88 volumes relating to medicine from Oregon Medical Society.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHEYNEY. *Institute for Colored Youth*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

DUNMORE. *Public Library*. \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

GEORGETOWN. *Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

GROVE CITY. *Grove City College*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

HAVERFORD. *Library of Haverford College*. \$160 for books.

— 506 volumes from various sources.

HUNTINGTON. *Juniata College*. \$28,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

OIL CITY. *Public Library*. \$4000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

PHILADELPHIA. *Girard College Library*. 47 volumes on architecture from Mr. John H. Converse.

— *Library of College of Physicians of Philadelphia*. 4231 volumes from 289 donors, on medicine.

— 8513 pamphlets and reprints.

— *Library of the University of Pennsylvania*. \$4000 for books from miscellaneous sources.

PITTSBURGH. *Carnegie Library*. 2056 volumes, 2169 pamphlets.

SLATINGTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

TITUSVILLE. *Benson Memorial Library*. \$6000 from Mrs. Emerson to be known as the Charles F. Emerson fund, the income for the purchase of books.

WARREN. *Public Library*. \$5000, endowment

fund for books, magazines and papers by the will of Judge Lansing D. Wetmore.

— \$195 from several persons.

— Portrait of wife and daughter of Mr. Thomas Struthers, founder of library, given by Struthers estate.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT. *People's Library*. Building and site valued at \$20,000 from Christopher Townsend.

— \$8000 from trustees.

— \$6700 endowment fund from Christopher Townsend.

— \$5000 from G. H. Norman.

PAWTUCKET. *Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library*. 73 volumes of the Jesuit Relations from the estate of the late Rev. John Harty.

PROVIDENCE. *Brown University Library*. \$150,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie, conditional upon raising a like sum.

— \$1000 endowment fund from Samuel C. Eastman for books of American poetry.

— 198 volumes from Samuel C. Eastman relating to American poetry.

— 1500 volumes and 3000 pamphlets relating to natural history from A. Appleton Packard.

— 58 letters written by George William Curtis given by Mrs. E. M. O. Connor-Calder.

— *Providence Athenæum*. \$2000 for an endowment fund for books from Mrs. Thomas P. Shepard.

— \$1200 for renovating of reading room, raised by a friend.

— 156 volumes from various sources.

— Mr. Isaac C. Bates has had the canvas copy of Stuart's portrait of Washington restored and the frame regilded.

— *Public Library*. \$58,216 for an endowment fund from Charles C. Hoskins estate. This is in addition to amounts already received.

— \$328 from various sources.

WESTERLY. *Memorial and Library Association*. Author's autograph Japan edition of "Paris known and unknown," by William Walton, 10 volumes, value \$300.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

GREENVILLE. *Furman University*. \$15,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

SPARTANBURG. *Wofford College Library*. \$10,000 for a building from the late Miss Julia Smith.

— 300 volumes relating to French and German literature and European travel from students.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MILLBANK. *Public Library*. \$7000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

TENNESSEE

- CHATTANOOGA. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for an endowment fund from Mrs. Caroline E. Richmond, the income to be used for young people's department.
- \$4000 for books from a number of our leading citizens.
- 7257 volumes from citizens.
- A large Copley print, Sir Galahad, several potted palms and ferns, year's subscription to eight magazines, and young people's department equipped and furnished by Mrs. C. E. Richmond.
- \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a branch library for negroes.
- CUMBERLAND GAP. *Lincoln Memorial University*. \$20,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.
- HUNTINGTON. *Southern Normal University*. Gifts amounting to about \$250.
- JEFFERSON CITY. *Carson and Newman College*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that an equal amount be raised.
- 300 volumes from Capt. W. W. Woodruff.
- KNOXVILLE. *University of Tennessee*. \$40,000 from Andrew Carnegie, if an equal sum be raised.
- MEMPHIS. *Cossitt Library*. 603 volumes, 896 pamphlets, 730 periodicals and 98 maps and charts.
- NASHVILLE. *Carnegie Library*. \$35 from Mr. A. E. Howell to buy a stereopticon lantern to be used for children's story hour and free lectures.
- 240 volumes and 588 pamphlets from various sources.
- 30 volumes of classic stories for children.
- *Fisk University*. \$20,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

TEXAS

- AUSTIN. *University of Texas Library*. \$100 for books by southern writers from Mr. H. P. Hilliard.
- 1350 volumes from Miss Florence Ralston Brooke.
- DALLAS. *Public Library*. \$500 for books from Mrs. A. H. Belo, Sr.
- GALVESTON. *Rosenberg Library*. 5000 volumes from the City Library, given by city of Galveston, and 1300 pamphlets.
- NACOGDOCHES. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- SAN ANTONIO. *Carnegie Library*. \$55 from G. W. Brockenridge for books.
- \$25 from Mrs. E. B. Chandler for children's books.
- Bronze bust of Dr. Ferdinand Huff by his friends.

UTAH

- PROVO CITY. *Free Public Library and Reading Room*. 1800 volumes from citizens.

- PROVO CITY. *Free Public Library and Reading Room*. \$63 from Womans' Clubs.
- \$90 from entertainments.
- SALT LAKE CITY. *Free Public Library*. \$90,000 building from John Q. Packard, who in 1900 gave site worth \$30,000.
- 417 volumes from various sources.

VERMONT

- BELLOWS FALLS. *Public Library*. \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- BENNINGTON. *Public Library*. \$8000 for a building by bequest from G. E. F. Dodge, of Nashua.
- BURLINGTON. *Library of the University of Vermont*. Pedestals of verd antique for two busts.
- CASTLETON. *Free Public Library*. \$500 endowment fund from Mrs. Mason S. Stone.
- 50 volumes from Mrs. Emma Gurney.
- FAIR HAVEN. *Public Library*. Site valued at \$5000 from citizens.
- \$8000 for building from Andrew Carnegie.
- LUNENBURG. *Alden Balch Memorial Library*. Universal cyclopedia from Womans' Club.
- LYNDONVILLE. *Cobleigh Public Library*. \$16,500 for building from E. W. Cobleigh and \$3000 from estate of I. W. Sanborn; the building will be completed this year.
- MIDDLEBURY. *Middlebury College Library*. \$1000 for books from Dr. M. Allen Starr.
- 1100 volumes, the library of the late Prof. W. W. Eaton, from Mrs. Eaton.
- NORTHFIELD. *Norwich University*. \$25,000 for building from Andrew Carnegie; accepted May, 1905.
- 200 volumes from Gen. G. M. Dodge.
- 600 volumes from the library of Major H. E. Alvord.
- A library of the Germanic languages, about 1000 volumes, from the late Prof. Adrian Scott.
- RUTLAND. *Public Library*. \$6000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
- SHELLBURNE. *Free Library*. \$50 for books from Mrs. W. Seward Webb.
- 60 volumes from Mrs. W. Seward Webb.
- SHOREHAM. *Free Library*. \$53 for books from supper for benefit of library.
- \$72 for historian's history of the world.
- WILMINGTON. *Public Library*. \$5500 for building from L. F. Pettee.
- Site valued at \$1500 from town.

VIRGINIA

- LEXINGTON. *Washington and Lee University*. \$50,000 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie on condition that an equal amount be raised.
- LYNCHBURG. *Public Library*. \$50,000 from Mrs. Geo. M. Jones for a building as a memorial to her husband; also a site. Mrs.

Jones will also give a maintenance fund of \$50,000.

NORFOLK. *Public Library*. 511 volumes, exclusive of public documents.

— \$1402 from various persons.

— 198 volumes of bound newspapers from various sources.

WILLIAMSBURG. *William and Mary College*. \$20,000 for library building from Andrew Carnegie.

WASHINGTON

CLARKSTON. *Public Library*. Mr. E. T. Libby has given a lot for library building.

FAIR HAVEN. *Public Library*. \$3500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

SPOKANE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

— 25 volumes from Robert Keith; literature.

— Etching of Shakespeare from Arthur G. Duncomb.

— Portrait of Andrew Carnegie from D. E. Fultz.

WALLA WALLA. *Public Library*. \$500 from Mr. Henry Osterman for books.

WEST VIRGINIA

BETHANY. *Bethany College*. \$20,000 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie.

PARKERSBURG. *Public Library*. \$9000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

WISCONSIN

APPLETON. *Lawrence University*. \$50,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

ARCADIA. *Public Library*. \$5000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

BELOIT. *Public Library*. \$100 for books from Daughters of American Revolution.

— \$27 from East End Club for mechanical department.

CUMBERLAND. *Free Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

DURAND. *Public Library*. \$7500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

EDGERTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

ELROY. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

EVANSVILLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Almon Eager.

HAYWARD. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

KAUKAUNA. *Public Library*. \$2000 from Andrew Carnegie for fixtures for building.

LA CROSSE. *Public Library*. \$450 for furnishing and decorating children's room.

MADISON. *Free Library*. \$50 for children's room from Mrs. W. W. Hobbs.

— 80 volumes of eclectic magazines from Mrs. B. J. Stevens and daughters.

— Bust of Webster from Mrs. S. N. Pinney.

MADISON. *Free Library*. Photograph of Roman Forum from Mrs. Conover.

— *University of Wisconsin Library*. \$5000 from James J. Hill for the development of a library on transportation.

— Books valued at \$800 from John Kremer.

MANITOWOC. *Public Library*. \$463 for books from various sources.

— \$100 from William Rahr Sons Co., to open library during hours 6 to 7 as heretofore.

OSHKOSH. *Public Library*. \$500 from Mrs. Leander Choate for purchase of Pickett Indian relics.

PORTAGE. *Public Library*. \$12,500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

RICHLAND CENTER. *Public Library*. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

RIPON. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

— *Ripon College*. \$12,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

STOUGHTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

WATERTOWN. *Public Library*. \$20,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

WAUSAU. *Free Public Library*. Site from Hon. Walter D. Alexander; valued at \$6000.

— \$25,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

WAUWATOSA. *Public Library*. \$6000 for addition to library from Andrew Carnegie.

WYOMING

GREEN RIVER. *Public Library*. \$20,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

VICTORIA. *Public Library*. \$2415 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

ONTARIO

BELLEVILLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 from H. Carby.

COLLINGWOOD. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

LUCKNOW. *Public Library*. \$7500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

NIAGARA FALLS. *Public Library*. \$12,500 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

ST. THOMAS. *Public Library*. \$2000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

SARNIA. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional from Andrew Carnegie, making \$20,000.

STRATHCONA. *Public Library*. \$10,000 from Lord Strathcona on the completion of a building.

WOODSTOCK. *Public Library*. \$20,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

Section and State.	Total number.	Endowment fund.	Object largely un- known (mostly be- quests and for endowments)	Buildings and equipments other than Carnegie.	Carnegie for buildings		(?)	Buildings and sites, value known.	Sites, value not known.	Endowment.	Money.	Volumes.			Collections, value known.	Collections, value not known.	Pictures, busts, etc.	Other objects.
					No. (includ- ing offers).	Accepted.						Individual (separate).	Various.	Pamphlets.				
Maine.....	8			\$15,000	3	\$9,500	\$15,000						755	2,300	1	1		
New Hampshire.....	4			50,000	5	20,000	20,000						120	40				
Vermont.....	25	\$500	\$10	33,000	5	33,000	21,000				\$1,775	2,700	60	250	1	10		
Massachusetts.....	126	259,716	13,753	1,033,318	5	191,000	150,000	1		\$27,000	22,502	14,550	16,675	5,140	5	670		
Rhode Island.....	17	64,917	328	14,200	1	150,000	3,000			3,000	300	1,500	150	3,058				
Connecticut.....	31	71,840	2,350	3,000	2	6,700	2,000			2,900	250	15,080	1,501					
New York.....	46	159,000	95	33,500	5	16,000	2,000			11,000	12,705	11,772	30,051	65,089		667	3,184	
New Jersey.....	20			6,000	2	10,000	20,000				957	3,028	10,892	3,000	2	1		
Pennsylvania.....	20				7	75,000				11,000	4,355		6,358	10,700				
Delaware.....	1				1	6,000												
Maryland.....	1				1	16,700							579					
District of Columbia.....	6										100		17,293					
Virginia.....	6	50,000		51,400	2	70,000		1					901					
West Virginia.....	2				2	29,000												
North Carolina.....	11		175	10,000	5	65,000	50,000			326	448	430						
South Carolina.....	4		4,000		3	25,000							300					
Georgia.....	6				2	45,000					1,498							
Florida.....	2				2	25,000												
Kentucky.....	11	6,000			5	68,500	80,000			8,000			3,689	15,799				
Tennessee.....	18	10,000	250	35	4	35,000		9,000			4,000	300	8,998	2,200		1		2
Alabama.....	4				4	57,000						300						
Mississippi.....	3				2	15,000	25,000											
Louisiana.....	1				1	10,000												
Texas.....	9				1	1,000					680	6,850		1,300		1		
Alabama.....	1				1	500												
Indian Territory.....	2				2		25,000											
Arkansas.....	2											350						
Ohio.....	40	1,250		35,000	19	232,300	245,000				1,234	3,126	4,077	900		3		
Indiana.....	22			4,000	18	192,000					450							
Illinois.....	34			28,000	18	142,600	55,000	31,600	1		19,465	4,700	20,659	600		2		
Michigan.....	24	2,000		*151,300	5	34,000	40,000				1,902		9,623					
Wisconsin.....	31			500	17	212,000		6,000			6,391				500			
Minnesota.....	30	10,000			6	45,000				20,000	50	278	535	530		20	6	
Iowa.....	26	3,500		118,000	18	82,300	115,000				2,000	6,400	538	600	1			
Missouri.....	7				3	14,500					2,125		4,000					
North Dakota.....	5						33,400					1,809	49					
South Dakota.....	1				1	7,000												
Nebraska.....	1				1	10,000												
Kansas.....	11			\$500	9	58,640	20,000											
Montana.....	3				1	10,000					1,000		485					
Wyoming.....	3				2	40,000												
Colorado.....	5				2	19,000		80,000				370	1,825					
Utah.....	5						120,000				153		2,217					
Idaho.....	1				1	5,000												
Washington.....	7				2	13,500			1		500					2		
Oregon.....	6	2,000	350	6,000	2	30,000												
California.....	32		160		14	131,500	40,000		2		7,199	1,600	3,888					

SUMMARY BY SECTION

North Atlantic Division.....	297	\$555,973	\$16,536	\$1,188,118	31	\$401,400	\$226,000	\$26,500	1	\$53,900	\$42,304	51,954	66,645	89,577		8	\$800	1,351	3,194
South Atlantic Division.....	40	50,000	4,175	61,400	18	281,700	30,000		1		426	2,246	19,563					2	2
South Central Division.....	51	16,000	250	35	21	196,000	130,000	9,000		8,000	4,680	7,800	12,606	19,290				27	6
North Central Division.....	232	16,750	100	247,300	117	1,029,840	468,400	77,600	3	20,000	33,617	23,703	39,670	2,630		1	500		
Western Division.....	60	20,000	510	6,000	24	249,000	40,000	200,000	3		9,852	2,083	8,459					2	
Total.....	680	\$658,723	\$21,571	\$1,492,753	211	\$2,247,740	\$914,400	\$313,100	6	\$81,900	\$90,879	87,616	147,033	111,497		9	\$1,300	1,382	3,222
Canada.....	10		\$20,000		8	\$53,415													

* Includes \$150,000 to Muskegon for pictures. † Includes \$8,000 to Parkersburg for church. ‡ Property for site.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, HENRY E. LEGLER, J. C. DANA, ELEANOR ROPER, GRACE ROSE,
ISABEL E. LORD, W. C. KIMBALL, A. S. ROOT

THE committee on library training, continued at the Niagara Conference in order to report to the Association at the 1905 conference, on standards for schools of library training, made its report at Portland and was discharged. Another committee was formed, according to recommendations made at Niagara, and this committee, composed of one member of a state library commission, one library trustee, one librarian of a college library, one librarian of a public library, one member of the faculty of a library school, and three graduates of library schools engaged in library work, presents the following report:

It seemed wise to the committee, meeting at Atlantic City in March, to take the tentative report on standards presented at Portland as a basis for its work, for two reasons. One, that it had already, as a reprint, been sent out to schools and librarians by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and the other, that the commissions had seemed to look upon the standards suggested as desirable. It was decided, however, to use only that part of the report which referred to schools, and, for the present, to suggest no standards or regulations for apprentice classes and correspondence courses; also to rearrange the matter in more convenient form.

This being done, so that under the heading "Winter schools" and "Summer schools" the recommendations of 1905 were grouped under the subheads "Entrance requirements," "Instruction," "Tests and credentials," and "Subjects of instruction," these recommendations were sent out to the present committee to be adopted or rejected or modified.

The comments of the committee were tabulated, and where no expression was made on a given point, it was taken for granted that that meant approval, or at least not disapproval, of the recommendation on that

subject formulated the year before. This gave a majority vote to the following recommendations:

WINTER SCHOOLS

1. Entrance requirements:

Three years beyond the high school preparation; or, an entrance examination in history, literature, language and economics.

2. Instruction:

- a. At least one-third of the instructors to have been trained in and graduated from a recognized library school.
- b. At least one-third of the instructors to be experienced in other libraries than those connected with the school.
- c. Some of the instructors to have library duties.
- d. One instructor to every ten students in laboratory work.
- e. At least one-sixth of the students' time to be given to practical library work under supervision.

3. Tests and credentials.

The giving of a certificate or diploma at the end of the course, which shall certify to the satisfactory completion of the course, and the fulfilment of tests, but not to fitness for library work.

4. Subjects to be taught:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Classification. | Decimal |
| | Expansive. |
| Cataloging. | Classed |
| | Dictionary. |
| Library economy. | Accession-work |
| | Shelf-listing |
| | Loan systems |
| | Binding and rebinding |
| | Supplies and statistics |
| | Order work. |
| | Reference-work, lectures and problems. |

Bibliography, Trade.

Book-selection.

The majority test of the recommendations produced a set almost exactly like those of last year, as will be seen; and these recommendations were sent to the following schools, or departments:

1. New York State;
2. Pratt Institute;
3. Drexel Institute;
4. Illinois University;
5. Carnegie School for Children's Librarians;
6. Simmons College;
7. Western Reserve;
8. Southern Library School;
9. Wisconsin Library School;
10. Indiana;
11. Syracuse University;

making in all 11 sources of instruction giving a winter curriculum.

Entrance requirements. Of the eleven, nine require at least three years beyond high school work, or an examination. Two of these nine (Indiana and Carnegie) do not examine in languages, and two which have not examined in economics will probably do so this year in response to the committee's recommendation. One of the other two (Syracuse) admits on high school preparation, taking the high school certificate, and one (Wisconsin) expects to add a month of practical library work to this requirement.

Instruction. In regard to instruction, all the schools but one (Syracuse) meet the first two recommendations, as to the instructors being graduates of recognized library schools and experienced in other libraries. The exception has one instructor in five (not a graduate) from a recognized library school, the remainder being of its own training. It has one instructor with public library experience, the remainder knowing of other libraries only through visits.

All the schools report some instructors with library duties; all observe the proportion of one instructor to every ten students for laboratory work.

Three (New York State, Syracuse [according to its catalog] and Indiana) fail to meet the requirement of one-sixth of the students' time to be spent in practical library work.

One (Indiana) reporting one-tenth will meet the requirement another year.

Tests and credentials. There are two exceptions to the certificate and diploma requirement, both in the interests of greater care, however; one school (Simmons) granting its certificate only after three months of approved work in some library, and one (Carnegie) certifying to fitness for a definite division of library work, since it is a specializing school.

Minimum number of subjects taught. Three schools (Simmons, Wisconsin and Western Reserve) do not yet give classed cataloging, and two report that they do not teach the Expansive classification (one, at least, "with any thoroughness," to use its own words). Otherwise, the requirements as to subjects seem to be more than met.

On the whole, the committee feels that this is a good showing.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

As to the recommendations of 1905 for summer schools, they were adopted almost as they stood by the present committee, the majority agreeing as to the entrance requirement, which was stated as follows:

A paid position as librarian or assistant, or a definite written appointment to the same.

Instruction.

a. The committee with no exception agreed to the recommendation that there should be at least one instructor trained in a recognized library school, and with one exception only, that there should be

b. at least two instructors with experience in other libraries than that connected with the school. The excepting member wished all instructors to have had experience in a *small* library.

c. It was unanimous in recommending at least one instructor to every fifteen students.

d. The recommendation of the proportion of one-fourth practical work was accepted by a majority.

Tests and credentials. Five out of eight voted for the pass-card, stating subjects, rather than the certificate, and the three others agreed that the certificate should state

plainly that the course completed was a summer school course.

Minimum number of subjects. The committee, with one exception, agreed as to the list of subjects recommended in 1905, the exception not being prepared to discuss the question.

The recommendations of the majority were sent to the following summer schools:

New York State.

Chautauqua.

Wisconsin.

Minnesota.

Indiana.

Iowa.

New Jersey.

Washington, with the following results:

All the schools except two (New Jersey and Washington) have of their own accord, by their own judgment, adopted the recommended entrance requirement, one, however, exempting such people as volunteer unpaid workers such as college settlement people, an obviously just exception.

It is hoped that the schools which have not adopted this recommendation may see their way to do so another year, as history shows that the others have found it expedient.

The two requirements as to instruction, "a" and "c," are met by all the schools but Washington, which has not reported on this point; "b," requiring at least two instructors with experience gained in other libraries, was met by all but three (New Jersey, Iowa, and Washington), two of which did not reply at all on this point, though the committee believes in one case this was simply an oversight, and that it does meet the recommendation.

"d" in regard to one-fourth practical work

for beginners (*i.e.*, persons under appointment) is observed by three schools, and two others will require this proportion this summer. One school (Chautauqua, per M. E. Robbins) as a reason for not doing so states that theory is what the inexperienced student needs, as practice will come afterward, and another (Wisconsin) dissents, because it does not admit beginners (*i.e.*, persons without experience), requiring all to secure some experience before coming.

Tests and credentials. All the schools meet the recommendation that their credentials show the course to be a summer school course.

Subjects. All the schools give instruction in the recommended list of subjects, the New York State School, however, devoting each year to a specified subject, leaving the general course to Chautauqua.

It would seem as if the committee would have to set its recommendations still higher, if it wishes to prove any school appreciably below standard. Even a school which begins with the impression that a high standard will frighten students away, comes gradually to see that instead of this it attracts a more desirable class of students, and so by degrees the school raises its own requirements. The only hopeless source of training is the one that cannot see any difference between itself and others, even when the differences are pointed out. But it is to be hoped that enough good schools, in accredited hands, may spring up to do away with the chances of success for poor ones.

The committee hopes to present next year a statistical showing of all organized sources of library training, tabulated in such a way as to form a convenient pamphlet for reference.

THE PROCEEDINGS

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., SATURDAY, JUNE 30 TO FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906

FIRST SESSION

(BALL ROOM, MATHEWSON HOUSE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 30)

THE first general session of the Narragansett Pier Conference was called to order by the president, FRANK P. HILL, at 2.30 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT: As president of the American Library Association I declare the Twenty-eighth Conference open and ready for business. As we meet in the state of Rhode Island, it is quite proper that the first day should be "Rhode Island Day," and it is quite as appropriate that we ask a librarian from that state to preside at this first meeting. Therefore I have pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, as chairman for the afternoon. (*Applause.*)

MR. KOOPMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, clothed with this brief but not little authority, I have the honor to present to you the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Rhode Island, the Honorable Frederick H. Jackson, who will address you in behalf of the state of Rhode Island. (*Applause.*)

LIEUT.-GOV. JACKSON: Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasing duty to welcome you to the state of Rhode Island and Providence plantations. I believe there have been but three meetings of your association in New England. Consequently we feel flattered to have this assembly of earnest and gifted men and women gathered in our state. You can readily understand why we should feel aggrieved were you to measure the degree and the heartiness of our welcome by the degrees of latitude and longitude with which our little state is fettered. So as we stand here upon the shore looking to our farthest horizon we look eastward and assure you that all is yours, and we trust that the sea, the sky and the air may conspire with our little commonwealth in our welcome to you, so that the days that you are with us

may be days full of profit and joy and fellowship long to be remembered, and so complete as to make you forget anything that may be lacking in our hospitality. Through the munificence of some of the sons and daughters of Rhode Island we have, in our state, libraries that might well be the pride of any municipality or community. Generation after generation will have cause to bless the names of Brown, Hazard, Sayles, Hale, Harris, Rogers and Wilcox. Nevertheless, we look with anticipation as the direct outgrowth of this meeting, to a new and deepening interest in libraries for the smaller towns and rural communities in our state. With the rapid influx of foreigners no greater safeguard to American ideals could possibly be reared than the multiplication of libraries throughout the state, managed under such auspices as shall be best calculated to awaken an interest in a higher and more wholesome sort of literature than now finds its way into the homes of the common people. In all that is being done in the way of education nothing is of higher importance than the cultivation of a love for good literature among the people in general, and that is what libraries can and must do. It must be their contribution to the development of the nation and the perpetuity of its institutions. Inasmuch as it is more blessed to give than to receive, I hope you may be blessed in your meeting here far beyond your farthest anticipations and ambitions, because of the inspiration and impetus to needed effort throughout Rhode Island which your coming may arouse. Again welcome to Rhode Island. (*Applause.*)

MR. KOOPMAN: I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Rowland G. Hazard, Esq., of Peace Dale, who will speak to you in behalf of the local committee. (*Applause.*)

MR. HAZARD: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have hastened home for the purpose of telling you how glad South Kings-

tion is to welcome this society. In coming from New York yesterday on a very crowded train—as some of you did also—I had to sit with an Irishman, one of the “common people” who form the sinew of this commonwealth and of all the other commonwealths. He was afflicted with curiosity on two points, and he incessantly demanded to know, first, when we should reach Long Island, and, second, “What makes this crowd?” His second point was the most difficult one, for I assured him that Long Island was to be seen from the car window and pointed it out. He was greatly disappointed, but he admitted that that answered his first question. His second one, however, stayed by him and he offered two suggestions. First, he said “I have it. It’s them Christian Scientists going to Boston.” (*Laughter.*)

But he soon weakened on that, for I told him that I didn’t think it looked like it. Then his eye fell upon a group—I think there were six ladies in the group, and they occupied three seats; but in that group there was also a man. How he was seated you may imagine for yourselves; but it was a very crowded train. This gentleman was a very communicative individual, and he gave out information freely and continuously to the ladies. The Irishman’s observant eye fell upon him and he offered a suggestion. He said: “If it wasn’t so far East I should believe that he was a Mormon elder.” (*Laughter.*)

The Narragansett country, to which I have the honor of welcoming you, is one of the oldest settled parts of the United States, of the New England coast. This part of the state has, particularly, a habit of welcoming strangers, and it has had this habit for many years. We have welcomed strangers of all sorts among the feathered tribes. There was heard here three years ago, for the first time in Rhode Island, the note of the cardinal bird. I dare say you all know the cardinal bird. I notice that the libraries show the pictures of the cardinal bird in some parts of this country, and he is sometimes shown in New England by mistake, because only his note is heard here. For it is not the cardinal bird that we have welcomed, it is the great Carolina wren who, according to Nuttall, rejoices more particularly to imitate the car-

dinal bird than any of the birds in his repertoire. We had the cardinal bird by grace of the Carolina wren three years ago through a whole season. And so we welcomed that stranger. Then among the flowers that grow here we have only to point out to you the flower which is just beginning to bud, growing upon the sandy shores of our ponds, the sabatia, that beautiful flower that comes from the South, this being its northern limit. And upon the hills in the country south of us there are the rhododendrons growing in as full profusion as upon any mountainside in Carolina. So that we are in the habit of welcoming strangers of the bird and flower tribes; but you, coming as the harbingers of the season, are doubly welcome. It is with real feeling that I utter the sentiment which I know prevails throughout this region in welcoming you to South Kingston. (*Applause.*)

Mr. KOOPMAN: I stand here now a representative of the librarians of Rhode Island, but not to make a speech. I have been asked several times by reporters for a copy of my address on this occasion. I avoided them as best I could, and now I am going to tell you why I cannot make a speech at this time. I had two very good speeches, but they have both been taken away from me. (*Laughter.*) When I first heard that I was to appear before you at this time I thought it would be a good idea to prepare an address giving you something of the history and description of Rhode Island libraries, and so I wrote an address that I thought would be very interesting and would not have taken more than an hour to deliver, but some of my friends heard of it and asked to see it, and they straightway sent it to the printer and so I was robbed of that speech.* And for my other speech, a few days ago the Rhode Island librarians met and coached me. They said, “All that is wanted of you is not to make a speech, but simply to give them a warm welcome.” I came down here yesterday and I found that the weather had got in ahead of me (*laughter*), and there was no one left here who would be willing to listen to a warm welcome.

*See “Library progress in Rhode Island,” p. 10.

But perhaps you will allow me to refer to just a few points which may be of interest. One is the name of the state of Rhode Island. A few of you in Providence the other day saw a letter written by Roger Williams 241 years ago, in which he gives the meaning of the words "Rhode Island." You can still read it in the John Carter Brown Library, in his handwriting. He says, "Rhode Island is an isle of roses"—a beautiful name, and those of you who have taken a ride on the Sea View Railroad or have wandered along our byways will realize how appropriate it is this month, and as next June comes around and finds you somewhere else, and succeeding years come with their train of roses, I hope they will remind you of Rhode Island, and then you will remember, I trust, how glad we all were to see you, what a good time you had at Narragansett Pier and how much profit you derived from this Narragansett Pier meeting of the American Library Association.

Just one more point. Not all the visitors within hearing this afternoon may realize that not every state in the Union is able to entertain so large a company of guests as now come to our American Library Association meetings; but Rhode Island is fortunate in having two summer resorts where you can be entertained. One of them is this one, on the eastern shore of the Narragansett country, and the other is at the extreme southwest point of the state. When we met together to decide where we should invite you, no sooner was the other place mentioned than we all said, "That is entirely superfluous this year. If they go to Narragansett Pier they can do both," and so, ladies and gentlemen, while you have now met at Narragansett Pier, I invite you for the rest of the season to "Watch Hill!" (*Applause.*)

The PRESIDENT: It is a pleasant duty for me to acknowledge in behalf of the Association the greeting which has come to us and our sincere appreciation of it, and to thank our friends for the very kind words which they have spoken—you, Governor Jackson, for making us feel at home; and you, Mr. Koopman, for bringing us into your state; and you, Mr. Hazard, as representing the committee which has borne the burden and

heat of preparation, for the completeness of your arrangements. (*Applause.*) With such an auspicious opening it seems to me that the sessions ought to be productive of lasting benefit to all concerned.

Mr. HILL then delivered the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: ONE PHASE OF LIBRARY
DEVELOPMENT

(See p. 3.)

The secretary read a letter to Mr. Hill from HENRY R. TEDDER, of the Athenæum Library, London, regretting his enforced absence from the meeting, and saying: "I do not think it is of any use sending you a written paper, as the only value or interest in whatever remarks I have to make would be in its personal character, not reproducible in a written essay, so that I beg you will excuse this omission. I assure you that I wish you and the American Library Association every success and happiness."

The secretary read also the following letter from Dr. A. S. STEENBERG, of Horsens, Denmark:

I send the best wishes for the 28th annual meeting of the American Library Association. I trust that the meeting will bring the American library work a large step onward on its glorious progress.

I feel very glad for having many friends present at the meeting, friends who through years have helped me in my work. It will interest them to hear, I am sure, that also in Denmark the library movement is going forward.

Last year we have had a renewal of the work for school libraries (both pupils' and teachers'); we have begun to work for soldiers' libraries; and, what I think the most important thing, we have got a library association.

The work for *children's libraries* has not the same form in Denmark as in America. We have no library buildings with reading-rooms for children, and we have very few trained librarians. We therefore had to give the work over to the school. It is the municipalities who own the libraries (in Denmark the public school is municipal), and the state gives grants to the libraries, not exceeding the sum which the municipality itself spends on the library. The state library commission distributes the grants to the libraries and

gives advice and instruction to them. I have written a small book, "The school and the library," which has been sent to all schools in Denmark, and to many schools in Norway and Sweden also; in this I have tried to show how reading can best be connected with the other work of the school, and have given rules for the management of the library.

Because with us it is the school which manages the children's libraries, it is of the greater importance that the teacher himself be fond of books and well informed about reading. Last year the state resolved to give grants to the *teachers' libraries*; the library commission helps these libraries just as it helps the children's libraries; and I have for some years given lectures on books, reading and library work on the normal schools.

For some years there has been a movement for using a part of the time, during which the young men get their training as soldiers (in our country all healthy young men must go in for soldiers and are trained during six or 12 months) to forward their enlightenment. The library commission has got to distribute grants to *soldiers' libraries*, as well as to the other libraries.

The good old truth about "strength in union" has at last taken hold on the Danish librarians. They have formed an *association*: "Danmarks Folkebogsamlinger" (the popular libraries of Denmark). The first result of the union was that the libraries got a discount of 25 per cent. on all new books. Then the association published in May the first number of the first Danish library journal, *Bogsamlingsbladet*. On the program of the association stands the development of a system of travelling libraries and the founding of more reading-rooms in connection with the lending libraries. But besides all this, the association will, I am sure, create a love for the library work—and a hope for its future in those people who, spread over the country, have worked for the libraries and have felt very often how difficult it is to work separately, when you wish to bring forward a new movement.

Surely our library work is then advancing, although in a slow pace. And for our work we also in the future will go to our American colleagues for models and for help.

The president announced

TELLERS OF ELECTION

as Arthur L. Bailey and J. T. Jennings; and a

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

as Dr. J. H. Canfield, Miss Anne Wallace, Miss Katharine L. Sharp.

The secretary presented the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

(See Transactions of Council.)

first summarizing the business transacted at the two interim meetings of Council, held at Lake Placid, Sept. 25-30, 1905, and at Atlantic City, March 10, 1906.* For the two sessions of Council held at Narragansett Pier there were reported selection of place of 1907 meeting as Asheville, N. C., with acknowledgment of invitations from Virginia; nominations (with announcement that ticket would include any supplementary nominations sent in signed by five members); appointment of Council committee to report on A. L. A. district meetings; and action taken regarding library post, "A. L. A. catalog" five-yearly supplement, and report of the delegates to copyright conferences.

The PRESIDENT: No action being necessary, this report will simply be considered as presented to the Association.

We will now listen for a moment to Mr. Hazard, who did not give us quite light enough on the subject of the library here at Narragansett.

Mr. HAZARD: If you will allow me to add a word that I intended to say before, Mr. President, there were two of us who started out from Peace Dale this afternoon upon missions somewhat dissimilar—one to investigate a colony of gypsy moths which has taken up its residence in our neighboring village of Wakefield; the other, myself, who came down here to investigate very much the same thing, an army of bookworms who have invaded Narragansett Pier. (*Laughter.*) But we have no idea of extermination in regard to the bookworms—we believe in bookworms, and we have evidence of that belief in the establishment long ago, in the year 1854, of our little library at Peace Dale. It is still a very modest little library, and we would like very much to welcome every member of this conference to the library at Peace Dale. We hope you will take advantage of such opportunities as you may

* (For transactions of Council at these interim meetings, see *Library Journal*, Nov., 1905, p. 862; April, 1906, p. 176.)

have to visit us, to give us your ideas, tell us what we need, and to look us over. At all events, you shall have a very hearty welcome. Thank you again. (*Applause.*)

J. I. WYER read the

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The secretary's report will cover certain matters of interest to the Association at large which do not naturally fall within the province of any of the regular committees or officers:

Amendments to constitution and by-laws

At the Portland Conference of 1905 the Council voted and the Association in joint meeting approved the amendment to section 12 of the constitution by adding thereto the words, "It shall have authority to include in the publications of the Association so much of the program, notices, circulars and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable." Similarly section 17 was amended by adding thereto the words "It may by two-thirds vote upon suitable conditions affiliate with the American Library Association other organizations kindred in purpose."

In accordance with section 26 of the constitution these amendments must be approved by the Association in open session at two successive meetings, and they will, therefore, be presented for final adoption at the present conference.

The purpose of these amendments is to facilitate mutually satisfactory affiliation with associations and societies of national scope having related aims and work, and upon their final ratification by the present conference the executive board will be able to act formally and distinctly upon the applications now before it from the League of Library Commissions and the National Association of State Libraries. Should the Bibliographical Society of America be disposed to make similar overtures for affiliation the relation will assuredly be welcomed.

At the meeting of the executive board held in Atlantic City, N. J., March 10, 1906, the board recommended to the Council an amendment to section 1 of the by-laws by inserting after the word "January" the words "save that

for the first year the dues for individuals shall be \$3. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required from new members." This recommendation was duly adopted by the Council and the by-laws thus formally amended. The effect of this action is to create an entrance fee of \$1 for new members. It does not change the annual dues of the Association, which are \$2 per year as heretofore. It will not affect in any way the sum paid by any member of the Association who joined before June 1, 1906, or who maintains regular membership year after year. The executive board and Council considered it a wise step as encouraging continuity of membership, and in adopting the change the American Library Association is but following the practice and policy common to nearly all associations similar to our own. It was felt that continuance of membership is a professional duty which may not unreasonably be expected from all library workers; and as ample notice was given of the amendment before it went into effect abundant opportunity was afforded to forestall its provision. Twice within the past year the executive board have considered a proposition brought before it to increase the annual dues to \$3, and upon each occasion have refused to take the step as tending to discourage regular membership among the rank and file of the library profession.

Representation at Liège Conference

The Association was represented by Professor C. M. Gayley, of the University of California, and Mr. P. L. Phillips, of the Library of Congress, at an international conference held at Liège in August, 1905, to consider the systematic reproduction of valuable manuscripts.

Copyright revision

During the past fifteen months three important conferences have been held (the initiative coming from the Librarian of Congress) looking toward an harmonious codification, with necessary revisions, of our inconsistent American copyright laws. These meetings have been attended by representatives of the various interests concerned, chiefly the publishers, authors, and printing trades. Libra-

ries have been affected chiefly in the provisions touching importation of books from other countries, a matter of much greater importance to all libraries than is realized by those who do not buy foreign books at first hand. The whole question is one so complicated that it is impossible to understand it thoroughly without careful study. It is of interest to this Association to know that library interests have been represented and safeguarded throughout by two delegates appointed and instructed by the Council, to whom the Association is greatly indebted for a vast deal of good service in securing results which have been approved by the executive board and Council of the Association. The resulting bill, which is in the hands of the congressional committee on patents, has not failed of considerable opposition among individual librarians, which has been presented at public hearings before the committee within the present month. It cannot become law at the present session of Congress, so that no change in the present importation statute will occur before next winter.

Membership

The number of members in good standing at the close of business June 14, 1906, was 1841. This is the largest number that the membership roll of the Association has ever carried. The growth during the past four years is indicated by the following figures, showing the number of new members received during the last four years, ending May 31:

1903	232
1904	207
1905	310
1906	523

As the total number of members enrolled during the 30 years' life of the Association has been 3844, it appears that one-fourth of them has been added in the last 4 years.

Several causes contribute to the very gratifying and unusual increase during the past year.

1. The efforts of the ways and means committee, which while they have been primarily directed towards the securing of funds for the establishment of permanent headquarters have also brought before several thousand

library workers in the country who are not now members of the Association, the importance and professional obligation of joining.

2. An eastern conference, widely advertised in advance, and following two distant meetings, has attracted many new members.

3. The action of the executive board in establishing an entrance fee of \$1 on June 1, 1906, has without doubt resulted in hastening the action of many librarians who wished to avail themselves of the old rate before the date on which the new one became effective.

4. The secretary's office has given more attention than usual to the names of those who have allowed their membership to lapse; and especially to enrolling the students in library schools, and those who have just come into library work, or who have been promoted from assistantships to independent positions and on that account feel the increased propriety of membership in the American Library Association.

5. The executive board has made membership more attractive by arranging during the past year to send the *Booklist* free to all members.

While the new members for the past year have included a fair number of libraries as institutions, it is not unreasonable to feel that there should be a further and very considerable increase in library memberships, and it is earnestly urged that all librarians whose institutions are not members of the Association should make a special effort to induce them to become so. It is encouraging to report that several state library associations and two library schools have become members of the American Library Association within the past two years. It is hoped that more local associations, all of which are more or less directly offshoots of the American Library Association, will feel that the small annual sum necessary to carry an American Library Association membership is an appropriate and commendable charge upon their funds, and is but an inadequate though fitting recognition of the parent association and its increasingly useful work for American libraries.

It may not be amiss at this point to indicate briefly just what significance attaches to membership in the American Library Association. Considered merely as a *quid pro quo*,

it offers in return for the annual fee of \$2 the volume containing the "Papers and proceedings" of the annual meeting; the Handbook, the completest current directory of American library work and workers; the *A. L. A. Booklist*, a useful and authoritative guide to what to buy and how to buy it. Its chiefest significance, however, is far other and more than the mere matter of value received. If the American Library Association has done or is now doing anything for American librarians, with a small and slowly growing membership and consequently a very slender and inconsiderable income, it can surely do immeasurably more when it has at its back what is entirely possible—a steady membership of from three to five thousand library workers. A. L. A. membership, then, means holding up the hands of the chiefest library organization in the land, enabling it to accomplish for all of us, through the strength of union and co-operation and in a dozen useful lines of work which are crying to be done, what none of us, singly, could even attempt. The bare mention of the library fields, white for harvest, leads naturally to the next topic to which your attention is called, namely,

Permanent headquarters

For 30 years, since its organization until the present moment, the business and administrative work of this Association—the work of its treasurer, its secretary, its recorder, the trustees of its permanent funds, and to a great degree the administration of its most considerable business enterprise—the work of the Publishing Board—all these have been done as a labor of love, in most cases absolutely without money remuneration, and when payment in money has been made it has been always so nominal a matter as to be practically a negligible quantity, entirely incommensurate with the worth of the service performed. Money cannot measure the worth of such distinguished and conscientious service as has been rendered to the American Library Association in its formative period and often at distinct personal sacrifice as president, *e.g.*, by Justin Winsor, who was eleven times elected to its highest office; by Dr. Hill and Dr. Dewey, who together served for 24 years as secretary; by Mr. Carr

and Mr. Jones, whose joint services as treasurer cover 17 years; or by Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Soule in their years of service on the Publishing Board and endowment fund. Within the past five or six years, however, the business of the various American Library Association offices has grown so that it is not only impossible for busy men to live up to the manifold opportunities, abundant on every hand, but it is almost unjust to the active officers and quite unjust to the Association to ask them to assume these considerable and steadily increasing obligations.

The Publishing Board now finds itself a full fledged publishing concern employing a capital of \$100,000. The trustees of the endowment fund are asked to invest, take care of and keep books for a sum of about \$110,000. The normal annual income of the Association from all sources is now about \$8000 per annum. The volunteer service of the treasurer has grown to a laborious routine in one state; the constantly enlarging work of the secretary's office has been carried on in another and sometimes a distant state; the Publishing Board has its offices still elsewhere. The work of all suffers from lack of centralization, and it has become apparent that the business affairs alone of the Association need a permanent headquarters, not to mention the inspirational, instructional and missionary opportunities of an ideal library headquarters such as were outlined in the library journals a few years ago.

It has been hoped that some generous benefactor would come forward with a gift sufficient to inaugurate the ideal plan, and it seems only a reasonable belief that a real national library headquarters in the broadest, deepest sense, realizing to the full the certain and suggested possibilities, would render a large return on any endowment, in increased library efficiency throughout the land. It would seem that a liberal gift specifically devoted to advancing the standard of administration and *esprit de corps* within the four walls of our libraries is but a rational complement of that generosity which has provided the buildings themselves. However, no such gift has been forthcoming, and believing that the Lord helps those that help themselves, about 15 months ago your executive board employed a field agent and appointed a com-

mittee on ways and means to provide funds for the consolidation and conduct of at least the most pressing of the Association's business functions under one roof and management at some metropolitan point. The report of this committee on ways and means will be presented at a later session of this conference, and will be heard with interest by all those who have at heart the best interests of the American Library Association.

This brief statement of the gradual development of the needs of the Association for permanent headquarters is made so that the Association may be fully informed as to the reasons for the present effort to secure them. It is not in place here to discuss plans for them in any detail. If it appears that sufficient funds are available, the executive board will work out carefully the many important and difficult arrangements as to scope, organization and administration. And in definitely turning our back upon the old régime of loyal and earnest work by those who have loved our Association, believed

heartily in its purpose and given of their best time and strength to its upbuilding, the executive board and the Association must not lose sight of the fact, for it is a fact, that there are some qualities and assets far more fruitful and significant than mere money in the successful conduct of the best work of an association like our own. There must be no hint of commercialization of the American Library Association. If permanent headquarters are to become a reality they will succeed in just the measure and to exactly the extent that the old spirit which has prompted and inspired the best work done for the American Library Association during the past 30 years shall be found in those who may be chosen to administer the new American Library Association. It will still be a high-minded and devoted *personnel* which will outweigh all funds or endowments.

Voted, that the report be accepted and placed on file.

GARDNER M. JONES presented the

TREASURER'S REPORT

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1905 (Portland Conference, p. 126)..... \$1628.17

Receipts, Jan.-Dec., 1905

Fees from annual members:

From	1	member for 1903	
"	85	" " 1904	
"	1064	" " 1905	
"	127	" " 1906	

1277 members at \$2.00..... 2554.00

From 1 member for 1906, on account..... 1.00

Fees from library members:

From	2	libraries for 1904	
"	30	" " 1905	
"	7	" " 1906	

39 libraries at \$5.00..... 195.00

2750.00

Life memberships:

Nina E. Browne, T. Franklin Currier, Mary A. Keach, 3 at \$25.00.... 75.00

Registration of non-members for Portland and Alaska excursion, 21 at \$5.00.. 105.00

From Committee on Ways and Means, contributions from 15 persons..... 1550.00

From trustees of the Endowment Fund for expenses of Committee on Book-binding..... 50.00

National Association of State Libraries, their proportion of cost of their proceedings, including 500 extras..... 70.50

Interest on current deposits at Merchants National Bank, Salem..... 31.54

\$6260.21

Payments, Jan.-Dec., 1905

Proceedings, St. Louis Conference:

Feb. 22.	Helen E. Haines, preparation of index.....	10.00
Mar. 1.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , printing, binding, and delivery.....	1238.92
" 1.	" " reprints	12.65
Apr. 4.	" "	11.75
May 18.	" " postage.....	5.00

\$1278.32

Proceedings, Portland Conference:

Oct. 17.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , reprints.....	20.25
" 17.	Helen E. Haines, preparing index.....	10.00
" 30.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , printing, binding, and delivery.....	1110.62
Nov. 24.	" " postage and telegram.....	1.82
" 24.	" " extras for National Association of State Libraries.....	35.50
" 24.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , reprints.....	15.88

1194.07

Stenographer

Aug. 26.	Charles H. Bailey, reporting Portland Conference.....	150.00
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Handbook:

Oct. 16.	Jacob North & Co.....	149.10
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Secretary's salary:

Apr. 17.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., \$50.00; June 12, \$75.00; Sept. 13, \$50.00; Dec. 18, \$75.00.....	250.00
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Secretary's and conference expenses:

Mar. 13.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., preliminary announcements, stationery, post- age, etc.....	50.37
Apr. 17.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., stenographer, envelopes, etc.....	24.50
" 17.	F. W. Faxon, travel announcement and postage.....	41.50
May 26.	E. C. Hovey, stamped envelopes, etc.....	76.61
June 12.	H. M. Hight, printing.....	5.50
" 12.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., petty expenses.....	12.25
" 18.	Wright & Potter Printing Co., final announcements.....	19.75
July 8.	Nygren & Hedeon, signs.....	10.50
" 8.	John P. Morton & Co., programs and advance attendance register.....	39.80
" 8.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., postage, stenographer, etc.....	31.05
Sept. 13.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., printing letter heads, postage, etc.....	25.40
" 13.	E. C. Hovey, sundries.....	10.03
Oct. 30.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., postage, stenographer, etc.....	44.85
Nov. 24.	Wright & Potter Printing Co., circulars and envelopes....	69.75
" 24.	T. W. Koch, illustrated programs and lantern.....	38.75
Dec. 18.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., express, postage, and stenographer.....	17.58
" 28.	Wright & Potter Printing Co., circular and envelopes....	63.35
" 28.	A. L. A. Publishing Board, postage and express.....	4.62

586.16

Treasurer's expenses:

Feb. 22.	Newcomb & Gauss, circulars.....	2.25
Apr. 4.	Gardner M. Jones, envelopes and postage.....	32.50
June 12.	Library Bureau, Boston, slips.....	1.70
" 12.	Raymond & Whitcomb Co., travel expenses, Portland and return.....	141.00
" 18.	Gardner M. Jones, clerical assistance, etc.....	27.90
Aug. 4.	Gardner M. Jones, balance expenses attending conference....	46.00
Oct. 17.	Gardner M. Jones, stamped envelopes.....	42.80
Dec. 28.	Gardner M. Jones, clerical assistance, postage, etc.....	39.91
" 28.	Newcomb & Gauss, bills and envelopes.....	9.50
" 28.	Newcomb & Gauss, delinquent notices.....	2.50

\$346.06

Committee on Bookbuying:

Feb. 22.	J. C. Dana, postage and express.....	3.58
" 22.	Library Bureau, Chicago, mailing bulletins.....	13.35
" 22.	Baker Printing Co., bulletins, No. 9, 10, 11.....	13.95
Mar. 13.	Library Bureau, Chicago, mailing bulletins.....	13.35
Apr. 4.	Baker Printing Co., bulletins, No. 12, 13, 14.....	12.50
" 4.	Baker Printing Co., bulletin, No. 15.....	4.75
" 4.	Leader Printing Co., bulletin, No. 16.....	7.50
" 4.	J. C. Dana, express and postage.....	3.12
" 4.	New York Public Library, postage and express.....	2.48
May 18.	J. C. Dana, postage and express.....	2.17
June 12.	Library Bureau, Chicago, mailing bulletins.....	44.54
" 12.	E. C. Steiner, travelling expenses.....	10.00
Aug. 4.	Baker Printing Co., bulletins, No. 17, 18.....	23.50
" 4.	Library Bureau, Chicago, mailing bulletins.....	14.44
" 4.	J. C. Dana, postage and express.....	6.17
" 4.	New York Public Library, postage.....	.82
Oct. 17.	Library Bureau, Chicago, mailing bulletins.....	16.13
Dec. 28.	Baker Printing Co., bulletin, No. 19.....	12.50
" 28.	J. C. Dana, postage and express.....	2.62

\$207.47

Committees, Sections, etc.:

Mar. 13.	F. P. Hill, expenses, travel committee.....	12.00
Apr. 4.	C. F. Williams, reports, committee on library administration.....	13.50
May 18.	Snow & Farnham, circulars and envelopes, reporter gifts and bequests.....	19.28
Aug. 26.	F. W. Faxon, printing, postage, etc., travel committee.....	46.26
Sept. 15.	E. C. Hovey, travelling expenses, travel committee.....	42.55
Dec. 2.	E. C. Hovey, stenographer, postage, etc., ways and means committee.....	23.36
" 2.	E. C. Hovey, travelling expenses, travel committee.....	24.35

181.30

4342.48

Trustees of the endowment fund:

Life memberships for investment.....	100.00
Refund on account registration for excursions to individuals who could not go.....	20.00

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1905:

New England Trust Co.....	27.10
Merchants National Bank, Salem.....	231.07
" " " " Savings Dept.....	1534.56
Cash.....	5.00

1797.73

\$6260.21

The number of members in good standing on

Dec. 31, 1905, was as follows:

Honorary members.....	9
Perpetual member.....	1
Life fellows.....	2
Life members.....	45
Annual members.....	1162
Library members.....	34

1253

The count of annual and library members includes only those who had paid for 1905, or, in advance, for 1906.

During the year 1905, 258 new members joined the Association, and 9 members died.

In conformity with custom, this report covers the calendar year 1905, but in order that members may understand the present financial condition of the Association, a further statement is necessary.

The receipts and expenditures from Jan. 1 to June 23, 1906, were as follows:

Receipts:

Dues	\$3308.00
Life memberships.....	225.00
Ways and means committee.....	1180.00
Interest	37.65
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4750.65</u>

Payments:

Secretary's salary.....	\$50.00
Secretary's and conference expenses.	199.87
Treasurer's expenses.....	32.95
Committee on book buying.....	101.22
Committees, sections, etc.....	180.14
Assistant secretary.....	975.48
Trustees of the endowment fund...	225.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1764.66</u>

The balance on hand June 23 is \$4783.72.

The unexpended balances of appropriations for the year 1905-06 amount to \$2484. This includes the salary of the assistant secretary to August 1, but makes no allowance for further payments on headquarters account. Some of the other items are likely to exceed the estimates.

I thank the members of the American Library Association for the honor they have conferred upon me by electing me treasurer of the Association for the past nine years. The work has been agreeable, but it has increased so as to be burdensome, and I must now ask to be relieved from further service.

GARDNER M. JONES, *Treasurer*.

The following account of audit was appended:

These accounts have been duly audited and found to be correct, the proper vouchers being shown.

S. W. FOSS,	} Finance Committee.
DREW B. HALL,	
THEODOSIA E. MACURDY,	

Voted, That the report be accepted and placed on file.

Necrology

1. Rache Berry (A. L. A. no. 3185, 1904) died March 24, 1905. Miss Berry was born March 1, 1853. In the fall of 1902 she, with two friends, started the McCook (Nebraska)

Public Library, and she devoted all her time and attention to the same until the time of her death. She was a trustee of the library and president of the Nebraska State Library Association, having been elected to that office in October, 1903. She attended the St. Louis conference.

2. John Clarkson Houghton (A. L. A. no. 161, 1878) died at Lynn, Mass., July 26, 1905. He was born in Lynn July 1, 1823, and was educated in the public schools of Lynn and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham. He was for six years a teacher and for 22 years in the shoe business, both in his native city. He served on the common council and in the state legislature, and was for 10 years a member of the school committee. On the organization of the Lynn Public Library, in 1862, Mr. Houghton was chosen a trustee, holding this position until his election as librarian in 1877. On June 1, 1904, he resigned on account of ill health due to his advancing years. In all he gave 42 years of consecutive service to the institution. He was a vice-president of the Massachusetts Library Club for the year 1891-2.

Library Journal, August, 1905.

3. Sophia A. Mery (A. L. A. no. 1877, 1899) died Sept. 10, 1905, in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, after an illness of two years. Miss Mery was a graduate of the Toledo High School in 1892. After teaching several years in the public schools, in December, 1898, she was appointed assistant in the juvenile department of the Toledo Public Library, and a year and a half later was placed in charge. In August, 1903, Miss Mery took her vacation preparatory to a year at the Pratt Institute Library School, a leave of absence having been granted by the library board, but failing health prevented her carrying out the plan.

4. Leonard Dwight Carver (A. L. A. no. 1008, 1892) died in Augusta, Me., Sept. 16, 1905. Mr. Carver was born in Lagrange, Me., Jan. 26, 1841. He was educated in the common school, and was fitting for college at Foxcroft Academy when the Civil War broke out. He at once enlisted in the Second Maine regiment, and took part in every engagement until the regiment was mustered out in 1863. He then resumed his studies and graduated from Colby College in 1868. He taught school for six years and then studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1876. He practiced law in Waterville, Me., from 1876 to 1890, when he was appointed state librarian. In 1892 he joined the A. L. A. and attended many of its conferences. He took an active interest in the work of the National Association of State Libraries, serving as its president and upon its committees. He was the leading spirit in

the Maine Library Commission and a friend and adviser of the state library association.

—*Library Journal*, October, 1905.

5. James Read Chadwick, M.D. (A. L. A. no. 108, 1877), was found dead outside his summer residence at Chocorua, N. H., early in the morning of Sept. 24, 1905. It is supposed that he fell from the piazza roof some time during the night. Dr. Chadwick was born in Boston, Nov. 2, 1844. He graduated from Harvard College in 1865 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1871. After two years of study in Europe he returned to Boston and began the practice of his specialty, gynecology, in which he soon gained high distinction. He was instrumental in founding the American Gynecological Society in 1876 and was its secretary for six years. He was elected president of the society in 1897. Dr. Chadwick was an ardent booklover, and in 1875 founded the Boston Medical Library, which is a monument to his foresight, his energy, and his devotion to the science of medicine. He was its librarian from its founding to his death. In 1904 he was elected president of the Association of Medical Librarians. He was also a life member of the A. L. A.

—*Library Journal*, Nov., 1905; *Boston Transcript*, Sept. 25, 1905.

6. William Phineas Upham (A. L. A. no. 107, 1877) died at his home in Newtonville, Mass., Nov. 23, 1905. Mr. Upham was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 19, 1836. His father was Hon. and Rev. Charles W. Upham, author of the standard history of Salem witchcraft, and his mother was a sister of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. He graduated from Harvard College in 1856, then studied law and was admitted to the Essex county bar. He seldom appeared in the courts, but did much work in examining titles and was frequently consulted by other lawyers because of his exhaustless fund of information about the early settlers of the county. He wrote many pamphlets and articles on local historical and genealogical matters, and is said to have furnished most of the facts contained in his father's history of Salem witchcraft. He was librarian of the Essex Institute from 1869 to 1888, and a life member of the American Historical Association and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Although he attended but one conference of the A. L. A. (Boston, 1879) and was probably known to few of its members, he showed his interest in its work by maintaining continuous membership by the payment of annual dues since his joining in 1877.

—*Boston Transcript*, Nov. 25, 1905.

7. Edward Browne Hunt (A. L. A. no. 1980, 1900) died suddenly on the train from

Boston to Dedham on Feb. 9, 1906. Mr. Hunt was born in Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 19, 1855. He was a graduate of the Boston Latin School and of Harvard College, class of 1878. From 1878 to 1881 he was an instructor at a private school in Newburyport, Mass. Later he became tutor to the son of Hon. R. J. C. Walker, of Williamsport, Pa., and afterwards served Mr. Walker as his private secretary in Washington. Mr. Hunt entered the service of the Boston Public Library June 1, 1883, as an assistant in the catalog department, and by successive promotions he became chief of the department on Feb. 1, 1900. His entire service covered nearly 23 years. His natural qualifications and his exact and scholarly methods made him one of the most valuable members of the staff.

—*Monthly Bulletin of the Boston Public Library*, March, 1906.

8. Richard J. Blackwell (A. L. A. no. 1433, 1896) died at his home in London, Ontario, Canada, March 19, 1906. He was 51 years of age and spent almost his entire life in London, where he was well known. For many years he was engaged in the book business, and when the public library was opened in 1895 he was appointed librarian.

—*London (Ont.) Advertiser*, March 19, 1906.

9. Weston Flint (A. L. A. no. 156, 1878) died at his home in Washington, D. C., April 6, 1906. Mr. Flint was born in Pike, Wyoming county, N. Y., July 4, 1835. In 1858 he graduated from Alfred Academy, and in 1860 from Union College. After teaching in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio he went to St. Louis in connection with the hospital service of the army. From 1866 to 1869 he was attorney for claims in St. Louis and active in state politics. Later he became editor and publisher of the St. Louis *Daily Tribune* and organized the second board of the state geological survey, of which he was secretary. From 1871 to 1874 he was U. S. consul to Chin Kiang, China, returning to engage in literary work, lecturing, and the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1878. From 1877 to 1887 he was librarian of the scientific library of the U. S. Patent Office, and in 1889 he was appointed statistician of the U. S. Bureau of Education, having in charge the 1893 report on the libraries of the United States and Canada. On Sept. 29, 1898, he was appointed librarian of the newly organized Washington (D. C.) Free Public Library (now the District of Columbia Public Library). This position he resigned in June, 1904. He was a member of many associations and a life member of the A. L. A.

—*Library Journal*, May, 1906.

CHARLES C. SOULE read the

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND, FROM DATE OF LAST REPORT,
MAY 31, 1905, TO JUNE 1, 1906

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

1905, June 1.	Balance brought over.....	\$5985.07
" 12.	Life memberships, T. F. Currier and M. A. Keach.....	50.00
" 24.	Interest on Watson mortgage.....	62.50
" 29.	Interest International Trust Co., on deposit to June 1, 1905.....	47.26
July 8.	Interest of Am. Tel. & Tel. bonds (Carnegie Fund).....	100.00
Sept. 15.	Life membership, N. E. Browne.....	25.00
Dec. 28.	Interest on Watson mortgage.....	62.50
" 29.	Interest International Trust Co., on deposit to Dec. 1.....	56.27
1906, Jan. 3.	Interest Union Trust Co. to date (Carnegie Fund).....	2410.77
" 3.	Principal Carnegie Fund, withdrawn from Union Trust Co.....	95,175.00
" 16.	Interest Am. Tel. & Tel. bonds (Carnegie Fund).....	100.00
Feb. 15.	Life memberships, L. M. Hooper, A. G. Chandler, T. L. Montgomery, H. Tutt, W. J. James.....	125.00
Mar. 2.	Interest on Mo. Pac. bonds (Carnegie Fund).....	375.00
" 2.	Interest on Seaboard Air Line bonds.....	200.00
Apr. 10.	Life memberships, J. Ritchie, Jr., M. E. Ahern, C. B. Tillinghast.....	75.00
May 15.	Interest Cleveland Term. & Valley R. R. Co. bonds.....	300.00
" 31.	Life membership, G. L. Hinckley.....	25.00
June 1.	Interest to date, Int. Trust Co.....	85.71
" 1.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank to April 15.....	41.20
" 1.	Interest Brookline Savings Bank to Jan. 8.....	49.72

\$105,351.00*Payments*

1905, June 14.	To the A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	\$1000.00
" 15.	Typewriter.....	50.00
" 15.	State St. Safe Deposit Co., bond box to June 15, 1906..	15.00
" 19.	Portion of Assistant Secretary Hovey's salary (rest paid by Publishing Board).....	62.50
" 20.	Asst. Sec'y Hovey, toward Conference and travel expenses.....	225.00
Sept. 13.	Same.....	133.63
" 13.	Asst. Sec'y Hovey, portion of salary for July and August.....	150.00
Oct. 5.	Same, for September.....	75.00
" 5.	To A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	1000.00
" 12.	State St. Safe Deposit Co., record box to April 15, 1907..	10.00
" 27.	Assistant Secretary Hovey, salary for October.....	125.00
Dec. 1.	Same, portion of November salary.....	50.00
" 14.	Same, portion of December salary.....	85.47
1906, Jan. 16.	To A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	1500.00
Feb. 8.	Bonds for investment.....	59,723.60
" 9.	" " ".....	15,075.00
" 10.	" " ".....	4504.38
" 19.	" " ".....	10,720.83
" 23.	Account books.....	1.80
" 28.	Bonds for investment.....	5356.25
Apr. 3.	Special deposit Brookline Savings Bank, account Carnegie Fund.....	616.67
May 15.	State St. Safe Deposit Co., bond box to April 15, 1907..	30.00
" 15.	To A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	1000.00
June 1.	Interest redeposited in Chelsea Savings Bank.....	41.20
" 1.	Same, in Brookline Savings Bank.....	49.72
" 1.	Balance at Int. Trust Co.. June 1, 1906.....	3749.95

\$105,351.00

CONDITION OF PERMANENT FUNDS

Carnegie Fund (as in last report)..... \$100,000.00

Invested as follows:

Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. collateral bonds, due July, 1929, 4 per cent..	\$15,000.00
Cleveland Term. & Valley R. R. first mortgage gold bonds, due	
Nov. 1, 1995, 4 per cent.....	15,000.00
Missouri Pacific R. R. coupon notes, due Feb. 10, 1908, 5 per cent.	15,000.00
Missouri Pacific R. R. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1917, 5 per cent.....	15,000.00
N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. Lake Shore collateral coupon	
bonds, due Feb. 1, 1908, 3½ per cent.....	15,000.00
Seaboard Air Line R. R., Atlanta-Birmingham, first mortgage bonds,	
due May 1, 1933, 4 per cent.....	10,000.00
Western Union Tel. Co. collateral trust bonds, due Jan. 1, 1938,	
5 per cent.....	15,000.00

Face value.....	100,000.00
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Cost of above, cash.....	99,383.33
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Special deposit in Brookline Savings Bank, 4 per cent.....	616.67
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<i>Carnegie Fund</i> (principal).....	100,000.00
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<i>Endowment Fund</i> (per last report).....	6437.94
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Less interest improperly carried to this account.....	251.10
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	6186.84
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Plus 12 life memberships at \$25.....	300.00
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	6486.84
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Invested or deposited as follows:

Watson mortgage (Conveyancers' Title Insurance Co., Boston,	
Mass.), 5 per cent.....	2500.00
Deposit, Brookline, Mass., Savings Bank, 4 per cent.....	1000.00
Redeposit, same, 4 per cent.....	280.82
Deposit, Chelsea, Mass., Savings Bank, 4 per cent.....	1000.00
Redeposit, same, 4 per cent.....	61.20
Deposit, Int. Trust Co., Boston, Mass., 2½ per cent.....	1644.82

	6486.84
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INTEREST ACCRUED AND AVAILABLE

Carnegie Fund (for use of Publishing Board only):

On deposit International Trust Co., 2½ per cent.....	1484.75
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Endowment Fund (to be used at the discretion of the Council):

On deposit International Trust Co., 2½ per cent.....	620.38
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Total funds in hand.....	\$108,591.97
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FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR 1906-7 (ESTIMATE)

For Publishing Board, Carnegie interest on hand.....	1484.75
Income from investments.....	4400.00

	5884.75
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For use of the Association, on hand.....	620.38
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Income from investments, etc.....	270.00
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	\$890.38
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The following report of audit was appended:

At the request of Charles C. Soule, treasurer of the Endowment Fund of the American Library Association, we have examined his accounts and securities.

We find evidence of assets amounting to \$108,591.97, of which \$106,486.84 is the invested principal and \$2105.13 is interest accrued and available.

S. W. FOSS,	} Finance Committee.
DREW B. HALL,	
THEODOSIA E. MACURDY,	

Voted, That the report be accepted and placed on file.

S. W. Foss presented the

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Foss: All financial details relating to the American Library Association have been embodied in the two previous reports just read, and I will simply say for our committee that we have examined carefully all the bills that have been presented to us by the treasurer and have examined the accounts and the vouchers of the treasurer and found them correct, and also examined the accounts of the endowment fund and their bonds and securities and their accounts, and found them in every instance correct.

Received and accepted.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOOK-BUYING

Since the last report, presented to the Portland Conference, the committee on book-buying has issued seven bulletins of the usual postal card size, containing in all 17½ pages, and one on letter-size paper with an enclosed postal card for answer. The information contained in these bulletins has been of practically the same kind as that given in previous issues, consisting of selected lists of dealers and their catalogs, notices of special bargains in books, especially those to be obtained through importation, with notices of special sales and dealers in foreign books, and of useful small bibliographies for small libraries. It has also been our aim to keep the readers of these bulletins informed regarding the rules of the American Publishers' Association and the workings of the net price system, both here and abroad, and regarding the progress of the revision of the copyright laws so far as it has appeared likely to affect the interest of the libraries. We have also reprinted from time to time extracts from articles in leading papers which it appeared would be interesting to librarians in connection with the purchase of books, and in Bulletin no. 27 we have tried to emphasize the value of concerted action by librarians and to give them an opportunity to initiate such action along cer-

tain lines. In Bulletin no. 19 we printed an alphabetical index to the contents of all previous bulletins, thus making them more accessible and useful.

We have felt that the bulletins might be still more useful if members of the Association could be induced to give us information which might be used in them for the general good; but we regret to say that most of our attempts so far to secure such information have failed. In our last report we spoke of our effort to secure a list of out-of-print books in general demand at libraries. We have renewed this effort, but received in response only one or two lists—not enough to serve as a basis for action—until a return postal was used, with which we have had better results. Our request in Bulletin no. 19 for simple statistics regarding book purchases for the last library year brought only one or two answers, so that we were unable to give the promised table based on these statistics. There was no response to our inquiry as to whether it would pay to reprint numbers of the bulletin that have become or are likely soon to become out of print.

Besides distributing the bulletins we made arrangements with the publishers of the *Book and News Dealer* to send to each member of the Association a copy of their publication containing information of value to book purchasers. From the beginning of the publication of the *A. L. A. Booklist* the editors of that periodical began to insert our bulletins in full, and as soon as the *Booklist* was sent free to all members of the Association we removed from our mailing list the names of all members in order that useless duplication might be avoided. This left on our list something more than a thousand names, and if the Publishing Board should find it possible to send the *Booklist* free to these addresses, or at least such copies of it as contain our bulletins, we could then suspend independent publication altogether and should be able to carry on our work with only a small appropriation for travelling expenses. It may be, however, that the members of the Association think it best to still keep up independent publication for the sake of making complete sets of the bulletins in this form, and we

should very much like an expression of opinion on this point.

The chairman of this committee has by direction of the executive board continued to act as a delegate of the Association to the conferences on copyright, but as the delegates present a separate report to the Council it is unnecessary to speak further of this matter here.

Our effort to aid librarians in the purchase of books to good advantage has been directed particularly towards helping the smaller libraries, and we are encouraged from what we hear continually from these libraries that we are meeting with some measure of success, but we feel that our success would be much greater if those who receive the bulletins and benefit from them would be freer with their suggestions and with the contribution of items of interest which may come under their personal observation and which might be interesting and valuable to librarians in general.

The certificate of receipt required by the custom house authorities for the free entry of books continues to add a vexatious formality to the troubles that beset the importer of books. This regulation seems never to have been enforced in regard to books and scientific apparatus at any port of the United States until the year 1903. At that time and since, protest has been made, but without effect. Action in the matter, however, has never been taken by this Association and it would seem to be desirable that this should be done. We are informed that such action at this time might possibly have weight in inducing the Secretary of the Treasury to reconsider his action. The certificate of receipt now required appears to be no further preventive of fraud than the affidavit previously furnished by the librarian and importer, but simply to be a vexatious provision requiring much extra work and tending to discourage importation. We therefore recommend that the proper committee be authorized to make to the Treasury Department representations to this effect on behalf of this Association.

In closing we renew our recommendation of last year that this committee be made one of the standing committees of the Association.

Voted, That the report be accepted and the recommendations favorably reported to the Council.

W. I. FLETCHER read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TITLE-PAGES AND INDEXES TO PERIODICALS

Your committee regret to have very little to report, beyond an honest effort, made rather late in the year, to promote the object of their appointment through co-operation with the Association of Periodical Publishers. Owing to circumstances beyond their control, this movement, which seemed likely to reach some conclusion before this meeting, is yet in a formative state, but is likely to result favorably very soon.

The committee has held one meeting in New York on April 18, 1906, all the members being present. No new views were presented, but it was agreed that an effort should be made to reach a practical co-operation with the Association of Periodical Publishers, along the lines of improvement indicated in the report of this committee in 1902.

The association referred to had a meeting in New York on the same day, to which the chairman of this committee was invited, and where he was given an opportunity to present the committee's views, which were discussed by some of those present. There seemed to be a general feeling that the circular issued by the committee in 1902 was too radical and missed its object by asking for too many things at once. The association appointed a committee of one, Mr. J. M. Chapple, of the *National Magazine*, to work with our committee in the preparation of a basis of reform or improvement in the matter of periodical title-pages and indexes, which should be submitted to the Association for their approval. A few days later this committee drew up such a paper, and submitted it to Mr. Chapple, since which time we have endeavored in vain to secure a meeting with him or agreement by correspondence. We have no reason to ascribe this failure to anything but untoward circumstances and feel sure that with a little more time satisfactory results will be reached. It is evident that our hope of co-operation with the publishers is in putting forward a simple and self-evidencing proposition to

begin with, expecting to secure further advances gradually. To establish the principle of this co-operation and a method of carrying it out has been our aim.

Following is the draft of the proposed agreement:

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE ISSUE OF TITLE-PAGES AND INDEXES (OR CONTENTS) TO PERIODICALS: DRAWN UP BY A COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS.

1. It is desirable that all periodicals should be distinctly marked off into volumes, and that title-pages and some sort of index or table of contents should be printed for each volume, for the benefit of those who wish to bind their numbers.

2. When practicable, it is very desirable that the title-pages and index shall be sent out fastened into each copy of the concluding number of a volume. The committee are inclined to lay stress on the desirability of having the closing number of a volume contain the title-page and index, especially in order that volumes may be completed without involving purchasers in the necessity of looking up those essential pages elsewhere than in the number where they are most useful. Many publishers of periodicals may have failed to appreciate the extent to which their numbers are sought for binding, and the consequent importance, from a business point of view, of such an enhancement of the value of back numbers.

3. There may be cases of periodicals issuing large editions for sale beyond those for subscribers where such a practice as is recommended above is hardly feasible. In such cases it is recommended that the title-pages and contents be printed and held subject to the order of those desiring them, enough copies being printed to ensure a supply equal to demand, future as well as present. On this point we would cite the testimony of Mr. F. W. Faxon, manager of the Boston Book Co., extensive dealers in sets of periodicals for public and private libraries. Mr. Faxon has had much experience in making up sets for binding and speaks with authority when he says:

"The present practice of issuing magazine titles and indexes in limited editions, to be secured only by separate application to the publishers, usually every time a volume is completed, is causing much annoyance, to put it mildly, to all who desire to bind their volumes. In cases of change of management, or fire, the supply is often made unavailable, and while it is almost always possible to find an odd number somewhere second-hand, it is never possible to pick up a loose title-page and index.

"The supplying and replacement of sets to libraries is our business, and the present practice of the publishers means that no files, even of such popular periodicals as *Harper's Monthly* and *Everybody's Magazine*, to mention but two of a large army, can be made up complete because certain titles and indexes are exhausted. We have calls in our business for from 10 to 25 titles and indexes a month, from libraries in this country who, in most cases, have failed to get them through the publishers. Had the entire edition of the final number of each volume carried with it the title-page and index, which I assume every subscriber or purchaser is entitled to with his subscriptions, no such trouble could possibly arise. Furthermore, I am sure that any publisher would actually make money by issuing the title and index with the last issue of every volume of his entire edition, though the opinion now is among the magazine publishers that, because perhaps a small percentage of buyers wish to bind, it is a useless expense to put a title and index in every volume issued. This idea is wrong, and can be proved wrong. But publishers should consider the larger

question of satisfying all their subscribers, which there is no question they would do if the entire edition had titles and indexes supplied."

4. It is strongly recommended that title-pages and contents, when issued with a number, be printed on separate sections from reading matter and advertisements, so that they can be taken off and properly bound where they belong without the necessity of separating single leaves which must be pasted in.

5. This last recommendation also applies to the injurious practice of combining advertising leaves and leaves of reading matter in one section, when by a little care, in the make-up, the sections may be separate. Of course, this applies only to periodicals in which the advertising pages are generally removed before binding the numbers.

W. I. FLETCHER,
A. E. BOSTWICK,
E. LEMCKE.

Received and accepted.

The president read a letter, sending greetings and good wishes to the Conference, from Mrs. S. C. FAIRCHILD.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING AND BOOK PAPERS

(See p. 130.)

C. W. Andrews, vice-president, took the chair.

Voted, That the report be accepted and referred to Council with recommendation that the committee be continued.

The secretary read a telegram presented by Mr. J. P. Kennedy, renewing invitation to meet in Jamestown, Va., in 1907, and signed by various officers of the city of Jamestown and the Jamestown Exposition Co.

Adjourned, 5.50 p.m.

AUTHORS' READINGS

(BALL ROOM, MATHEWSON HOUSE, SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 1)

On Sunday evening an informal session was held, devoted to singing, authors' readings, and stereopticon views. Upon motion of the secretary a resolution was passed sending the greetings and sympathy of the Association to Mr. F. M. Crunden, senior ex-president of the Association, in his illness. The singing, under the direction of Mr. Albert T. Briggs, of Cambridge, was general, and admirably conducted. The authors' readings were opened by Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown

University, who read a poem entitled "The librarian of the desert" (*see* p. 25). Robert Gilbert Welsh, dramatic critic of the New York *Telegram*, read a short story and two poems. Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, followed with several poems, including "The song of the library staff," written for the occasion (*see* p. 35); and Miss Datha Stone Pinneo, librarian of the Norwalk (Ct.) Public Library, closed the readings with a short original story. After the readings a series of stereopticon views, illustrating the social side of the last twelve conferences (and post-conferences) of the Association, were displayed with running comment by Frederick W. Faxon, chairman of the travel committee.

SECOND SESSION

(BALL ROOM, MATHEWSON HOUSE, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2)

President HILL called the meeting to order at 9.30, and announced that this session would be a joint meeting of the Library Department of the National Educational Association, and the American Library Association, under the chairmanship of Dr. James H. Canfield.

Dr. Canfield then took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN: It is a full decade since the library people and the public school people began to realize that they were engaged in a common cause, against a common enemy, Ignorance. About ten years ago, I think, the first committee was appointed by the American Library Association to seek co-operation with the National Educational Association, and the Library Department of the National Educational Association was started the following year. The Library Department took up work with the committee appointed by the American Library Association, and the two together formulated a definite and very valuable report, which appeared in the proceedings of the National Educational Association for 1897, and was also published separately and widely distributed throughout the country. We may take that as the initial point of a movement

which, to my mind, means much for both the library and the public school, and means, perhaps for the first time, putting the public library in a position and upon a foundation which settles for all time the relations of the library to the public and of the public to the library. This movement went forward steadily, not with misunderstandings but with a lack of understanding, not with misappreciation but with a lack of appreciation, on both sides, perhaps with a little feeling of intrusion on the part of the schools toward the librarian and a little feeling of intrusion on the part of the librarian toward the schools. For some years Mr. Dana was chairman of the committee on co-operation, and a large gain was made while he was at the head of that committee. Circulars were sent out, letters of information and of inspiration went from the Library Association to the different departments, officers, members of the Educational Association, and in every way everything was done to cultivate the ground, to sow good seed, and to await results. At the St. Louis meeting of the Library Department of the National Educational Association the matter came up definitely again, and from that time on the progress made is expressed completely in the "Report of the special committee on instruction in library administration in normal schools,"* prepared for the American Library Association committee and just published by the National Educational Association. This report I now hold in my hand, and copies are here for distribution, presented as the report of what has been done by the COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. There is an error in this report which I must take as entirely my own. Not sufficient recognition is given to the fact that this committee was originally a committee of the American Library Association. In the taking over of the committee's work by the Educational Association, and in the prep-

*National Educational Association. Report on instruction in library administration in normal schools; prep. by Eliz. G. Baldwin; submitted to the National Council of Education by a committee on co-operation between public schools and public libraries. . . . May, 1906. 72 p. O.

aration of the letter of transmittal, I must plead guilty to not making that fact nearly as clear as it ought to have been made; and I can only say that I will take pains to see that due credit and full credit to this Association and to its committee as representing this Association will be given hereafter.

We have, then, this morning, this topic of the relation of libraries to the schools, coming to us through this report—the final step after these ten years of arduous labor. We have also what seems to be a very marked realization of all we have been striving for, in the presence of the president of the National Educational Association, who comes to bring us greetings from that association and to assure us of sympathy, of appreciation, and of most hearty co-operation from this time forth. It gives me very great pleasure to present to you Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the state of Pennsylvania. (*Applause.*)

ADDRESS OF DR. SCHAEFFER

Dr. SCHAEFFER: When I accepted the invitation to meet the American Library Association on this day I made up my mind that I would resist the masculine tendency to give advice. The proverb, 'tis more blessed to give than to receive, must have been written of advice. I am here rather for the purpose of glorifying the vocation of the teacher and the librarian and of uttering a sort of Macedonian cry, "Come over to us and help us"; for the National Educational Association—especially the library section—needs very much the help and co-operation of the American Library Association. We need that help quite as much as the teacher needs the help of the librarian, and I might announce my point of view as being strictly in accord with the sentiment expressed in this report, namely, that the library as well as the public school forms an integral part of a system of free and public education.

We who teach and supervise schools need your help, for the sake of uplifting the industrial classes. Will you look at this matter for a few minutes from my point of view? I live in the richest agricultural country in the United States, a county that has

more money deposited in its national banks than any one of seven Southern states that might be named, and the wealth of that county is due to the fact that it is a great tobacco county. Now there is perpetual warfare between the school and the tobacco factory. The boy and the girl leave the school just as soon as the law allows them to go to work, in very many cases, and the owner of one of those industrial establishments assures me that during the noon hour the telephone is kept in constant use by the young people who are engaging seats upon the roof garden for the evening. I confess to you I have sympathy for those young people. I have heard of industrial establishments where it takes 22 persons to make a pin; where the leather passes through 64 hands before the shoe is ready for the market. I have never been able to ascertain through how many hands the tobacco passes until it ends in smoke and ashes. But think of a human being spending his time on every working day from the first of January until the last day of December making the twenty-second part of a pin, the sixty-fourth part of a shoe, the infinitesimal part of a cigar, and you can realize for yourself the monotonous drudgery of that sort of life and the innate influence leading those operatives to seek recreation. Now, how much better would it be if these workers in the tobacco factory and in other industrial establishments could at the close of the day go to the public library and there find the recreation which their nature craves, instead of seeking that recreation in the saloon and upon the roof garden. So long as our workers, our industrial classes, do not frequent the library, there to associate with the choice spirits of all the ages, but seek recreation in lower forms of enjoyment, so long, I claim, there is important work to be done both by the teacher and by the librarian.

And I am not willing to accept for the teacher all the blame for this state of affairs among our industrial classes. I find that when anything goes wrong in the public life of the American people, people always look to the school for a remedy and the teacher is blamed for what is wrong, or at least she is expected to correct it. See what the teachers are expected to do. If, for instance, some-

one is found cruel to an animal, straightway there is legislation that teachers must give instruction upon the humane treatment of the brute creation; if it is found that cigarettes and stimulants sap the life of the nation, straightway we have legislation that in every school we must teach physiology with special reference to the effect of narcotics and stimulants upon the human system; if too many boys leave the farm to go to the city, the school is expected to give instruction in agriculture in order to revive an interest in country life; if there is danger that our forests will be all cut down and reach extinction, straightway there is legislation for Arbor Days, in order that the children may know how to plant trees and take care of them; if there is trouble in learning a trade, straightway we must have manual training, in order that the boys, and the girls even, may learn how to use the tools that lie at the basis of all the different handicrafts; and if there is trouble in getting domestic help, straightway we must have the introduction of domestic science into the school curriculum. Indeed, no prophet can tell what problems will be shied at the school in the next 50 years. We are now to celebrate the 18th of May in order to prepare the world for international arbitration, and somebody out in the state of Ohio, which is prolific in new ideas, recently proposed that the school children of this country through their teachers, shall raise \$400,000 to build a bronze ship in memory of those who died in the explosion of the *Maine*.

Now I am prepared to say that the school can, of course, help to solve some of these problems; but here is the difficulty, and it should come very near to the hearts of you librarians: the things which did not originally belong to the school curriculum have been emphasized to such an extent that many teachers have a bad conscience with regard to their legitimate school work. Many teachers feel conscience stricken if somebody catches them teaching the three R's; and I have found it absolutely necessary to show the fundamental relation of that which called the school into existence to the preservation of our modern civilization. There are many people who think that the library and the

school are a burden which our modern civilization must carry. I claim, on the other hand, that modern civilization is a burden which the school and the library must carry. Once a good woman who, in preparing herself for the duties of the school room, goes to summer schools and annual gatherings of teachers, came to me and in a tone of despair said, "I would like to know what we are to teach?" "Well," said I, "what makes you ask that question?" "Why," she answered, "the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* says that a crime is being committed before the eyes of American parents through the overcrowding of the school curriculum, whilst President Eliot says that the school curriculum must be enriched." Said she, "I have listened to a professor from Chicago who advocated that no child should be taught to read until it reaches the ninth year; and another professor gave us an interesting lecture on a whale, and another lecture on a butterfly, and still another lecture on a Baltimore oriole, and he made us feel that this is the kind of information that we should give in the school room."

I saw that this woman's notions of the original purpose of the school needed clarifying before she could again be happy in her school work, and I said to her: "You know as well as I do that Pennsylvania has been made the dumping ground for the illiterate populations of southern Europe. Let us watch one of these men who cannot read and write, let us see his experiences during a day. I saw one of them get on the train in the vicinity of Pittsburgh not long ago to go to some point where he was sent by the firm that employed him. Every now and then he asked the brakeman the name of the next station for fear he might be carried beyond his destination; he couldn't read the names that have been put up on tablets on each side of the station. When the noon hour came he was sent to a hotel to get his dinner, and there he was confronted by the hotel register. He made some excuse about his name and got the clerk to write it. When he entered the dining room he was confronted by the bill of fare, but he couldn't read a word of it. In despair he asked for something to eat. That evening he got a let-

ter from his daughter who was attending the public schools. The child thought this was a fine opportunity to show papa she could write a letter. But he couldn't read a word of it. There were ink and writing material in that hotel, free to everybody, but he could not do what he wanted to do, write a letter to the dear ones at home. Somebody handed him a newspaper. Not willing to acknowledge his illiteracy, he held it in the customary position, but soon there was a laugh, for some one saw that he was holding the paper upside down. Now what was it that that man needed all day long? Was it knowledge of a whale, of a butterfly, of a Baltimore oriole, or was it the ability to read and to write?"

The good woman said, "Hereafter I shall teach reading and writing as though the fate of the nation depended upon it." (*Applause.*)

The illiterate man is not adjusted to our modern complex civilization, and no matter what the school teaches, the school is a failure if it does not develop ability to read and in addition to that the reading habit and the library habit. (*Applause.*)

Look at this whole question from the point of view of John Fiske and Lewis Morgan and other scholars who hold their views with regard to the development of ancient culture. I believe that if you look at your own work for a few moments from that point of view every one of you will go home an inch taller, glorifying your work as librarians in a way that you never magnified that work before. According to this theory, you will recall there were three great epochs in the development of ancient culture. The lowest, the stage of the savage, which had in it three upward steps: first, man lived on nuts and fruits, then man learned to fish and how to build a fire, finally man learned to hunt with bow and arrow. Did any one of those occupations call the school and the vocation of the schoolmaster into existence? Far from it. And the next stage came when man stepped from the savage to the barbarian plane of life. And there I would like to make my bow to a woman. Did it ever occur to you that whenever the average girl begins to study a history she wishes she were a boy? And

why? Because our text-books on history devote about 499 pages to the achievements of men, and if women get half a page in the ordinary text-book on history the sex is fortunate. The average girl is made to think that everything heroic in the world—yes, everything worth doing—belongs to the other sex. Now I want to say that I had a good deal of sympathy for that New England woman who, when an assembly glorified the Pilgrim fathers and talked of the hardships that the Pilgrim fathers endured, rose and proposed a toast to the Pilgrim mothers, who endured all the hardships of the Pilgrim fathers and then had to endure the Pilgrim fathers besides. (*Laughter.*)

Three epochs man passes through before he reaches civilization. First, his life is nomadic and his wealth consists in cattle grazing on the adjacent hills. But does that call the school and the library into existence? Far from it. The teacher and the librarian come later. The next upward step is made when man learns how to till the soil, to practice the art of the husbandman. But does that call the school and the library into existence? Although the school makes the farmer a better farmer, still farming did not call the school nor the library into existence. The next great upward step was made when man learned to work in iron, in metals. But that did not call the school into existence. According to John Fiske and Lewis Morgan civilization dawned when man learned how to record his thoughts and how to transmit them to distant peoples and to future generations. It is in the need of recording man's thoughts and achievements and of preserving them for future generations that you have the origin of the school and the origin of the library. So that the vocation of the schoolmaster and of the librarian lies at the basis of our modern civilized life. And civilization, I repeat, is the burden which the school and the library must carry and preserve.

Now, from that point of view we can well glorify these two vocations. The library is of course useless if the teacher fails to teach the children how to read and write. On the other hand, as this report points out, the school life of the average child in this country is five years and the rest

of life belongs to the librarian and to the library if the reading habit and the library habit have been developed in these five years. Undoubtedly even during the short period of the school life of the child it is possible not only to teach the child how to read—and she is the best teacher who with the least expenditure of time and energy makes the child an independent reader—but it is also possible during that school period, if the librarian and the teacher work together, to develop in the child a love of good books, to develop the power to use books aright; and in spite of all the talk we have had about *things* against *words*, the school is a failure if it does not teach the right use of books. And it is at that point that the teacher needs the help of the librarian.

To my mind the vocation of the librarian has the earmarks of a profession. What are they? Well, in the first place, every profession has its own *esprit de corps*, and the first thing I heard when I got into this building was talk about "the library spirit." There is a professional spirit springing up in this organization that will finally pervade the entire vocation in this country. Then, in the next place, every profession requires technical training, and you have your library schools fulfilling that function. More than that, every profession presupposes a liberal or a general education, and the day has come when the brightest of those who graduate from our schools do not hesitate to use their learning, their training, their liberal culture, as a basis upon which to build the vocation of the librarian. In addition, I notice that every profession has certain operations that are not merely mechanical but that are based upon science. Anybody can chop off an arm, but it takes a skilled surgeon to amputate an arm. There is science at the basis of that professional operation. You throw a man, however learned, into a modern library and let him manage it, and he will find how little he has of the technical training and the science that underlie the work in our libraries. And then, last of all, I find that every profession has a noble aim. The theologian seeks to save souls, the physician seeks to save life—and the librarian has a noble aim. It is to fit men and women, not only to get

knowledge from the bookshelves or the books on the shelves, not merely to get recreation, but it is to enable men and women to live the higher life of thought. So many of our industrial classes are dissatisfied because they think money makes life worth living and because they think the millionaire has that which they themselves cannot get. Now, money stands for food and drink, for the garments we wear and the houses we live in and things of that sort; but let it never be forgotten that money cannot make life worth living. If you have plenty of money you can buy a fine house, but you cannot buy a happy home; that must be made by you, and by her who occupies it with you. If you are rich you may buy a fine copy of Shakespeare, but you cannot buy the ability to appreciate a play of Shakespeare.

Plato wrote above the door of his academy, "Let no one enter here who is destitute of geometry." Why did he value geometry so highly? Not merely because he thought it was the best introduction to the study of philosophy, but Plato had an idea and he expressed it when he says "God geometrizes." Plato had an idea that when a youth learns to think the thought of geometry, he is thinking God's thoughts and he is tasting the pleasures of a life that does not turn upon what we eat and drink and upon the things that the almighty dollar will buy. When Kepler discovered the laws of planetary motion he exclaimed in ecstasy, "O God, I think Thy thoughts after Thee!" And when the youth at school learns to think the thoughts that God has put into the starry heavens above and into all nature around us, that youth is learning to think God's thoughts and is enjoying the pleasures of the higher life of thought.

Here is where I glorify the library and the vocation of the librarian. No human being can expect to discover for himself all the thoughts that God has put into the starry heavens above and into all nature around us, but if he has acquired the library habit he will find upon the shelves of the library the books that give what man has discovered of the thoughts that God has put into the heavens above and into nature around us; he will learn that the books upon the shelves of the

library enable him to associate with the choice spirits of all the ages and to think the best thoughts of the best men whenever he enters that library and makes a right use of books.

For that reason I believe that all over this land teachers and librarians should emphasize as one of their chief functions the acquisition of the power to make the right use of books, the development of ability to enjoy a good book. And it is there that the library must help the teacher, for few teachers have leisure enough to select the best books upon the shelves of the library. It is there that the librarian must act as a guide to both teacher and pupil.

Now one word about the National Educational Association. We have a library department of the National Educational Association, as you have been told, and when I was president of the department about 600 special letters of invitation to the meeting of that department were sent to people in different parts of the country. What response did we get? I think we had present at St. Louis, if my memory serves me right, four librarians and less than a score of teachers. The National Educational Association has money; it has an invested fund now of about \$150,000, and some of its finances have been used to print this library report, which has come into being largely through a committee of the American Library Association. I am not here to advocate either organic or federal union between these two organizations, but I wish to raise in your minds the question whether it is not possible to have a closer affiliation between the librarians and the teachers, especially between the National Educational Association and the American Library Association.

I rejoice in this opportunity to bring to you the greetings of the National Educational Association, and I shall never miss an opportunity to glorify the work which you librarians are doing for humanity and for civilization. (*Applause.*)

The CHAIRMAN: It is hardly necessary, after the expression which has been made by those who are present and who have had the pleasure and the delight of listening to

you, sir, for me to say a single word expressive of our pleasure and our gratification at having you with us this morning, both officially and personally. I will only add that from this time forth whenever the National Educational Association shows that you are to be one of its speakers, you may expect an avalanche from this Association. (*Applause.*)

Miss CLARA W. HUNT read a paper on

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY AS A MORAL FORCE

(*See p. 97.*)

Miss L. E. STEARNS read a paper on

THE PROBLEM OF THE GIRL

(*See p. 103.*)

The CHAIRMAN: These two papers are given in this general session by the courtesy of the Children's Librarians' Section, where they were to have been presented; but they seemed peculiarly fitting for presenting here. Had they been presented in that section Miss Isabel Lord was to open the discussion, and I will therefore ask Miss Lord if she will be kind enough to do it now?

Miss ISABEL E. LORD: It is from the administrative point of view, I suppose, that a few remarks were requested of me, and it is with some amusement, with much pleasure, that I find what I wish to say has been largely forestalled by a statement in Miss Stearns' paper, a statement of a fact which I did not know, that the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which always does first the things that we all want to do, is to establish in its new building an intermediate department. Since Miss Stearns made this only as a brief statement, I will take a moment to speak of the necessity of such a department, or its advisability, from the point of view of the administrator, as I have seen it, in a much smaller library. Children coming into the children's room sometimes come at the age of six or seven. The great majority do not come until they are nearing, within two or three years, the age limit at which they ought to leave. Even if in the children's room we could give them all the attention they all need—which

is a counsel of perfection that we none of us have reached and none of us, with the present growth of the population, and the popularity of the children's room, can hope to reach—still it would be a very short training they would get in the children's room. As it is, the little children are and must be most important. To them must be given the first attention, the most careful attention, and the older children, as they are nearing the age limit, usually 14, at which they are allowed to pass to the adult room, as they approach that limit and begin to feel restless at being classed with the little children, are given necessarily less and less attention; they find a large proportion of the books on the shelves too young for them, and I think the experience of all children's librarians is that they often leave the room before they are really ready to go up into the adult department, because, as Miss Hunt says, they have read everything in the children's room, and yet they are not, in the opinion of the children's librarian, ready to go to the adult department.

When transferred to the adult department the child is turned loose in a collection made primarily, as it must be, for the adult. The young girl, who is a much greater problem than the boy, starts straight for the fiction shelves, open fiction shelves which we all of us have now, containing novels; a great many of which we would rather older people did not read and we certainly do not want younger people to read. Yet there they are turned loose, with the feeling that they are now grown up and will do as they choose. In that department the first claim is and must be that of the adult. We cannot keep older people, who are using the library often for serious purposes of study, waiting while we attend to the children. Already the adult readers complain of the influx of children from 14 to 18 years old; they find the way blocked by them as they come into the library and they dislike it. From the administrative point of view, as I have looked at it in my own library and as we have tried to work it out, we can see no solution except an intermediate department with a large but careful selection of books for the younger readers. I am sure we shall all be very much inter-

ested in what is done in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Just a word for those who cannot possibly have an intermediate department, but who may wish to make some sort of selection. In our own library we take out a selection of books and call them books for younger readers, and young people from 14 to 18 are not allowed to go back into the general stack without permission. If they ask, of course they may go to a particular subject; but there is a careful selection of about 2000 books to which we find a great proportion naturally go. Such a feature is of course possible in any library, even though it is not possible, as I think it should be, to have the tactful, right person to direct the reading without seeming to direct it.

The CHAIRMAN: I have always felt that it was not kind and was in fact only a little short of an outrage that the secretary of an organization should only be known as a notice-monger, and I am going to ask Mr. Wyer to appear before us for a few moments in another capacity. Will you say just a word to us on this subject, Mr. Wyer?

J. I. WYER: I have had some experience in children's work and children's reading—but it is limited to two children. (*Laughter.*) I approve cordially of what Miss Stearns said about reading aloud in the family to children. That is about the best thing that anybody can do, and it is ordinarily as good as the work that you can get in any children's department in any library, if it is constantly followed out and you use the good things that the children's librarians will tell you about to read to your children. Another thing is libraries at home. I am aware that the great percentage of work done by the children's department must be done with children from homes where there are no libraries, where there perhaps can be no libraries. But there is a great class of the community that can have libraries, and the more books there are in a house, as long as they are books of which you would not be ashamed, the better, and I do not see why you should limit a child to the children's room or the intermediate room or any other room if he wants to read anything you have in the library. You ought not to

have in your fiction room, or your general library anywhere else, anything that you do not care to have children read. Keep your libraries pure and wholesome and clean and it does not matter much whether they are all adults' books or all children's books or whether you have one in one case and one in another.

Miss JESSIE WELLES: Our plan for an intermediate department is in such an undeveloped condition that I am afraid to speak of it at all, but I think that people who have been practically working with the public find that it is quite true about the older boys and girls, especially, being in the way of the older people. We greatly desire that the older people shall find no such annoyance, and we equally desire that the younger people shall have a fair chance. It happens that in our plans for the new building we were given a T-shaped room, and the suggestion naturally arose that one of the wings would be a good place to put the books for the older boys and girls. The plan is that those books shall be selected by the staff of the adult department, and by Miss Olcott, chief of the children's departments, and that there should be at least one assistant or probably two or three who will be scheduled, both in the children's department and in the loan department, so that when the boys and girls come from the children's department they will find familiar faces and won't have that strange feeling of being adrift in the world, that they often have when they come from the room where they are constantly helped to the room where they have to learn to help themselves. That is about as far as we have gotten in our plans; we mean to have a selection of wholesome fiction and non-fiction which young people might not pick out from the big collection, and people who can give them intelligent help enough to take them over from the room where they have been guided so constantly.

Miss THERESA HITCHLER: I have not been scheduled to speak at this meeting, but I want to refer to one point that Miss Stearns dwelt upon in her paper and to which Mr. Wyer referred afterwards. That was the point of mothers reading aloud to the children. Now I do not think it has been clearly brought out that most of the children who come to our libraries haven't mothers like us. (*Laughter.*)

We forget the great class of families to which Dr. Schaeffer referred, the parents who themselves cannot read and so cannot intelligently guide the reading of their children. A few years ago I was asked to address a mothers' meeting in a grammar school in New York, where the great majority of mothers present could not read, and I advocated that they make their children read aloud to them, and in that way they could see whether they were reading proper books. (*Applause.*)

Mrs. MINERVA SANDERS: It is generally supposed that the large libraries have an advantage over the smaller ones. But there are things in which the smaller library has the advantage, and one is in dealing with children. The small library can meet the children and exert personally an influence that cannot be given by the large library unless there is a special trained librarian, and not always then. I have always advocated a child's coming to the library as soon as he could climb the steps. In that way the child learns to love books. In our library just as soon as a child can write his name he has a card. Our children also have the privilege of going to all the books. Our shelves are open, and the children go to the shelves when they please. The little ones don't want to go, but a child at 14, in my experience, has judgment enough to go among the books that we have on our shelves. If we have books for adults that we don't want children to read—and, by the way, let me say children wouldn't understand those books—we put them on another tier of shelves; the children do not go to them. And I take pains to examine the books selected by the children. I am surprised at their selection; I think sometimes they select better than I would for myself. But this idea of keeping the children away from the adult books, or out of the reading room for adults until they are over 14 years old, or 15 or 16, I do not agree with at all. I find also that having all books charged at the regular desk is an advantage both to the children and to the adult; the older people are gracious to the children, and we have never found any trouble between our older people and our children.

Mr. H. H. BALLARD: I would like to ask the teachers of the public schools if they would kindly teach the children to read. I

have rarely known a boy or girl of the age of 16 to 18 able to read a book aloud intelligently, easily, and so that listening was a pleasure. Adjourned.

THIRD SESSION

(BALL ROOM, MATHEWSON HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING, July 2)

President HILL called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT: The secretary will present an amendment to the constitution which should be acted upon at this time.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

The SECRETARY: The constitution was amended at Portland, by the Council, in two sections, 12 and 17. The general association voted its approval to these amendments at the Portland meeting, but the constitution provides that this approval shall be repeated at a second consecutive session. The amendments come up this evening for final ratification, if this general meeting shall approve them.

To Section 12 the amendment adds these words: "It shall have authority to include in the publications of the Association so much of the program, notices, circulars and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable." The initial pronoun "it" refers to the executive board, and the object of the amendment is to secure the necessary printing in A. L. A. programs for such organizations as may be affiliated with us.

Section 17, providing for the same object in another way, is amended by adding these words: "It may, by a two-thirds vote, upon suitable conditions, affiliate with the American Library Association other organizations kindred in purpose." In this case "it" refers to the Council.

The purport of the two amendments is to enable the Council to affiliate organizations kindred in purpose and national in scope, and to provide that the executive board may print the programs of such organizations for them or include their programs in our own and publish their proceedings in our annual volume of papers.

I move the ratification of these two amendments to the constitution. *Voted.*

The PRESIDENT: The president has only one duty to perform. As chairman he should not be long-winded. He ought, rather, to be like a door which should be opened with as little squeak as possible to admit the real speakers. It is hoped that the door will squeak in such a small degree as to be hardly perceptible. The subject which we have for this evening relates to the public library as a municipal institution, and the speakers who are to address us appear in the relation of a trustee and of a librarian. In introducing the first speaker I may be permitted to say that some few years ago some women in the city of Brooklyn wanted a free public library. They went to the then mayor of the city and secured his co-operation. A bill was framed with his consent, his sanction, and with his help. That bill was presented to the legislature and became a law. Under that law the city of Brooklyn received for its public library the first year \$5000. It is spending today about \$400,000, such is the growth of that institution. And the man who was the then mayor became a trustee of the first board, and has remained a trustee of the Brooklyn Public Library ever since, and has been its president all the time. I have pleasure in introducing a proved friend to libraries, the Honorable David A. Boody. (*Applause.*)

DAVID A. BOODY read a paper on

THE RELATION OF LIBRARIES TO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(*See p. 28.*)

The PRESIDENT: After a library has received money from the city it is necessary to spend that money, and it is easy for us to do it; but it is another matter so to expend it that we get the greatest return, and it is quite appropriate that we should hear from the library side as to the best way of spending the money which the municipality has given the library for its maintenance. It is appropriate, too, that the one who speaks should come from a library which we have looked upon for many years as an example that we have been glad to follow. I have pleasure in introducing Mr. Horace G. Wadlin.

Mr. H. G. WADLIN read a paper on

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION: FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAND-POINT

(See p. 30.)

The PRESIDENT: In the absence of Dr. Melvil Dewey, who was to present the next number on the program on behalf of the League of Library Commissions, his paper will be read by title and printed in the proceedings.

Mr. DEWEY's paper is as follows:

THE FUTURE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Had it been possible to get to the meeting my thesis to be maintained orally in such time as could be spared from the other speakers was as follows:

1. Library commission work will be established in every state as certainly as is the public school department.

2. The chief honor to be conferred on the ablest men and women of the state will be membership in this commission. Its executive officer directing this great department will have the finest opportunities for usefulness afforded any citizen.

3. The commission will become permanent, taking the name "department" instead of "commission," which carries a flavor of temporary service.

4. This department will have full charge of all the state's library, book and publishing interests. Through its influence there will be greatly increased efficiency and economy in state publications.

5. It will have charge also of all home education interests, travelling libraries, study clubs, extension teaching, museums and allied agencies.

6. As a part of the library interests under its control it will absorb the management of the state library. The boards of *ex officio* trustees will willingly give place to the new library department. These trustees, usually eminent state officers, are seldom fitted either by taste or experience to guide a great missionary educational movement, though often admirably qualified to act as trustees for the law library, which was the major part of the traditional state library. In the trend towards

consolidation the greater will absorb the less, and there can be no question that the library commission with its state-wide interests and activities, calling to its service the foremost citizens who are willing to give their best to the public good, greatly outranks in dignity and importance any *ex officio* board entrusted with the old type of state library. Local circumstances in some states will make it best to have two or more agencies, but no greater harm can be done than consolidating into one, two or more institutions which are doing the work better or cheaper and working in harmony. But the general tendency will be toward a state library department, growing out of the present library commission, and including under the comprehensive name "library" all those agencies and methods which make for culture and education outside the regular teaching institutions.

The PRESIDENT: The next subject is "The effects of earthquake and fire on San Francisco libraries." This subject was assigned to Mr. Frederick J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics-Mercantile Library, of San Francisco, who had volunteered to prepare a paper, but at the last moment he was unable to come and Mr. Charles S. Greene, of the Oakland Public Library and a trustee of the State Library of California, kindly consented to fill Mr. Teggart's place.

EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE ON SAN FRANCISCO LIBRARIES

CHARLES S. GREENE: On April 18, 1906, at 5.15 o'clock in the morning, the state of California was visited by an earthquake, the severest that has been felt in that region since it was visited by civilized man. It extended from Fort Bragg, in Mendocino county, on the north, 150 miles southward to Salinas in Monterey county and beyond, passing off into the sea on either side. The scientists have told us that the cause was a fault, a slip of the earth, that moved the country to the west of the line of the fault eight feet or more to the north, or else moved all the rest of the country eight feet to the south. The damage done was confined to a few places, but in certain localities it was very severe. Fort Bragg was badly shaken; the city of Santa Rosa had nearly

every brick building thrown down; San Francisco was severely shaken; Oakland on the other side of the bay had its share; San Jose, farther south, had many of its brick buildings thrown down; the insane asylum at Agnew was almost totally destroyed; the beautiful buildings of Stanford University were damaged to the extent of several millions of dollars. The damage in San Francisco by the earthquake is hard to estimate. Perhaps three or four millions of dollars would have covered all except the damage done to the city hall; perhaps as much more, or 20 millions, would have covered the total damage in the state by the earthquake.

But there was more to come. In San Francisco the earthquake shock was followed by a multitude of fires springing from crossed wires, from overturned stoves and furnaces, and in other ways, and when the alarm was sent in and the fire department promptly responded, the terrible situation was faced that the earthquake had destroyed the water mains and there was no water to fight the fire. Furthermore, the fire chief, old and experienced, was so injured that within a few days he died, without ever knowing that the calamity that he had predicted for San Francisco had come upon it. So San Francisco, without water, without its fire chief, with fires springing up in scores of places at once, was given over as a prey to the flames. I cannot tell you the horrors of those next three days. You have read of them plentifully. We in Oakland watched the great pillar of fire by night and the pillar of smoke by day, and our hearts were full as we watched, and seemed fuller yet when there came from the ferry by every boat thousands of destitute people bringing with them only such little belongings as they could carry in their hands—a canary bird, a parrot, a cat, a dog sometimes; trifling things that they had caught up in their hasty leaving. Of 250,000 homeless people, 150,000 came across the bay in those three days to be taken care of in the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. Every church, every organization was turned into a relief society, and the relief beginning there spread out into the country until all the world had come to

the help of San Francisco in her hour of need. There has been no such outburst of sympathy, as there has been no such great fire, destroying some three hundred millions of property, nearly three thousand acres of buildings, all of the business section except the water front and much of the best residence section of that great city. That is enough, perhaps, for the story of the earthquake.

The effect on the libraries was commensurate. The whole effect it would take too long to tell. The exact physical effect is not so difficult to state. The losses in buildings and books have been listed, and I will note the principal ones: Berkeley, \$1000 damage to building. University of California lost 1007 books in the bindery and some 250 others in the hands of instructors in San Francisco, besides its loss in the great damage to the Charles Doe estate, from which it was to receive a bequest for a new building. The building of the library at Haywards was damaged \$1750 worth, and at Martinez \$1400. The Napa Library was seriously damaged. My own building at Oakland was damaged to the extent of about \$3000; the Redwood Public Library, \$5000; the San Mateo Public Library, the old building condemned; Santa Rosa Library, \$7000; and at Stanford the beautiful library building, which cost about \$300,000, was so wrecked by the swaying of its steel tower that the whole masonry was destroyed.

The San Francisco losses, with the loss by fire added to the smaller loss by earthquake, show large figures. In the San Francisco Public Library there were 105,000 books destroyed. Of all of the books in the main collection, I saw the only one that had been saved, and that was a book that the secretary had put in a safe the night before. The Astronomical Society of the Pacific lost 1400 volumes; Bnai Brith Library, 12,000; Bohemian Club, 5000, many of them autograph and presentation copies from distinguished writers; California Academy of Sciences, 12,300; the Chamber of Commerce, 9000; French National League, 25,000; Mechanics'-Mercantile, 200,000; St. Ignatius, 50,000; Microscopical Society, 2500; San Fran-

cisco Medical Society, 5000; Reading Rooms for the blind, 400—small, but all it had; San Francisco Vercin, 4400; San Francisco State Normal School, 8500; Supreme Court Library, 17,000; Theosophical Library, 1000; University Club, 2500; Wells Fargo Library, 5000; Y. M. C. A. Library, 2500; San Francisco Law Library, 35,000; Sutro Library, 100,000; Society of California Pioneers, about 5000. That makes a total of 610,000 books lost, and damage to buildings \$394,450. Besides, there were the books lost in book stores and in private libraries, making the total loss of books not less than a million volumes. The law libraries, for example, were so totally lost that there were only about two working libraries left in all San Francisco, and those were libraries of lawyers who had working libraries at their residences in addition to those at their offices.

So much for the loss; but if I should stop here it would be a pitiful showing of the effect of the earthquake and fire upon California libraries. The final effect of that earthquake and fire will come in the rebuilding of those libraries. San Francisco will be rebuilt more grandly, more beautifully, more wisely than ever before. Nobody in San Francisco doubts that. I have been asked the question in the East, but never have I heard it raised on the West coast of this country. Let me tell you about some of the plans. The San Francisco Public Library had already bought a site for its new building, paying \$670,000 for it. It had \$1,000,000 bonds voted, which bonds had not yet been sold and now can be sold and made available for a new building. Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave a fund of \$750,000 to San Francisco for library buildings, with the stipulation that one-half of it should be used for branch libraries. That sum, I believe, will be still available and will be used to make the San Francisco Public Library more beautiful in its housing and better than it ever was before, and the insurance money, some \$60,000 on the library, will be used immediately to buy books. The branch library buildings that are left have already been reopened and the new city will find the new library keeping pace with it. The Mechan-

ics'-Mercantile Library sustained a loss of 200,000 books, and yet I am told that they have \$150,000 in sight to buy books to take the place of the ones destroyed. Now, \$150,000 to buy new books exactly fitted to the needs of the city as it now stands, will make a better library than any it has lost.

And all the libraries are going to rebuild. They accept the lesson of the fire—not that San Francisco shall not rebuild, but that she shall build better than ever before. Every large building that was destroyed is to be rebuilt and to be built better, with construction that will stand fire, that will stand such earthquake shocks as may come, that will make a city that shall never again be visited by such a calamity. There will be a new San Francisco in twenty-five years, in ten years—yes, I will say in five years. She will summon the American Library Association back to see a new, a better, a stronger San Francisco, with better, stronger libraries, more fitted to their needs, and prouder of itself than ever before.

The PRESIDENT: This report of library losses only brings into closer view the serious effect of fire and earthquake in California, and I would like to say that those libraries will be glad to receive any books that are of value to any circulating or reference library. Some libraries have already made up packages of books and sent them, and, answering for one, I can say that the Californians, the San Franciscans particularly, are very grateful for gifts of that kind.

DREW B. HALL gave a summary of the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

(See p. 159.)

Received and accepted.

W. C. LANE read the

REPORT OF A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

(See p. 154.)

Received and accepted.

Adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION

(BALL ROOM, MATHEWSON HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4)

President HILL called the meeting to order at three o'clock.

Miss JOSEPHINE RATHBONE read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROSE FICTION

The committee on prose fiction believed that the most important service it could render would be to ascertain if there exists any need for a subject-index to fiction which is not met by the indexes now in the field, and, if so, what form of index would best meet that need. They therefore published in the *Library Journal* and in the *Public Libraries* of January a request that all who felt that they could do their work better if they had some other fiction subject-index than those now available would write to the chairman stating their experience and their need.

Opinions were asked especially on the following points:

1. Would you prefer a list containing novels having subject value entered under the specific subject? For example, "Alton Locke," under Chartism ("Chaplet of pearls, under Massacre of St. Bartholomew; "Trilby," under Hypnotism;" "Phra the Phoenician," under Transmigration of souls), with references from the broader inclusive class-headings after the general plan adopted by Mrs. Dixon in her Index? or,

2. Would a list arranged under broad general heads, as Sociological novels, Psychological, Scientific novels, with the heading Historical fiction subdivided by country, with notes to bring out the specific subject covered by the book, better meet the need?

3. Would an author index suffice for these subject lists, or would an arrangement of authors and subjects in one alphabet be preferable?

4. Do you desire a select list of say 2000 or 3000 titles, or would one more broadly inclusive be preferred?

The committee's effort was rewarded by a result of 10 letters. Of these ten, eight desired a subject index of fiction; five of these were in favor of the first plan, an index with specific headings; three preferred a grouping under broad general classes. Four of our correspondents wanted an author index; two

an alphabetical arrangement of authors and subjects; one did not care for an author arrangement at all, and one inferentially did not care for it, as it was not mentioned. Five persons preferred a select list; two, one more broadly inclusive, one expressed no opinion on the matter. One of our correspondents writes: "I think a really well made subject-index of fiction would be of much practical value, but I have lost all faith in co-operative work unless it is in the hands of a clear-headed and strong-minded editor who would need to give a great deal of time to the work. I wish such a person might be found and that a good plan could be adopted, otherwise I do not think the effort worth while."

Another correspondent, not the librarian of a public library be it said in passing, protested against the whole undertaking in the following forceful words: "For goodness sake do your best to stop this nonsense of subject-indexing fiction. The novel should be read for diversion, not for information. To encourage the idle person whose reading is confined to fiction in the belief that information is being acquired, is a contribution to the pinchbeck culture of the day, of which, heaven knows, we are having a constantly increasing supply."

The committee is forced to the conclusion that there does not now exist any such demand for a subject-index to fiction as would warrant it in recommending that the American Library Association should include this among its activities for the present. It would seem, however, from the standing of the librarians who expressed a wish for such an index, that some of the progressive libraries are beginning to desire such an aid in their work, and that the time is undoubtedly coming when the demand shall have to be met by something more adequate than any of the indexes now in the field.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.
BEATRICE WINSER.

Accepted and approved.

The secretary read a telegram of greeting and good wishes sent to Mr. Crunden on behalf of the Association, and a letter received from Mr. and Mrs. Crunden.

Under the direction of Mr. Albert T. Briggs the audience joined in singing two verses of "America."

The PRESIDENT: Naturally we turn to the state for an example of patriotism and we feel complimented to-day in having with us its highest officer. We feel complimented because the state took the precaution to send its lieutenant-governor ahead to see what sort of a body we were and whether it was safe for the governor to come. The report which the lieutenant-governor took back must have been satisfactory, because of all the invitations which the governor has received for to-day he felt that he could with safety and propriety accept the one which came from the American Library Association. I have pleasure in introducing to you the Governor of the state of Rhode Island, Honorable George H. Utter. (*Applause.*)

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR UTTER

Gov. UTTER: Ladies and gentlemen, it is very true that the lieutenant-governor brought back flattering reports from this gathering. He told me that they had very large bunches of grapes down here, grapes so big that possibly two men could not carry them, but certainly one man and one woman could. (*Laughter.*)

I am particularly pleased to see you here; I am particularly pleased also to see so many people at one time in the state of Rhode Island and to have you all go home and tell your neighbors that the state was not crowded. There seems to be a feeling throughout the country that if we get two or three people in the state of Rhode Island we are crowded. Now we are not, are we? We shall expect each one of you hereafter to be an apostle of truth so far as it relates to the size of the state of Rhode Island. I am not inclined to ask whether you are all librarians. I hope that some of you are, and I am going to take it for granted that whatever you are you are here in the interest of libraries, and also, therefore, in the interest of truth, because no library can be complained of if it is based upon truth. We are very glad indeed to see you in the state of Rhode Island. It is a small bit of land in acres, but it is one of the largest bits of

territory in history and in principle. Massachusetts tried to steal it from us; Connecticut tried to steal it from us when they argued as to whether this stream of water that lies here at my left was the division line in the old charter. We have fought for this land and it is all historic ground. Of course you know that the birth of religious freedom was here. We like to pride ourselves upon it, although we do have to reflect that while we stood for religious freedom with Roger Williams, it took us almost a hundred years before we granted religious freedom to everybody who did not believe in the same way we did. There is another fact that even some librarians may not know. And that is that the first real Declaration of Independence was passed by the general assembly of the state of Rhode Island on the 4th of May, 1776, two months before that wonderful document was written in Philadelphia and was enacted. So you see that two great principles on which our whole government stands were born here within our own state. It has given of its men, it has given of its life in order that the country might live. It was among the first that struck a blow for original freedom. Its people were represented from Quebec to the Carolinas; they fought from Brooklyn to Stony Point; they were wherever trouble was, wherever there was a call for American patriotism; and during the late Civil War it was the second state in all the Union to send men to the front in proportion to its population. And to-day it is reaping the benefit of all that.

From the very first the state of Rhode Island has given largely to its educational work, and that is what you are engaged in. The man who looks at a library otherwise than as a part of a supplemental education has got a false notion of what a library is. Did you ever see an educated man, outside of the high school graduates, who ever thought he was educated? The man who recognizes the fact that his education is never complete, that is the man who is dependent on the work of libraries. A man goes through public school, college, university, then he enters into life. He finds one thing continually meeting him—he wants more information, he needs continued education. The library

does this supplemental work. In our own state money that is given by the state for public libraries is expended through the state board of education. There is about \$8000 every year expended on the libraries of the state. To receive this aid a library must be a free library, and it must also select its books from books which are approved by the state board of education, and only one-third of the money spent can be spent for fiction. Then we have also our state library. The state is therefore spending something like \$13,000 per year on its libraries, and it is spending it as supplemental education to the public schools.

Personally I don't know anything about libraries. As governor of the state I ought to know everything and I ought to give advice to librarians. That is one of the privileges of a governor. But there are two things I want to say to you in regard to libraries. I hope the librarians here will recognize two things regarding their work. Their work is their own opportunity. A man in a busy life wants help, he must know where to find the information, and he goes to a librarian for it. The work of a librarian, therefore, is not simply the knowing where information is to be found, but the ability to discriminate regarding the information which he passes out to a man or woman. It is not enough simply to know that a given fact is in this book, that a book is on that shelf, that certain books are in this section. It is necessary for a person who has ability as a librarian to know whether the fact in this book or the book on that shelf is what this man is seeking for; and the librarian who does that becomes a wonderful help to the man who is engaged in active life. This is a great responsibility. There is another opportunity for librarians. A librarian has a great deal to do with the selection of books; he owes it to a library to see that it is properly balanced. It is not enough that it should be a popular collection of books; it must also be balanced by books of reference.

And I want to ask if you are willing to give of your life to library work to help the young folks? One of my dearest friends was a man who yielded up his life almost twenty years ago; he was a clergyman; he

was interested in the community in which he lived; and among other things he persuaded a man to give liberally of his funds to establish in that community a library; it was in a small community noted simply because it was the center of a large lumber district. After this friend had been dead two years it was my privilege one day to stand in that library by the side of the librarian, and there came in at the door a small boy, barefooted and bareheaded, because he carried a soft straw hat in his hand, clad in an undershirt and a pair of overalls, and under his arm was a book. He walked up to the librarian, left his book, handed in a card, received another and went out. I turned to the librarian and asked, "Is that boy the exception?" And she said, "Oh, no, he is the rule." And I said to myself, "If this friend of mine has been called of God sooner than seemed for us the time for him to go, surely a man that has made opportunity for boys like that has not lived in vain." Now it is given to some of you librarians perhaps to direct these young people who are seeking to know more, who are looking for opportunities that are new for them. How are you going to direct them? What are you going to offer to them? Are you going to offer them the popular novel of the day, or are you going, little by little and step by step, to open to them the wonderful treasures that have come down to us in the printed book on the back of which is "Thackeray" or "Dickens" or "Longfellow" or "Lowell"? The boy of ten or twelve years old, mark my word, is just as susceptible to the wonderful story of Tiny Tim, or the story of the old Colonel Newcome, or the wisdom of the "Biglow papers," and to the beauty of the verse that flowed from our great American poet Longfellow, as he is to this cheap trash. It is for you people to shape that boy, to direct his mind. The state of Rhode Island is striving to instill into the minds of its boys the knowledge that equal opportunity comes to every American boy, that equal results can come to no American boy save as that boy makes equal use of opportunity. And as you go back to your homes, as you undertake to open the stores of the wonderful storehouses that are in your charge, may I ask of you simply

this: will you try to open for these young fellows the thought that American liberty, American ideals, American future, American possibility are only bounded by the use which the boy makes of opportunity. Opportunity is what our country lives for, and it is for the people with work like yours—whether it is being done in the library or the public schools, in the home or in the private life—to make the future of our country by inspiring in the minds of these young people the high ideals that make for purity, for manliness, for godliness. (*Applause.*)

The PRESIDENT: Governor Utter, your words only add to the obligations which we owe to those who have received us in Rhode Island so warmly, and we cannot let you go without expressing publicly our appreciation.

The program for to-day has more of a literary than technical flavor. We thought that we would like to see some of those men who had written books, as we have seen men who read books, and as we have begun with a word from the governor of the state, it is quite natural that we should be followed by the president of the state's great university, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the head of Brown University.

Dr. W. H. FAUNCE gave an address on

THE LIBRARY AS A FACTOR IN MODERN CIVILIZATION

(See p. 18.)

The PRESIDENT: The next speaker ought to be introduced to you as The Man Without a Name; but if I call him "The Virginian" I think you will recognize him. (*Applause.*)

Mr. OWEN WISTER read a paper on

SUBJECTS FIT FOR FICTION

(See p. 20.)

The PRESIDENT: The only disappointment that we feel, Mr. Wister, is that you did not tell us why you didn't fit the name to your hero. (*Laughter.*)

Because of the absence of Dr. Canfield I am somewhat embarrassed as to the way in which I should introduce the next speaker, Mr. Brander Matthews. Dr. Canfield and myself conspired to get an invitation to Pro-

fessor Matthews, to have him accept the invitation; he did accept it, and he came here expecting to find both conspirators, but one has gone. Dr. Canfield has fled, and now, in introducing Mr. Matthews, I can only place myself, as the remaining conspirator, at his mercy and leave him to do what he wishes with me and with you. Professor Brander Matthews. (*Applause.*)

BRANDER MATTHEWS: I am extremely glad that your president has stated that I am not a volunteer to-day. I was pressed for service. I came down to Narragansett Pier, as I have done off and on for nearly a score of years, expecting to rest, but Dr. Canfield said it was my duty to come here and speak on the Fourth of July afternoon, and I promptly accepted because I had an ulterior purpose; and then when I met your president and said that I thought this was an excellent opportunity to explain to you the advantages of simplified spelling, he said he thought you would rather have a patriotic Fourth of July speech.

As far as simplified spelling is concerned, I will say that there are some of our circulars still available here, and a full set will be sent to any library on application to The Simplified Spelling Board, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Now I close that subject.

Mr. MATTHEWS then read a paper on

THE INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRATION ON AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT*

President HILL: Professor Matthews, in behalf of the American Library Association I thank you for allowing yourself to be impressed into service. (*Applause.*)

After the audience had joined in singing "The star spangled banner" E. C. HOVEY read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Your committee on ways and means begs leave to report as follows:

Its duties divided into two separate features, each having to do with an increase in the income of the American Library Associa-

*This paper could not be supplied for publication.

tion. The first has reference to an increase in membership. Your committee reports that it has issued a circular, addressed to libraries, their trustees, librarians and assistants, setting forth the past work of the Association and calling attention to other fields of usefulness awaiting development, asking finally for a more general support from those engaged in library administration. When your committee assumed its duties in September, 1905, there were on the membership roster exactly 1500 names. Of these, however, 426 were delinquent, not having paid their dues. To-day the Association counts 1677 fully paid members. These figures represent an increase in membership of 603 and in income of approximately \$1300. Personal effort, through visits or correspondence on the part of the chairman, of your committee, with the earnest co-operation of the publicity committee, has brought about this result. Your committee is firmly convinced that continued effort on the part of the American Library Association, through its officers and individual members, would result in a startling increase in membership. We take this occasion to urge all libraries, whose funds will permit of such disbursement, to be annual subscribing members of the Association, firmly convinced that such expenditure is no more than a just return for the benefit received. Not less than 500 libraries in the United States should be enrolled among us. Circulars but open the way to personal appeal. Each librarian should consider it to be her duty, not to the Association, but to her library, to see to it that the Association received its support through the annual payment of \$5. It is not conceivable that the trustees of any considerable number of libraries will decline such assistance, if only the librarians will place the matter properly before them. We have to-day 70 library memberships. We can easily have 230 one year from to-day if we but half try. As to individual memberships, a like gratifying result can be reached. Such membership to-day is 1828. The members of the American Library Association should see to it that the Handbook for 1907 shows a total enrolment of not less than 3000 members.

The other duty assigned to your committee

was the raising of a fund which should warrant your executive board in establishing permanent headquarters, where much valuable work, heretofore impossible of accomplishment, might be carried on. Your committee reports that it has received, either in cash or pledges, the following sums from the following sources:

Montreal.....	\$1000
Boston.....	3000
New York.....	200
Brooklyn.....	450
Chicago.....	100
Philadelphia.....	900
Pittsburg.....	250
St. Louis.....	50

Amounting to.....\$5950

From this total there should be deducted the sum of \$600 properly chargeable against this fund, leaving the net sum of \$5350 available for the purpose indicated.

Your committee is of the distinct opinion that the American Library Association should begin to help itself now that the public has so generously subscribed to the fund.

There is no reason why the American Library Association should not be self-supporting or largely so. It is much easier to raise money for those who have shown a willingness and earnest desire to help themselves. Several plans looking toward this end will be submitted for your consideration during the conference, and it is hoped that the members will give serious attention thereto and bring to their fulfilment the same earnestness and energy of action which they develop in their professional work.

In closing this work, the committee desires to place on record its sincere thanks for the hearty co-operation which has come to its members from individual members of the Association.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE,
By E. C. HOVEY, *Chairman*.

E. C. HOVEY: Before I take my seat I would like to say a few words, speaking personally. I have made out a statement showing all that needs to be done for us to have 3000 members one year from now. Of course the burden will be heavier on states like New York and Massachusetts than it will on

some of the other states whose membership in the American Library Association is still small. Massachusetts needs to add to the membership of the Association 150 members, and she will do it. New York needs to add to its membership 240 members. And I desire to say here that this is the first time in the history of the Association, unless it might have been during its early days, when New York had more members in the American Library Association than Massachusetts. For instance, if the state of Iowa will contribute 20 new members, and other states in like proportion, we shall have the 3000 members which we desire. Now are we willing to do this? Are we willing to sacrifice a little time in order that we may have a membership that will count?

Let me put this before you in a few words, because they are very important. To-day we are giving you three publications for your two dollars. We have out of that two dollars 80 cents left for administrative purposes. That is due to the fact that we are giving our members the Proceedings which are paid for by a very small membership. Increase our membership to 3000 and the cost of the Proceedings, instead of being 84½ cents, as they were last year, will be reduced to 50 cents, leaving in the treasury of the American Library Association 34½ cents for each member for the general administrative expenses of the Association. So that if we get together 3000 members one year from to-day, we shall pay our expenses liberally and shall have from \$2500 to \$3000 to apply to the sustaining of headquarters. There is the situation, fellow members, in a few words, and I hope—going back as I do 16 years to the time when I attended my first Association meeting, and remembering how we then raised a sum of money which has been bearing interest ever since—I do hope that I may hear from a few people here saying that they will pledge their states, their libraries, their library members, either to money or to new members, so that we may go away from here and feel that the work that has been done this year will be increased all through the next year. I trust, Mr. President, that you

will permit the meeting to respond for a short time at least to this appeal, which is very close to the hearts of the ways and means committee.

The PRESIDENT: Before asking for response I will merely say that the report will be accepted in the usual form.

C. A. NELSON: I wish, sir, to aid the fund for the American Library Association by putting into its treasury one dollar for every year of my service since I began library work. (*Applause.*)

Miss HITCHLER: The ladies will never follow that example. (*Laughter.*)

The PRESIDENT: Then rise above it.

LOUIS N. WILSON: I would like to pledge Clark University Library, of Worcester, Mass., for membership at \$5 a year, and I want to say that when I get home I intend to call my staff together for a general discussion of this meeting and try and find out what they got out of it and what criticisms they have to offer, and I am also going to try to get each member of the staff to join the Association. I will also say, with Mr. Nelson, that I will give one dollar for every year that I have been a librarian, to this fund. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SOULE: I want to speak as a member of the Publishing Board, to suggest to the librarians present a reason why they should pay more this year than ever before. Heretofore we have been very willing to give our two dollars membership fee knowing that the return we got was the annual conference, the inspiration and fellowship that we got here. In the future we hope to have also a headquarters, to continue that work from year to year right through the year, to maintain a place to which you can report your troubles and difficulties with the assurance that they will be answered; a place where interest will be taken in all that you are doing during the year; and it seems to me that you individually can well afford to urge your fellows to join the Association and that you can put before your trustees not only the advantage but the necessity of taking library membership.

Mr. RANCK: I think the members here present would be much interested to hear a word

or two from Mr. Hovey with reference to the plans for headquarters. The report said very little about that. A knowledge on the part of members of what can be done and what is expected to be done at the headquarters is essential to the success of this work, so far as getting libraries to join is concerned. The library which I represent has joined the American Library Association, and we expect to have a full share of the libraries of Michigan and of the individual librarians from Michigan, and more too, added to the membership of this Association during the coming year. But I should be glad if Mr. Hovey would say a word about the work to be done by headquarters. From our own point of view I will say that during the past year there have been single days and single weeks when inquiries that have come to our library have required the writing of from four to ten letters. On one day as many as four letters were written about matters relating to the general work of the Association or to the work of libraries in general. Such letters should come from a general headquarters, and to that extent a permanent headquarters would be an advantage and a saving to the libraries throughout the country and at the same time would give a unity to the whole library movement.

Mr. HOVEY: This is not within the purview of the committee on ways and means. There is a committee on permanent headquarters and above them is the same body from whom we get our being, namely, the executive board, who form the plans.

The PRESIDENT: The president would say that the executive board has the matter of the work to be carried on at headquarters under consideration, and has been waiting for this good report from the ways and means committee, because without the ways and means we cannot go very far.

C. W. ANDREWS: It might be well for those members of the Association who have not followed the discussion on the question of permanent headquarters, to know that there is in print, in the Proceedings of the St. Louis Conference,* the plan of the perman-

ent headquarters committee, which outlines some eight different lines of activity which that committee, not composed of enthusiasts, but rather of men who would look at propositions calmly, thought possible with moderate means.

The PRESIDENT: That report was made to the Council, I think, and not to the Association.

It will now be as interesting to hear the report of a committee whose relations are somewhat close to that of the committee on ways and means, a committee which has done so much this year to make the work of the Association known throughout the country. I ask for the report of the committee on publicity, Mr. John C. Dana, chairman.

Mr. DANA: This report has very little—almost nothing—to say about the reasons for publicity. We do not attempt to argue the question as to whether or no it is wise for the librarians of this country to make known to the people at large the fact that there are public libraries and college and university libraries, and to make known also the purposes for which they exist. I would say, however, that the report just made by Mr. Hovey seems to fit, as your president has just said, very admirably with our report, for the work that Mr. Hovey and his committee wishes to do—that of raising money—depends, of course, almost entirely on the general public interest in library work. That public interest is born only of knowledge, and the general idea of your publicity committee is not simply to advertise libraries, but to let the people at large know what libraries are, what they are trying to do, in order that, as the result of that knowledge, they may have an interest and a corresponding sympathy in their work and a willingness to help them.

Your committee was first named last August. It was first constituted in October; but in its present form, consisting of myself as chairman, Mr. Wright and Mr. Ranck, it was not formed until March of the present year. Consequently as a committee we have had only a few months to work. During that time the report shows what we have attempted to do.

*Papers and proceedings, St. Louis Conference, 1904, p. 249-250.

Mr. DANA read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY

The committee have written to librarians, editors and others several hundred personal letters.

They have helped to plan and put through the press nine reprints of Portland Conference papers.

They have distributed to journals 1600 of these reprints, most of them accompanied by typewritten notes.

They have sent out 900 copies of different library news letters to several hundred different journals and papers. They have compiled a list of the newspapers and literary and educational journals, 100 in number, which they thought most ready to print library news. This list they have sent to 232 libraries and asked those libraries to send to the papers on the list copies of their last annual reports. From these librarians they received a total of 79 replies, of which 56 were favorable and 22 unfavorable. This means that about 4000 library reports have, on the suggestion of this committee, gone to newspapers and journals.

They have prepared a list of reprints of the Portland Conference and distributed to libraries, newspapers and individuals 1400 copies of the same.

They have sent to 66 librarians a request that they establish a column or department of general library news in some of the leading papers in their respective cities and states. To this they received a few favorable replies.

They have sent a second letter to the same persons requesting information about all the library news columns already established. The replies to this and other queries show that about 16 newspapers and journals now print with considerable regularity items of library news. Their names are as follows:

New York State
Albany Argus
New York Evening Post

New England
Boston Evening Transcript
Providence Journal
Lewiston (Me.) Journal
Springfield Republican

Missouri
St. Joseph News-Press
St. Joseph Star
Sedalia Democrat

Kansas
Topeka Daily Capital

New Jersey
Newark Evening News

Iowa
Des Moines Mail and Times

Michigan
Grand Rapids Herald
Grand Rapids Evening Press
Grand Rapids Daily News
Traverse City Eagle

They have compiled a revised list, in three parts, of newspapers and journals to which they think it best to send reports and news items. These three parts cover respectively the East, the middle West, and the far West and South. A copy of this list is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

They have sent to 34 of the persons who take part in this Conference asking for copies of their papers or reports or abstracts thereof, or outlines of meetings they are to conduct, for use in reporting the meeting itself. In answer to this, 25 people, prior to the meeting, sent in papers, reports or abstracts.

They sent to 300 librarians a circular letter about the Portland reprints, saying that they had been published and that very few copies had been purchased.

They sent to 300 librarians and assistants a request that each send to his or her local paper at least one letter or report about the Conference from the Conference itself.

To this they received (June 28) 50 replies, of which 47 are favorable.

They arranged with Dr. G. E. Wire to report the Conference for the Associated Press, finding the Associated Press most courteous and ready to aid the Association in every way in its power. They sent to all who take part in this Conference—over a hundred—a second letter June 28, asking them to hand copies of their papers or reports or abstracts thereof at once to Dr. G. E. Wire.

They sent to the Associated Press, June 26, notes on this meeting and a number of papers and abstracts and reports.

They sent on June 27 a note of reminder

to the 47 people who promised to send letters from the Conference to their home papers.

The committee recommend:

1. That the work it has been doing be continued at the central office or headquarters of the Association.
2. That this work cover the following, among other, things:

- a. Acquire, advertise and distribute, in part free, not less than 24 reprints of papers read at this meeting. These reprints to be without covers, and each to be accompanied by a sheet of information about the other reprints, the Association in general and especially its publications.
- b. Advertise widely the Association's publications of every kind.
- c. Establish centers throughout the country, usually by an agreement with an individual librarian, for the distribution of library news. Urge library commissions to become such centers; and if they publish bulletins to have full news departments and ask librarians to contribute thereto.
- d. Gather and distribute, first to certain journals, next to the centers mentioned, library news.
- e. Establish general and local library news columns and departments in newspapers and magazines. In doing this make it plain that library news in a given city or town need not be confined to news of the local library. This point the committee has found it difficult to make clear, even to those willing to try to establish library departments in local papers. Subscribe for 10 copies of *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries* and mail direct to editorial writers on important papers.
- f. Publish at an early date a library newsletter, after the usual style of such publications, and send same to selected papers in each state marked released for publication on specified dates.
- g. Prepare news notes for the publishers of ready-printed parts of country papers.
- h. Secure articles by special request from individuals, topics to be chosen by the central office or the writers, and offer same at appropriate times to the journals for which they seem especially adapted.
- i. Urge the Publishing Board so to change the name of the *A. L. A. Booklist* that it will indicate plainly its purpose.
- j. Urge the Publishing Board to change the form of the *Booklist* by doubling the size of its page, and to include in it all official news of the Association.

- k. Keep a complete record of all library news columns which appear with fair regularity throughout the country.
3. That those who prepare material for the press avoid library technique for the most part and place stress on books, journals and writers.
4. That librarians remember that in many towns more could be made in the local press of the resources of periodical literature. Many reading rooms are looked after by people who know little of the riches that pass through their hands. More references could be made to the wealth of technical and scientific information which comes to us in this way.
5. That we remember that a few of the great libraries of the country are of national importance and in any town can be occasionally be written up in the local press—for example, the Congressional, the New York, the Boston, the Harvard, and in the West the Crerar and the Wisconsin Historical.
6. That more general library news be printed, if possible, in the bulletins of library commissions.
7. That the *A. L. A. Booklist* print occasionally lists of topics suitable for discussion in the public press like

The Publishing Board, its activities.

Education for librarianship to-day.

The "A. L. A. catalog": distribution to date, future plans.

The *A. L. A. Booklist*.

The State Library Commissions and the League thereof.

The state libraries and their association.

The price-of-books question.

The quality of bookmaking.

Bookbinding.

The Library of Congress.

Work with schools.

The public school teachers' working knowledge of books.

The library assistants' working knowledge of books.

The catalog and printed catalog cards.

The old-fashioned librarian and the new.

The growth of medical libraries.

Libraries and museums.

The college student's working knowledge of books.

The volume of proceedings of the A. L. A.

8. That every library which prints an annual

report be urged to send copies thereof to newspapers and journals, to as many and of such a character as the size, importance and location of each library make advisable.

9. That all library associations be urged to devote some of their energies and a part of their income to making known in their respective states or cities the existence, work and purpose of libraries.

9a.

That the library schools add to their courses one on how to prepare material relating to the library for the press.

10. That those who are sensitive about publicity and have a little instinctive aversion to it, remind themselves that shyness is as often the child of a conceit that does not dare as of a conceit that is unduly proud; and also that taxes are paid by people who wish to know how they are spent and like to know what librarians are doing with their share of the public funds; and also that the librarian is as much in duty bound to make known to his public the value and utility of the library he is building as is the author to publish the book he is inspired to write.

10a.

That publicity for the library and library affairs in general may be so managed as to have little reference to the local librarian himself.

J. C. DANA,
S. H. RANCK,
PURD B. WRIGHT.

Report accepted and its recommendations adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The chair would state that the committee on permanent headquarters has no additional report to make. Dr. Putnam, the chairman, is not here; but I would ask a member of the committee, Mr. Andrews, to say a word for that committee.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

Mr. ANDREWS: The committee on permanent headquarters considers its function as advisory on the general policy of the headquarters, on the projects to be carried out and not on the details in which they are to be

carried out. Therefore, its chief report is the one to which I have already alluded, which is in print. The committee has seen in the years since then only added reasons for its conclusions there stated as to the necessity of many of these activities, and I think that its members are most heartily in favor of the establishment of headquarters as soon as the executive board feel that it will be safe financially to do so. The distribution of power between the three committees, of ways and means, of permanent headquarters, and of the executive board of the Association, may not be plain to the Association at large, but it is very plain to the members of the committees, and, therefore, unless a man happens to be a member of all, as I do, he is careful not to trench on the field of his colleagues. I can speak, therefore, perhaps, a little more freely than the chairman. We have made no formal report because we have nothing new to propose. Anybody who has any suggestion for the work of the Association headquarters should send the suggestion to Dr. Putnam, the chairman, who will secure the opinion of his committee on its desirability and will ask the executive board to carry it out if they can.

ADVANCE PRINTING OF CONFERENCE PAPERS

Mr. DANA: I would like to make a motion of considerable importance, and perhaps you may feel that there are not enough of us here to pass upon it without more consideration than we can give it now. But the publicity committee has found in the course of its work, and especially since we came here, that we have been very much hampered in what we would like to do by the fact that we could not get, in sufficient time, advance copies of papers that are to be presented here. If we could have had in type two weeks ago all the papers that have been read here they could and would have been sent over the country, partly by ourselves and partly by the Associated Press, and printed in a large number of newspapers; not all of them, of course, in full, some of them not at all, but not a few of them would have received respectful consideration by papers in the larger cities in the West. Now I want to suggest

that hereafter papers be received and passed upon by the executive board at least two weeks before the date of the meeting; that they then, in accordance with the wishes of the executive board or the headquarters people, be put into type and distributed through the country, as may seem fit. I will therefore make the motion that hereafter papers that are to be presented at meetings of this Association shall be placed in the hands of the executive board at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

Mr. LOUIS N. WILSON: I second the motion.

Miss AHERN: I am very glad indeed to hear Mr. Dana make that motion. There has always been considerable trouble in finding out before meetings what was to be and what was not to be on the program. I know, from my connection with the National Educational Association, that no paper may be read before that association that is not only not in the hands of the secretary's department, but is not also accompanied by an abstract for the use of the Associated Press. There seems to be no good reason why this precedent should not be followed by the American Library Association, and I should like to ask if it be possible to have this matter referred to the Council with the request or with the intention of having a by-law added to the constitution to the effect that no paper be read before the Association whose author is not present and does not read the paper. That is also one of the rules of the National Educational Association.

Mr. ANDREWS: I wish I could think that Mr. Dana's motion was something more than a pious wish. I have had some experience as secretary of a society in trying to get papers before they were read, for the proceedings. I think that we ought to have some such lever as he proposes, but in its exact wording I am afraid it is rather peremptory and demands decidedly too long a time. I do not see why he mentions two weeks. If papers are in the hands of the secretary at the beginning of the conference it would seem to me a reasonable provision. The two weeks before a conference meets might change many a man's ideas on a subject, and I think several speakers might re-

fuse an invitation to address us if they had to present their address in writing two weeks before the convention met.

Mr. DANA: To have the papers here only at the time of the conference would not produce the effect we desire. We need these papers in order that news may be sent about the country as the executive board sees fit. It does not necessarily follow that every paper that is presented will be sent out by the executive board, nor will it be necessary for the executive board to send out any paper whose author does not wish to have it sent out; and I do not think there would be any difficulty about allowing an author, after he has turned in his paper, to make any changes that the rapid march of events during the last two weeks before the Association meeting seems to him to demand.

Mr. HENRY J. CARR: I am heartily in accord with the point Mr. Dana desires to obtain. It does seem to me, knowing the spirit of our constitution, our method of working, that that is a matter that should be relegated to the Council for decisive action in the shape of a by-law; that our vote should be in the nature of a recommendation to the Council and not an action to bind the Association.

The PRESIDENT: The chair would like to state from experience that we ought to creep before we walk; that this year we have a program on a little different plan, and we have attempted to get abstracts from all the writers. We did not succeed except in part, and it was with some difficulty that we got these in time for inclusion in the program. The start has been made and it will be easier another year to carry on the work. I would ask whether the same end would not be reached if, instead of making this compulsory, the matter be referred to the Council as the expressed wish of the Association, and that the Council take it up as Mr. Carr has suggested?

Mr. DANA: If it is true that when we say we want a thing done it is just the same as saying that we would like to have the Council think of it, then we might just as well say we would like to have the Council think of it, and I think Mr. Carr is right about it. We cannot say in this meeting that we want

to have anything done. We direct the Council to do something and the Council take it, no matter how we may direct them, as a recommendation. That is the way we have arranged the thing and it seems to work in most cases very well. I will, in accordance with Mr. Carr's suggestion, change my motion to this: "That the Association recommends that the Council secure the passage of a by-law, which shall say that papers to be presented at this Association must be in the hands of the executive board at least two weeks before the date of the meeting."

Now I do not go on to make exceptions of persons whom we ask to deliver informal addresses like those we heard this afternoon. I take it that the executive board and the Council are people of ordinary good sense, and it is not necessary to lumber up the by-law or my motion with any exceptions of that sort. As the matter now stands, it is a recommendation of this meeting to the Council to see that a by-law is passed, providing that papers shall be in the hands of the executive board at least two weeks before the date of the meeting at which they are to be presented.

Motion accepted by seconder as amended and carried.

HENRY J. CARR read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN EX- POSITION

This special committee, at the outset of its term, had some correspondence with certain heads of departments engaged in organizing the exposition, in an advisory way relative to sizes and form of printed matter intended for distribution to visitors there. Judging by the instances of that nature which have thus far been sent out for publicity purposes, however, it cannot be said that the recommendations of the committee had much effect.

The committee, when together at Atlantic City in March last, discussed the various phases and possibilities of an exhibit in behalf of library interests. There has also been considerable correspondence between the chairman and the members, and with some other persons, by way of gathering suggestions.

Mr. William Henry Sargeant, librarian of the Norfolk (Va.) Public Library, urged that a collection and exhibit of "Virginiana" be made, including both early books about Virginia, books by Virginians, and books published in Virginia. Mr. John P. Kennedy, librarian of the State Library of Virginia, expresses great willingness to aid in the preparation and making of such an exhibit; and the committee is unanimous in the opinion that any exhibit of that kind (that is to say, books, prints, etc., which though kept in libraries are historical more than bibliographical), had better be committed entirely to the state library.

The agreed recommendations of this committee touching any exhibit to be made by the American Library Association (if such may be decided upon, and funds provided for meeting the expense thereof), are as follows:

1. *Books.* In one corner a small number of books of different kinds—say 50 altogether. No children's books here, but technical books to be included. All books to have a simple book-plate, and be pocketed for Browne charging system; also labelled on outside. Classification by D. C. and E. C. (half and half), with Cutter numbers from two-figure table. Fiction without call numbers, and biography with plain Cutter numbers. Shelves to be labelled.

2. *Desk.* By this corner a simple desk, with charging tray for Browne system, and the ordinary equipments of clips, etc. If this room is to be unguarded, whole desk could be covered with showcase top.

3. *Children's corner.* Second corner with low case for children's books, with careful selection; arrangements like that of books for adults. Low table and small chairs near, with picture books. Bulletin for children, on wall near by.

4. *Wall space.* Work with schools. Lists of school room libraries, and clipped accounts of work.

5. *Wall space.* "Making the library known." Selected "Information for borrowers," from several libraries. Selected copies of library bulletins. Selected copies of library lists, mimeographed and written, showing different ways of telling people of books. Picture bulletin with reading list. Social library notices, invitations, and signs meant to help readers. Newspaper clippings, showing notes of library.

6. *Wall space.* "Some American libraries." Selection of photographs of interiors and exteriors.

7. *Table*, with selection of good library reports, samples of *Library Journal*, *Public Libraries*, A. L. A. publications, the "A. L. A. catalog," and other library "helps." If these must be guarded, lock in a showcase, from which they can be had for examination on application.

8. *Standing newspaper rack*.

9. *Periodical rack*.

The whole space should be made to look as informal and inviting as possible. In gathering material, other things will doubtless come up. The intention of this plan is to suggest the public library as an *active* educational agency, rather than merely a depository of books and a user of mechanical devices.

There should also be included, as a further feature, some characteristic cases of travelling libraries from those put forth by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad under the direction of Mrs. Heard, and from the State Library of Virginia, both of which are understood to be typical of such work and instructive in kind. Graphic charts that would catch the attention of casual visitors, and small pamphlets on prominent library topics that those interested can carry home, might be added to good purpose.

It is possible that the necessary furniture may be loaned as a business matter by manufacturers of such specialties; and perhaps the desired books themselves contributed by publishers and others. If so, the chief item of any other cost would be that of installation through the personal visit of some one; and more or less oversight, or attendance, during the period of the exposition.

It is not yet known how much space can be had for placing a library exhibit as recommended above; nor whether the exposition authorities, or others, would make appropriations towards the expense.

It is further recommended that the executive board again appoint a special committee on the proposed library exhibit; one or more of whom should be situated as near the exposition as possible. The members of the committee now reporting are so distant and scattered that it is hardly practicable for them to do this work. The committee recommend also the adoption of a resolution in favor of the suggested collection and ex-

hibition of "Virginiana" by the State Library of Virginia.

HENRY J. CARR,
ISABEL ELY LORD.

The resolution recommended is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Council of the A. L. A. cordially commends the proposed collection and exhibition, by the State Library of Virginia, at the Jamestown Exposition of 1907, of 'Virginiana' to include both early books and printed matter about Virginia, books by Virginians, and books published in that state."

Accepted.

W. R. EASTMAN read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

(See p. 146.)

Mr. Andrews, first vice-president, took the chair.

Voted, That the report be accepted and referred to the Council with recommendation for adoption.

Adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION

(BALL ROOM, MATHEWSON HOUSE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 5)

The meeting was called to order by President HILL at 3 o'clock.

ADELAIDE R. HASSE read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

(See p. 140.)

Accepted and recommendations referred to executive board.

Miss HASSE: It has occurred to me since writing this report, in talking to some of the librarians here, that instead of a committee reporting regularly on public documents, it might be advisable to provide on our programs, among the various sections, a permanent place for the discussion of public documents, an opportunity which is not given after the reading of a general report at a general session. If such provision were made, questions could be brought up by the

people most concerned, difficulties that are met in daily work, for there is really no provision on a general program for such discussion. (*Applause.*)

W. L. POST: I suppose, as acting Superintendent of Public Documents, I take a more vital interest in this question than probably any one else in the room. There should be at least 487 librarians in this country, who also take a lively interest in public documents, as that number receive gratuitously from the United States Government a very valuable collection of state papers. I want to emphasize one point, which I was requested to emphasize to you by the congressional joint committee on printing, in a conversation a few days ago with the secretary of the joint committee, of which Senator Platt is the chairman. The question of distributing public documents came up and the matter of redistribution of government publications was referred to. I was forced to admit that the librarians of the country, not only designated depositories but other libraries, were abusing the privilege of receiving government publications. For instance, government depositories are to receive everything printed for the executive departments for distribution, and it is the endeavor of the Public Printer and of the Superintendent of Documents to furnish these libraries with everything printed that comes under this head; but the libraries do not wish to retain everything that is sent them under this head. Yet when we send out circulars asking if they will allow us to discriminate for them, or if they will send us lists so that we may know what they want, they refuse absolutely to do this, thinking, no doubt, that the franking privilege costs Uncle Sam absolutely nothing. I should like to say that it costs us 5 cents a pound to send or take back public documents. So when you request us to send you everything, and then you look it over and request the Superintendent of Documents to send you franks and sacks for the return of what you don't want, you are causing great expense to the government. If you will furnish the Superintendent of Documents with lists of those publications you find most desirable (omitting the sheep set, which we will not allow you to break), we

will be glad to see that you do not get superfluous matter. But if you continue to demand everything I am afraid that the committee on printing, in this age of reform, will cut down your privileges and that you won't get as much as you are getting now. I only give this as a warning.

One word more, and that is this: I heartily approve Miss Hasse's suggestion that there be made possible some discussion of public documents during these conferences. I hope the matter will receive attention.

The PRESIDENT: The subject chosen for the present session is one of the greatest importance to librarians throughout the country — library architecture. The program committee has secured speakers who represent different phases of the subject. The consulting architect is to be heard, the librarian is to be heard, the architect as an individual and as a member of an architectural commission presents his views, and we are to hear from one of our old members who has given the subject more thought and attention probably than any other member. We will now take up this subject.

RAYMOND F. ALMIRALL read a paper on

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF BRANCH LIBRARY BUILDINGS

(*See p. 46.*)

CHARLES C. SOULE read a paper on

THE NEED OF AN AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COLLECTION OF LIBRARY PLANS

(*See p. 45.*)

BERNARD R. GREEN read a paper on

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND BOOK STACKS

(*See p. 52.*)

W. H. BRETT read a paper on

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE FROM THE LIBRARIAN'S POINT OF VIEW

(*See p. 49.*)

Prof. A. D. F. HAMLIN read a paper on

THE VIEWS OF A CONSULTING ARCHITECT

(*See p. 57.*)

Mr. WILLIAM ABBATT: There may have been a use actually made of the prism form of light in library practice, but I have never seen it. In commercial matters it is very widely used, and it seems to me it would solve many of the problems of light for library use, and meet to some extent the criticisms or suggestions of Mr. Green. It solves the question of shade also, because the light coming through the prism light, as it is called, is mellowed and the glare of the sun is taken away.

Mr. DUDLEY: Mr. Soule has been so long known as the author of the Ten Commandments of library architecture that nobody was surprised at the valuable paper which he read here to-day. The American Library Association, as some of you may have been told, was formed thirty years ago. It has had committees working on nearly every subject of activity in the line of library economy except architecture. The papers read this morning are worth more than all that has been said on that subject at other conferences. I believe that we should take up the matter of library architecture in a thorough and systematic manner through a committee, following the suggestions made by Mr. Soule, and I therefore move that the executive board be requested to appoint a committee of five on architecture.

Dr. E. C. RICHARDSON read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

This committee is the lineal successor of last year's committee on international federation and was appointed at the suggestion of the chairman of that committee, Dr. Putnam. It consists of Cyrus Adler, J. S. Billings, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam and E. C. Richardson, chairman. The committee last year reported that the overtures as to the practicability of some formal international co-operation or federation had resulted in pleasant communications, but not in any practicable scheme for formal union, and that no definite suggestions for international co-operation had been made save as to matters of a possible co-operation in the indexing of

periodicals, and uniformity of treatment in regard to cataloging rules.

As a matter of fact, enterprises in both of these suggested lines were then and are still going on, and I have the honor to report for the committee this year progress both as to international cataloging rules and on the "International catalogue of scientific literature."

International Catalog Rules

A special report will be made on this subject by the A. L. A. committee to the Publishing Board. It will be enough to say here that the English rules and the advance American rules have been worked over together carefully by each committee, and have been brought into accord at a great number of points, so that there remain less than a half dozen points of positive disagreement at the present time. It is hoped that an edition of rules will be printed in the near future and that this will contain not more than four cases which differ so far that both rules need be printed.

Great skepticism was expressed by the officials of the Gesamtkatalog last year over the possibility of any understanding between Germans, English, and Americans in this matter of rules, but discussion with the very representatives who expressed this skepticism last year has brought out the fact that a certain amount of approaching in this regard is not inconceivable, even with continental libraries.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature

The matter of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, although in no sense an A. L. A. enterprise, has always been steadily kept in sight by this Association, and particularly through Dr. Adler, who is connected with the enterprise, and who is a member of this committee. He reports regarding the state of the enterprise and its new lease of life for five years as follows:

The most important recent event connected with the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature was the meeting of the First International Convention in London on July 25 and 26, 1905.

In the International Convention is vested the absolute control of the catalogue, and at this meeting, among other questions considered, were whether to continue the publication beyond the first period of five years, and also to decide as to the value and efficiency of the classification schedules used during the first period and what improvements, if any, were needed in them.

As to the first question it was resolved:

"That in view of the success already

Voted.

achieved by the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature and its great importance to scientific works, it is imperative to continue the publication of the catalogue at least for a further period of five years."

The growing appreciation shown for the work among scientific investigators has fully demonstrated the need of this index to scientific literature, and the success of the undertaking seems now assured, as sufficient guaranteed subscriptions have been made to support it for the second period, that is from 1906 through 1910.

The catalogue may be said to have passed the experimental stage, and to have become the standard international reference work to general scientific literature.

The zoological section of the catalogue has absorbed the *Zoölogical Record*, and beginning with the index to the literature of 1906 this old and famous year book will be published in connection with the zoological volume of the International Catalogue. This consolidation of interests is a cause for mutual congratulation.

The staff in charge of the *Zoölogical Record* will be able to eliminate the expense and labor connected with the publication and distribution of this year book and save also to a large extent the trouble of collecting and classifying the necessary data. The various Regional Bureaus will prepare the references and submit them for approval to experts of the Zoölogical Society of London, who in the future as in the past will be in charge of the *Zoölogical Record*. The International Catalogue will by this method gain the services and advice of some of the foremost zoölogists of the world.

The classification schedules, which are the vital and essential means by which a vast literature is rendered instantly available to specialists, naturally received full consideration by the convention, who by the advice of the makers of the catalogue authorized many minor and some important changes and additions to be made. These changes will go into effect with the cataloguing of the literature of 1906.

After an experience of over five years the original schedules have proved their worth and the wisdom of their framers, but experience has pointed out many unfilled needs and the necessary changes will be made.

Since the beginning of the undertaking in 1901, 57 volumes of the catalogue have been published. Some idea of the amount of scientific work being done may be gained by the fact that from the Smithsonian Institution are now being sent to the London Central Bureau to be incorporated in the catalogue about 25,000 references each year.

Some members of the committee, and a good many other librarians, have expressed themselves to the chairman of this committee as greatly wishing that the index might be compiled and issued in a form more useful to libraries. It is not universally felt that the confidence of Dr. Adler and the makers of the index in its essential practicability is wholly justified, although the present accomplishment and more splendid possibilities of usefulness are very generally recognized, and the wish to have its scope extended to historical and other learned periodicals very widely expressed. The thing to be desired is that all learned periodicals should, after due study of the experience of this index, be indexed in one consistent method under one central organization.

It is not felt, in view of the responses last year, that any attempt at organized federation with foreign associations is practicable, but it is felt that we may properly urge the appointment of committees of foreign associations similar to this committee, and that by the selection for these committees of members who may be by way of visiting and comparing notes, some valuable methods of co-operation may be developed.

It is suggested by Mr. Lane, and many will agree, that the most important single matter with which this Association should concern itself internationally and at once is some effort to secure from some German source the printing of cards for German publications in such form that they may be of use to and obtained by American libraries.

By far the most interesting and far reaching matter which has come to the attention of the committee during past years is the overture of the German Government to the United States Government in behalf of a proposition to take part in the direct international lending of manuscripts and printed documents, according to a suggestion made by the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. This proposition is in effect to extend to American libraries the same system of exchange which now exists between various European nations. It contemplates mutual loan, under proper conditions and safeguards, at the expense of the borrowers, of such manuscripts or documents as may properly be

loaned. This proposition was submitted by the Department of State to the Librarian of Congress for an expression of views, and he reported, expressing appreciation of the value of the proposed system and indicating the willingness of the Library of Congress to act as intermediary exchange, under certain circumstances, when the exchange would not be better made direct, and to furnish such information as would facilitate the exchange for those institutions which are prepared to undertake it. He also agreed to communicate the undertaking to the American Library Association at this meeting and has done so by transmitting a copy of the correspondence to this committee.

It is a matter of extreme congratulation that this beginning should have been made in a matter which has been recognized at our meetings, and is generally recognized among scholars and in institutions of learning, as one of great possibilities of scientific profit.

It must be confessed that we in America are more by way of getting than of giving in such exchanges; but, on the other hand, the increase of manuscript collections in this country has been rapid in recent years, and there are now many thousands of manuscripts in this country which might be wanted by a European scholar, and might suitably be loaned, so that some reciprocity at least can be made.

It is suggested that in the acceptance of this report the Association should express its gratification that the proposition to extend the system of exchange of manuscripts and printed documents to American libraries has been made, and should express also its hope that the American government will see fit to further in every practicable way the adequate inception and operation of the system.

E. C. RICHARDSON,
For the committee.
Report accepted.

W. C. LANE: I should like to move that the Association express, through the Librarian of Congress and the Department of State, to the German Government its appreciation of the offer which has been so generously made.

The PRESIDENT: Under the rules the mo-

tion will be submitted to the committee on resolutions for formal draft, but I will put it as made by Mr. Lane.

Voted.

H. E. LEGLER read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

(See p. 175.)

Report accepted.

Mr. ANDREWS, first vice-president, took the chair.

Mr. LANE: May I make a motion in connection with the report of the committee on international relations? I, for one, should like very much to see some definite steps taken toward realizing the suggestion which was made in that report—the possibility, that is, of some German Government department or library being induced to do for current German books what the Library of Congress does for current books here. It would be a useful step in the development of German libraries; but what interests us mainly, of course, is the advantage it would be to American libraries if, when we import German books, we could import cards to catalog them by. I move that the executive board be requested to take up in whatever seems to it to be the proper way the matter of inducing the German Government to print cards for current German publications.

Dr. RICHARDSON: Would you accept as amendment that the executive board instruct the committee on international relations or the corresponding committee, if appointed for another year, that it make a special effort to have this done?

Amendment accepted and motion carried.

Adjourned.

SIXTH SESSION

(BALL ROOM, MATHEWSON HOUSE, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6)

President HILL called the meeting to order at 9.30 o'clock.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

President HILL: You will be pleased to know, I think, of the decision of the execu-

tive board, as reported to the Council last evening, to the effect that American Library Association headquarters will be opened as soon after the 1st of September as it is possible to secure adequate quarters, and that Mr. E. C. Hovey has been selected to be in charge of the headquarters. (*Applause.*)

A. L. BAILEY read a summary of the report of the tellers, giving results of

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Total vote cast, 384.

President: C. W. Andrews, 353; (scattering, 5).

1st vice-president: E. H. Anderson, 348; (scattering, 7).

2d vice-president: Katharine L. Sharp, 345; (Mary W. Plummer, 1).

Treasurer: George F. Bowerman, 240; (Drew B. Hall, 107; T. L. Montgomery, 5).

Recorder: Helen E. Haines, 324; (Josephine A. Rathbone, 5).

Trustee of Endowment Fund: D. P. Corey, 345.

A. L. A. Council: Alice S. Tyler, 297; Purd B. Wright, 284; Herbert Putnam, 277; George S. Godard, 241; T. W. Koch, 207. (H. G. Wadlin, S. H. Ranck and Isabel Ely Lord received from 117 to 194 votes each.)

The *PRESIDENT:* At the moment I will only congratulate Mr. Andrews upon his election to the highest office in the gift of the Association and at the same time congratulate the Association upon the excellence of its choice. (*Applause.*)

C. W. ANDREWS: Mr. President, when I shall take over the commission which you lay down I shall do so with pleasure, as coming from a personal friend, and with pride in being the last to fill the roll of presidents; and I hope that I may be able to show to the Association my appreciation of the honor. To you, ladies and gentlemen, I can only say, with all sincerity and earnestness, simply the words I thank you. To this Association I owe many of my warmest friends and many of my most pleasant acquaintances, much of my professional advancement, and a great deal of my professional knowledge. Therefore I should be most ungrateful if I did not try in some way to show my appreciation of what it has been to me. At the same time

I am so conscious of my own deficiencies and inadequacy as a presiding officer that I must ask you to bear with me in the same spirit of loyalty to the Association which you have always shown. The announcement of the president as to the decision of the outgoing board, which will surely be ratified by the incoming board, to begin the work to which we have been looking forward so long and with such hope—the opening of permanent headquarters—I would like to impress upon you, does not mean or should not mean any diminution of your personal loyalty to each other. I hope that the headquarters will prove simply another means of bringing each of us through the year in contact with the one man or woman in the Association who can help us in our province, and that we shall feel the influence of this conference throughout the year. (*Applause.*)

PRESIDENT HILL: The program for this day is special, as has been the program of each day. We now take up the subject of "The library in relation to special classes of readers."

Miss EMMA R. NEISSER read a paper on

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

(*See p. 78.*)

Mr. ANDREWS, first vice-president, took the chair.

SAMUEL H. RANCK: Before plunging into discussion of libraries and books for the blind, I should like to call attention to two or three fundamental principles which it seems to me we should keep in mind in all our work, because we will then understand perhaps more clearly the reasons for the public library taking up work for the blind. I like to think of the public library as an institution for the dissemination of ideas and ideals rather than for the mere circulation of books or the reading of magazines. In its dissemination of ideas and ideals the library establishes lecture courses, exhibitions of prints, pictures, and so on, and it appeals to the intelligence of the community in various ways other than through the printed book.

As a public institution the public library should endeavor to reach every class in the

community, because all classes are citizens. It should endeavor to reach the professional, industrial, racial or national classes and it should endeavor to interest them. And here I should like to say that I do not like the term "advertising" as applied to libraries. I rather prefer the phrase "interesting the public," because if we can have public interest in our work that is what we want.

In interesting the public we can work through special classes, and the blind are a special class. In working with the blind the library will soon discover that there are a considerable number of difficulties to be considered. One is the cost of books in embossed print. Another is the fact that so relatively few of the people in the city can read any one style of embossed print. There are five or six different styles of embossed print. In the city of Grand Rapids we have on our list some 20 blind persons. Of that number only six or seven can read any style of embossed print and only three or four any one style of embossed print. For instance, we have the New York point and the American Braille, the English Braille, the continental Braille, the Moon type and the Boston line letter, and the library must consider, first, which of these or which two or three of these it is going to use, or which are adapted to the readers in that particular community.

Another difficulty is the fact that the great majority of persons who are blind become so late in life. Years ago the majority of blind persons became blind in infancy. That does not mean that they were born blind, but in the first days or weeks of infancy, through neglect and ignorance, the sight of the child was destroyed. Through the extension of knowledge and the passage of laws, the number of blind in this country who become blind in infancy has been reduced to a very small percentage, so that now the average age of persons who become blind is, in some of the states at least, in the neighborhood of 40 years. This brings the difficulty of teaching persons who become blind so late in life how to read embossed print, and that brings us back again to the difficulty of having five or six different styles of embossed print to select from.

If a library should decide to establish a department of books for the blind, to purchase books or do any sort of work for the blind, it seems to me that there is one fundamental principle which should be ever kept in mind, and that is that libraries should help to disseminate ideas among the blind, not because of sympathy or because they are unfortunate, but simply because they are citizens.

Miss Neisser refers to the recent enactment of laws by the United States Congress permitting books to be sent through the mails free of postage to blind readers. In some cities a new difficulty has come in the way. Many of these books in this country—this is not true of books published in England to so great an extent—are so heavy that the letter carriers in a large city will not deliver them, and it becomes necessary for the blind citizens to go or to send to the post-office to get them, and in some cases that means a journey of three, four, five or six miles, and they are no better off than they were before when obliged to go to the library. Another difficulty is that blind persons are often unable to go about the city. In many cases it is necessary, for this reason, to provide guides.

A few weeks ago in Grand Rapids we invited all blind persons to meet at the library, to talk over with the library staff and one of the officers of the board of library commissioners the whole matter of work for the blind as related to that particular city. All these points were discussed thoroughly and fully, and as a result of that conference, and in deference to the wishes of the blind there represented, a series of readings were instituted for blind persons every Tuesday afternoon. The matter to be read is selected by the blind themselves, and the reader is provided by the library, and we are looking forward later on to some better solution of the question of providing books.

This matter of assembling the blind at a library and reading to them has been, in certain quarters, criticised most severely, especially on the part of the schools for the blind. There is a strong feeling that it is a dangerous thing to bring blind persons together in this way, as I have learned in talking with the principals of different institu-

tions for the blind; and the chief argument they use against it, especially as regards young persons, is the danger that the library may become in this way a matrimonial bureau. They argue that it is a crime against the state to permit two blind persons to marry. And this is another matter that has to be considered.

Last August, at Saginaw, Mich., there was held a conference of workers for the blind, and as a result of this conference there was formed the American Association of Workers for the Blind. This includes members of various organizations of the blind, and it also includes the principals and teachers in schools for the blind, and all others who are interested in this work. As a result of this conference the following resolution was adopted, which expressed the feeling of that conference with reference to the work of public libraries for the blind:

"Resolved by the conference of workers for the adult blind, at Saginaw assembled, that it is the sense of this convention that the public libraries of the country may more profitably expend effort and money in the sending out of embossed books and home teachers who are blind, rather than in the establishment and maintenance of reading rooms with sighted readers for the blind in the library."

You will notice that the sentiment of that conference was to the effect that the public library should provide teachers for the blind, should teach people who become blind late in life how to read, rather than to have public readings with sighted readers.

The other morning, at this A. L. A. conference, a number of persons who are interested in work for the blind met, and as a result of that meeting there was drawn up a request which will be presented to the executive board asking for a full and adequate study of this whole subject to be presented to this Association one year hence. The idea was that there are so many divergent views on this matter and so many difficulties that those interested would like this Association to appoint a committee to study and offer recommendations upon this whole perplexing and important subject. (*Applause.*)

Miss E. J. GIFFIN: The greatest question is the size and the prices of the books; they

are so very expensive and also so very cumbersome. I have here a few of the foreign books which are much more easily handled and much less expensive. I do not think we have such books in this country that you could get for 20 cents or 40 cents. Here is one from the British and Foreign Blind Institution, and I wish to call special attention to the paper and binding. This is sulphite paper; it is very light, and the binding is simply straw board and silk cloth. All of these wear well and give a light, easily handled volume. Any one who is familiar with books for the blind has seen our immense books, larger than a dictionary and, when wrapped, often weighing almost ten pounds. They are also very troublesome to read, being so large that the blind person has to lean clear over in order to read the top of the page. Then, besides, our books cost prohibitively, and that is a great drawback to all libraries. Now the British and Foreign Blind Institution, at Great Portland street, London, with their up-to-date machinery and apparatus for drying embossed pages, can make an ordinary book, 70 plates, 50 copies, for about \$80. The blind are employed in making these books. Also in France, the blind emboss the plates from which the books are made. In Edinburgh the Braille Printing and Publishing Co. has a new process which is called the brailleotype. It is a machine driven by electric power which can emboss one thousand sheets an hour, each sheet having four pages. The embossing does not damp the paper, the sheets can be bound immediately, and the copy can be set up by blind people, thus giving them employment. If a mistake is made or a line omitted it can be easily and quickly remedied. For every sheet turned out by the older method the new machine will turn out 1500. They also publish a weekly paper, the price of which is one penny. And I am happy to say that there is a similar movement on foot here now; a generous lady who does not wish her name known has promised to furnish a fund for the publication of an up-to-date magazine that shall be sent free to the blind. There will be short and long stories and essays and departments for music and book reviews. If any librarian or any person who knows of a blind person, even

though they do not yet read, will send the name to Mr. Walter G. Holmes, care of Paul Block, Flatiron Building, New York City, as soon as the magazine is ready the person named will receive it.

I wish we might have many more books printed. The blind who have attended the schools have read, of course, almost everything that is in the school libraries. They want new books. Then those who have lost their sight late in life; for instance, the last person that I helped to read is a graduate of Harvard. Naturally he has read all that everybody else has read and we have nothing to offer him. What I hoped very much might result from the resolutions which were drawn up rather hastily the other day was that we might in some way arrange to have several librarians put on the committee with the school educators who decide on the printing of books for the blind. This is done by the Government, which gives \$10,000 annually to the American Printing House at Louisville, and I hope that we may have an equal number of librarians appointed on the committee for selecting the books.

ASA D. DICKINSON: I should like very much to make a special plea for the need of co-operation, combination and organization in library work for the blind. Those are three long words, but three very good ones, and words which seem to be most necessary in this work. Mr. Ranck has told us something of his experience in Grand Rapids, and his experience, I think, is typical of many more places of the same size. A public library becomes interested in work for the blind and perhaps \$200 are appropriated; the field is canvassed, and then perhaps, as Mr. Ranck has told us, 20 blind people are discovered who are interested. Then it is found that perhaps a third of the number have become blind early in life and have gone to a blind school and been taught to read; the others not having been taught to read, the books are of no value to them without home teaching. Of the remainder, then, we have a dozen people; they have been taught, if they are young, some one or other of the several point systems, it is impossible to tell which, their use being nearly equally divided throughout the country. Well,

our twenty books—the twenty titles that we can buy with our \$200, in the present expensive state of the market for blind books and the bulky way in which they are printed—our twenty books in perhaps three secure frames, are placed before our readers, and then it is found that of those books only a very small proportion, two or three probably, can be read by any one of the very small proportion of readers. When those books have been read by all who are able to do so, they are thrust up in the attic or down in the cellar, and that is the end of them—except when the librarian thinks of the mistake he made and the money he squandered.

I wish very much that something could be done to enable us to exchange such books throughout the country—that there could be some national organization or some two or three central organizations which could provide the books for our use in this way. The possession of the books is but a fraction of library work for the blind; we must hunt out the people and interest them; and, above all, teach them; and I should like to make a plea for co-operation among libraries in this work for the blind. I have been told that Miss Neisser, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Hodges, of Cincinnati, who are foremost in the work in their libraries, have more books than they know what to do with, and I would suggest, in the present absence of any national organization—we have a few state libraries which furnish books for the blind, but they are all too few—that any small city taking up library work for the blind would do better to expend the greater part of its money in home teaching and to borrow the books if possible, and as long as they hold out, from Miss Neisser and Mr. Hodges. (*Laughter.*) Then perhaps in time we could make some arrangement whereby each state should contribute a certain quota of books to a general store, and when in one locality the books bought there have outlived their usefulness, they can be passed on to some other community to which they are fresh, where they may have a new lease of life. What seems to me the thing most necessary for us to do now is to emphasize the need in this work for co-operation, combination and organization. (*Applause.*)

The secretary read the following letter

from B. B. HUNTOON, superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18, 1906.

To the American Library Association:

DEAR FRIENDS: In the name and on behalf of the reading blind of our country, I thank you for what so many of your members have done in establishing departments for the blind in 36 of the libraries in our land.

No greater boon has been conferred on the blind in the last 20 years than this.

It is a joy and a comfort to those whose hours of darkness are many, far greater than can be told in words.

And the establishment of such a department is so simple, especially since Congress has given free transportation for loaned books, that I earnestly hope that there may be soon not a state without one or more such departments in its libraries.

Books for the blind are large, owing to the great size of the type required, and costly owing to the small size of each edition. Cooper's "Pilot," Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," and "Scott's "Ivanhoe," all embossed in 1896, have had a sale of respectively 65, 48 and 78 copies.

In poetry the record is better. Selections from Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes, embossed in 1883 and '84, have had a sale respectively of 330, 224 and 220 copies.

In books for children, Hans Andersen's "Fairy tales," embossed in 1884, has had a sale of 224 copies, and Kipling's "Jungle book" of 1894 of 128 copies, and "Robinson Crusoe" of 1898 of 46 copies.

These figures show why books for the blind can be printed only as a benefaction.

Owing to the wisdom of the government in providing for the printing of educational books, and of the munificent generosity of the New York State Library in expending, during the past six years, over \$5000 for embossing books not specially educational, the list of titles is not inconsiderable.

The practical result of the working of the department for the blind, as shown in the reports of the various libraries, is eminently satisfactory.

It is a vindication of the broad, progressive spirit that characterizes the American librarian, which has led to the cultivation of new fields from which have come noble harvests.

I acknowledge with admiration what you have already done, and am

Gratefully yours,

B. B. HUNTOON.

The CHAIRMAN: The chair has one or two questions which he would like to put for the

Association generally—one to Miss Giffin in regard to comparative prices of these books.

MISS GIFFIN: The American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville, prices De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," in 2 volumes, at \$6; the same at the British and Foreign Blind Institution, in 3 volumes, which makes it much more convenient to handle, is 6 shillings and sixpence, or \$2.44; Charles Dickens' "Christmas carol" (Louisville), 1 volume, \$2.50; the same at the British and Foreign, in 2 volumes, 5 shillings; Drummond, "The greatest thing in the world," 1 volume (Louisville), 75 cents; the same, 1 volume (British), 1 shilling and 8 pence. "Undine," 1 volume (Louisville), \$2.50; the same 2 volumes (British), 7 shillings, or \$1.68. Both of these institutions receive aid, ours through the government and the British through contributions. I think we should all be willing to have the books printed on less expensive paper and to use a simpler binding, and not have to pay so much for them.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS: The other question was, Miss Neisser, whether the provision of the recent law permits free transportation between libraries? That is to say, whether Mr. Dickinson's proposition would throw any burden either on the receiving or the distributing library?

MISS NEISSER: We have already been sending under this law books to several libraries for the use of the blind. We sent to blind persons in care of libraries in Pennsylvania and in Connecticut and there has never been any trouble about it.

MR. RANCK: There is one more point that the American Association of Workers for the Blind is very much interested in, and I think it will interest this audience also, and that is, that they have a committee, in connection with a committee in Europe, at work to obtain a uniform system of embossed print, and it seems to me that anything that this Association can do to aid in that attempt would simplify matters very much, not only in this country but throughout the world. (Applause.)

H. H. BALLARD: May I suggest the use of the phonograph for blind persons? It is possible now to procure blank records at the

rate of 10 cents or less, and any person can prepare a record very easily that will be listened to by a blind person for from two to four minutes. A phonograph, which can be procured for five dollars, can be kept in the library and loaned to a blind person, with the records. This is a very practical plan where you have not the printed books and cannot go to great expense. I have tried it in one or two cases and know that it will work.

Mr. DICKINSON: I think a few dollars, say ten dollars, spent in purchasing plaster casts would be very enlightening to the blind clientele of a library. I have had personal experience of the appreciation of plaster casts by one or two blind persons who have come in contact with them, and it would be a mode of enlightenment which would perhaps reconcile Mr. Ranck to the lesser joy of giving them a little simple recreation.

C. S. GREENE: The trouble seems to be, in this matter of giving books to the blind, in the small number of blind persons to be found in any one place. It seems to me that we ought to enlarge the unit to the state library. In California the state library undertakes to supply books for the blind throughout the state. It has been doing this not much over a year; last year it sent out 93 books to the blind and it has already 139 blind readers, with about 542 books. We have lately offered to the libraries throughout the state to supply small collections of these books if they will undertake to see that the blind in their neighborhoods are induced to read those books.

Mr. BOSTWICK: The New York Public Library, which has a very large collection of books for the blind, is circulating its books in three states—New York, Connecticut and New Jersey—and any library or any blind individual who wishes to take out books from the New York library may do so, taking advantage of the free postage act. We shall be glad to respond to any demand that may be made.

Miss ALICE S. TYLER: The Iowa commission has been circulating these books in Iowa with the aid of the state institution for the blind. We have not undertaken the problem of teaching, but it certainly is practi-

able to circulate books for the blind from a state center, by means of the travelling library system.

Miss GIFFIN: California is doing the same good work. They not only loan books to individuals, but they will send a travelling library to any little town that will promise to circulate the books. The great need is to get more books. If we could have more books I am sure more states would take up the work.

President ANDREWS: It seems to the chair that the new headquarters has one line of work very plainly marked out for it, in correlating and making known these various agencies which are at work on the lines referred to by the speakers.

Miss M. E. HAWLEY: It may be of interest to know that there is an international organization of blind students. It was recently brought to my attention by a circular sent me from Switzerland, and its object is to assist students who are pursuing higher courses of study. Any student who has taken a university course or is intending to take a course in a university or any higher institution of learning, is eligible to membership. One object of this association is to procure a circulating library in different languages, and to promote acquaintance among students of different nationalities, and familiarity with the different modern languages. The only type spoken of is Braille. The headquarters is in Geneva, and the secretary issues from there every year a report and a list of the best publications that have been issued during the year in all the different languages. The present membership consists of about 38 members scattered all over the countries of Europe; I did not see in the list any from the United States.

President HILL resumed the chair.

Mr. Bostwick gave a summary of Dr. J. H. CANFIELD's paper on

BOOKS FOR THE FOREIGN POPULATION

(See p. 65.)

Mr. BOSTWICK read a paper on the same subject.

(See p. 67.)

Miss J. M. CAMPBELL read a paper on the same subject.

(See p. 70.)

Miss L. E. STEARNS: I think something should be said with reference to the small library as regards this subject. Take a small community, and there may be just a handful of foreign-speaking people. You want to do something for them. If they are Germans you want to buy German books. You find these are expensive and only a few of the older people read them; the young do not ask for them. After they have been read by the older people there is constantly a cry for more German books, which you can hardly afford to purchase. In one of the Western states a number of libraries have combined, recognizing this need and realizing that funds are small. This could be done, of course, without the aid of a commission, but through a commission each of these libraries has bought one travelling library, paying about \$35 for 35 or 40 books. These are purchased at wholesale by the commission, made up in travelling libraries, and sent to these smaller communities for six months at a time. Then each library in turn is sent back to headquarters, to be exchanged in return for another library purchased by another community, and in that way enough varied German reading is available for twenty years.

The secretary presented the

REPORT OF COUNCIL

(See Transactions of Council.)

The PRESIDENT: The resolutions of Dr. Canfield and Miss Campbell will be referred to the Council for consideration.

HARRISON W. CRAVER read a paper on

SUPPLY AND USE OF TECHNOLOGICAL BOOKS

(See p. 72.)

W. E. FOSTER: Several months ago the president of the Association requested me to take part in this discussion. As the subject appeals strongly to my interest I consented. But after making several appointments with Miss Garvin, who is at the head of the In-

dustrial Department in our library, for the purpose of comparing notes, it seemed entirely inappropriate, Mr. President, that I personally should present the results of her experience in that field, and the president agreed to substitute her name for mine.

Miss ETHEL GARVIN read a paper on

USE OF INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIONS AT THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(See p. 76.)

Miss ISABEL E. LORD: The president asked me to say a few words about the working out of this problem in our library, which is neither a large one as compared with the Carnegie of Pittsburgh, nor a small one, as that word is ordinarily used. We have 85,000 volumes in the library, 25,000 of which are in the reference departments. The latter are four, two general, one for art and one for what we call applied science. It is only of the applied science reference room that I mean to speak. First, as to the practical side. We do not intend this department primarily for trained people, for engineers, graduates of advanced schools, but for the untrained worker or for those of very little training. In order to make it as easy as possible for the men to use we chose as the room which we were to open a year ago last December the one easiest to get into, the one nearest the front door. In this room the equipment is that of reference books, about 500, not of course what are ordinarily termed reference books, but almost entirely books that are duplicated in the circulating department; bound periodicals, of which we have 66 files, more or less complete, including transactions; 115 current trade periodicals, covering various subjects; a collection of labor union papers, of about 50, are now received regularly; a collection of over 600 trade catalogs, which are, of course, of great value; and a collection of cuts of machines and mechanical devices, which are bound separately and may be used by any one who is interested in a particular subject that can be thus illustrated. We circulate no book from this room, except under extraordinary circumstances, but send people across the hall to the circulating department. This is a disadvantage, but it

has also the advantage of making the reference room as such more quiet, and there would be no space there, in any case, to put a circulating collection.

As to making this room known, it is very difficult to do this in a great community like Brooklyn, where our own limited area is only five city wards. We have no local press, for 25 or 30 city newspapers are read in that neighborhood, so we have to use other means. A printed notice of the room has been sent out very widely to the factories, the labor unions, through the churches, etc., telling what the room is, what it is for, and how to get there. Then the newspapers sometimes, of course, give us notices, and the head of the room visits the factories of the neighborhood and has completed a most interesting industrial chart of the five wards, showing where the factories are located, the work they do, the number of men employed, etc., while several times we have been able to get some member of a labor union to speak before his union upon what they could find in the library. One thing that we have tried to do is to make this department known through publication; and we have begun with the very practical and easy subject of electricity. We have issued a little list, of which there are 50 copies here, of something over 230 titles of general books on electricity, each one annotated. In our work with untrained workers we have found the greatest difficulty is that men choose a book from the title without knowing just what it is, whether it is for elementary or advanced use. The notes given here are meant to show how useful each book would be to any untrained person. We hope the notes are practical, and hope to go on publishing further lists of that sort.

Miss CORA STEWART read a paper on

LIBRARIES IN RELATION TO SETTLEMENT WORK

(See p. 82.)

Miss LINDA EASTMAN: My discussion of this subject is based largely on local conditions. In Cleveland there are three social settlements and two other institutions which, in all but the residence feature, are doing settlement work. In each of three of these

institutions the public library has, almost from their beginning, operated a station or branch, the settlement furnishing room, heat, light and janitor service. The other two institutions are located two and three blocks respectively from the main library and one of the larger branches, and co-operation with them has for the most part taken the form of furnishing books for clubs and classes, and in the helpful interchange of information between the settlement workers and the librarians.

In our settlement libraries by far the larger part of the work done is with the children, who, I regret to say, by their very numbers, keep away many adults who would use these libraries more were there larger quarters with separate rooms for adults. This need is recognized, the settlements are endeavoring to help to meet it and we believe sooner or later larger and better quarters for these libraries will result. The librarians in charge of these branches endeavor to identify themselves with the work of the settlement as far as possible, in some cases becoming residents. In no other department of the library do the workers gain so intimate a knowledge of their readers, nor is it anywhere else so greatly needed. It is here that we study at closest range our foreign population and the needs which Dr. Canfield has set forth cannot be urged too strongly.

It is, as Miss Stewart said, in the settlements that the problem of the girl is the most insistent. In our Italian settlement it is not at all startling to have a young girl return a copy of the "Red" or "Blue" fairy book with the statement that she wants no more books because she is going to be married. It is a far cry from the Lang fairy books to the books on domestic economy with which we hope to improve conditions of home life; but even these girls have already made great advance on a long line of forebears, not one of whom could read a word.

It is in the settlement libraries even more than elsewhere that the greatest hope lies in the children and in catching them young enough. I believe that in these libraries, through the story hour and in the book selection and suggestion, there should be spe-

cially emphasized the homely virtues of truth, honesty and morality, and the principles of good citizenship.

Miss ANNE WALLACE presented the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The members of the American Library Association desire to record their acceptance of the free public library as an integral part of the American system of free public education. The public library continuing the work of education exerts its influence through all later years, and adds information, recreation, and general culture which are so necessary for that highest form of effective citizenship in which both men and women join.

The members of the American Library Association also desire to place on record their appreciation of the opportunities which have contributed so largely to the success of this, the 28th annual meeting of the Association.

The general program has emphasized the free public library as a factor in the educational growth of our modern cities and section meetings have been devoted to affiliated activities.

The location has been an ideal one, and the elements of earth, air, and sky have been conducive to our welfare.

The soft salt air, the blossoming hedges, the tangle of roses, the music of many birds, the rich foliage, the low, gray-roofed cottages, the restful roads through sun and shade have become a part of our life, and this sojourn in the state of Rhode Island will long be remembered.

We extend the thanks of the Association to His Excellency Governor George H. Utter, and to Lieutenant-Governor Frederick H. Jackson, to the Honorable Rowland G. Hazard, to Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, president of the National Education Association, to President W. H. P. Faunce, to Professor Brander Matthews, to Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, to Mr. Raymond F. Almirall, to Mr. Owen Wister, and to Mr. Robert Welsh for their generous and helpful participation in the sessions of this meeting. We recognize with keenest

appreciation the courtesy of the general and auxiliary committees manifest in the arrangements which have added so much to our enjoyment, and of the proprietor of the Mathewson in giving the use of rooms for special meetings. We express our sense of obligation to our officers who have so successfully planned and administered each detail of this conference. We rejoice in the inspiration which we have all experienced here; and we close the session with high hope and new courage for all the future.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

ANNE WALLACE.

KATHARINE L. SHARP.

Adopted.

The PRESIDENT: It would appear that we have come to the end of our work. Whatever success has attended this convention is due to three causes: first, the efficient services of the secretary, the treasurer, recorder, chairman of the ways and means committee and the travel committee; second, to the large attendance which we have had and the patience of the members who have been present; and, third, to the complete arrangements made by the local committee. I have attended a number of conventions, I have had to do with the secretary's office and with the travel committee; but never before have I seen the work of the local committee so well planned and so perfectly executed. (*Applause.*)

In laying down the gavel I feel a responsibility to the Association greater than ever before. Dr. Poole used to say that there was only one position in the American Library Association higher than that of president, namely, that of an ex-president. To that honored position I am now elevated. I declare, therefore, the 28th Conference of the American Library Association adjourned without day.

Adjourned.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

TWO sessions of the College and Reference Section were held in connection with the Narragansett Pier Conference, the chairman, J. T. Gerould, librarian of the University of Missouri, presiding. In the absence of the secretary of the section, Miss Fanny Borden was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

FIRST SESSION

The first session was held on Monday afternoon at three o'clock in the Solarium of the Mathewson House.

The chairman, J. T. GEROULD, read a paper on

CO-OPERATION IN LIBRARY STATISTICS *

The questions most frequently asked by the progressive librarian are: Is this method the best? Is our practice in this particular the most effective? These questions may be answered, 1, by personal experience; 2, by experience of others. It is suggested that a co-operative report be prepared, presenting information regarding all college libraries of the country, bringing out facts regarding cost, character and equipment of buildings, number and character of books, amount and allotment of funds, powers and functions of librarian, and data regarding staff, methods, privileges to readers, salaries, etc. This suggestion is referred to the section, in the hope that a committee may be appointed to consider the plan and report next year on the feasibility of undertaking it.

Discussion followed on the suggestion in Mr. Gerould's paper that the section appoint a committee to compile a report on statistics concerning college libraries including, in addition to regular statistics, information about policy and management. Mr. Johnston suggested that the new commissioner of education would probably be willing to collect such statistics in his report. Mr. Briggs answered that the reports appeared in print so late that they would not answer the need of librarians for up-to-date information. Mr. Wilson (Clark University) suggested that a committee should submit to the commissioner

an outline of what is desired and that future action should be based upon his reply.

Mr. Bishop stated that the annual reports of college librarians are seldom published and that statistics are not readily obtained as in public libraries.

The question was asked whether such a report was not recently compiled for the libraries of the middle West. Mr. Gerould answered that questions were sent out from the library school of the University of Illinois with such a report in view, but too few replies were received to be of value.

Mr. Severance said that it would be impossible to get the information desired unless the librarians knew in advance the plan of the report so that statistics might be kept with the questions in mind. It was moved by Mr. Severance and voted by the section that a committee be appointed by the chair to investigate the proposed plan and report at the next meeting of the section.

It was voted that nominations for officers for next year be made by a committee to be appointed by the chair to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Jones (University of Maine) moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the advisability of a more definite organization of college librarians. A brief discussion followed on the desirability of separate organizations for college and reference librarians. The motion was passed 33 to 18 in favor of the appointment of a committee.

Miss ISADORE G. MUDGE read a paper on

THE STIMULATION OF GENERAL READING *

covering the following points:

Not enough general reading is done by the average college student. The encouragement to such reading that may be given by a progressive, well-organized college library presupposes, first and most important, a capable and enthusiastic reference librarian, and includes careful expenditure of the book fund for general literature, specializing each year

*Abstract; received too late for publication in full.

*Abstract; received too late for publication in full.

in a few subjects of timely interest; displaying new books and books sent on approval; keeping a collection of current dealer's catalogs available for the students' examination and use; and systematic co-operation with college literary clubs and provision for special lists and book reserves. These means persistently employed help in improving the quality and quantity of general reading.

Miss Etta M. Newell, of Dartmouth, opened the discussion of the paper. She said that all methods of stimulation of general reading in the college library must be based on free access to books, attractive surroundings and strong personal influence. She described the methods used at Dartmouth. The discussion was continued by Mr. Burnet from his experience at the University of Georgia.

Mr. Wilson said that the question had been approached from the librarian's point of view, that it would be interesting to have the student's point of view. He asked that in the investigation of the student's point of view about to be undertaken at Clark University librarians give their help, that it may prove as effective as possible. He said that college students could never become real students until they had free access to the shelves. Mr. Keogh said that much of the use of the library depended upon the co-operation of the librarian and the instructors, especially in connection with English courses. A brief discussion followed on vacation privileges in college libraries.

Mr. W. C. Lane emphasized the importance of a selected collection of books on open shelves where the size of the library makes free access impracticable. The Harvard library has not room for a large open shelf collection, but it is supplemented by the Harvard Union Library of attractive reading selected by a student committee with Mr. Lane as chairman. He spoke of the great importance of comfortable quarters in influencing men to read.

Mr. T. W. Koch read a paper on

STUDENT CIRCULATION IN A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY *

which presented the following points:

In 1856 the privilege of borrowing books

from the library of the University of Michigan was withdrawn from the students; in February, 1906, this privilege was restored. In time the debarment from home use of books and the lack of open reference shelves resulted in great and constant congestion at the delivery desk in the reading room. This was partly met by installing an open-shelf reference room, and later a set of questions was sent to leading college librarians asking their views on home use of books by undergraduates. The answers were strongly favorable to such use; and these have been borne out by the results of the change granting this privilege. It has cost almost nothing in additional service, has not interfered with the use of the library by the faculty, is valued by the students and approved by the professors.

Discussion of the paper was opened by Mr. Jones (University of Maine), who talked on several questions of detail not covered in Mr. Koch's paper: How many books shall be reserved? How many books may a student draw? What shall be the time limit? Shall circulation be allowed in department libraries? How shall faculty use of books be controlled? He spoke also on the obligations of a college library to those outside the college community, especially the duty of a state university library to be of service throughout the state. The discussion was continued by Mr. Keogh, who described the practice at Yale. Of the library of over 500,000 volumes all may be circulated except reference books and books of special value on account of age, etc., not more than 1/2 of 1% restricted. Books on the reserved shelves in connection with class work (the number varies from 500 to several thousand) may be drawn out only overnight. The library proper is a circulating library. The plan of selecting certain books for undergraduates has been followed from the beginning. The number is now kept at 25,000. From 600 to 1000 are added annually and an equal number withdrawn. There is free access to these books to all students, undergraduates may take out four volumes at a time for three weeks each. Permission is given for access to the shelves in the main library with slight formality.

*Abstract; received too late for publication in full.

Miss Lettie M. Crafts (University of Minnesota) continued the discussion. After ten years' experience in a college library which is a strictly reference library, she believed that the plan was not justified. The excuse for non-circulation is the proximity of the public library, but she believed that results would be better with circulation.

The chairman appointed the following committees:

On nominations: Mr. Little, Mr. Andrews, Miss Olive Jones,

On statistics: Mr. Koch, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Canfield.

On proposal to organize college librarians more closely: Mr. Jones, Mr. Lane, Mr. James.

The meeting adjourned on motion.

SECOND SESSION

The second session was held in the Solarium of the Mathewson House on Thursday morning, July 5, at 9.30 o'clock.

Mr. Little reported for the nominating committee the following nominations for officers for 1907: For chairman, T. W. Koch (University of Michigan); for secretary, P. L. Windsor (University of Texas). The report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Koch reported for the committee on co-operative library statistics that the committee had decided to undertake the work of sending a circular to representative libraries and would present statistics at the next meeting. The report was adopted.

Mr. Jones reported for the committee on the proposal for separate organization for college libraries that in the opinion of the committee the forming of such an organization was inexpedient. A brief discussion followed on the original intention of the section. The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Nelson offered a resolution that the section should include all librarians of educational institutions and all persons interested in reference work. The resolution was adopted after discussion.

Miss BERTHA E. BLAKELY presented the plan and description of

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

(See p. 62.)

Discussion followed on the best material for the floor of a reading room and on the cost of various new library buildings per cubic foot of contents. The figures quoted varied from .18 to .50.

Mr. Louis N. Wilson presented and described the plan of the Clark University Library.

Concrete block construction was discussed for libraries.

F. W. SCHENK read a paper on

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW LIBRARIES *

He added an appeal that all librarians in charge of law libraries join the newly formed association of law librarians.

Dr. B. C. Steiner opened the discussion of Mr. Schenk's paper. He would make two rather than three divisions of law libraries exclusive of law departments in general libraries: 1, Libraries of law schools in which the entire time of the professors is not given to instruction and ordinary county bar libraries; 2, Large city and state law libraries and the libraries of large law schools in which the entire time of the professors is given to instruction.

Libraries of the first class should have a small collection carefully selected. Libraries of the second class should include everything. In those of the first class the users go directly to the shelves. In those of the second they are dependent on runners. The classification of those in the first class should be methodical; that of those in the second class an arrangement fitted for the quickest service by runners. He agreed with Mr. Schenk's classification in general, but would include place for international law, jurisprudence and constitutional and legal history.

The great need is that law students should be trained in the knowledge of aids in the use of libraries.

Brief discussion followed on the selection of law books for general libraries.

The meeting adjourned on motion.

*Not received for publication.

CATALOG SECTION

TWO sessions of the Catalog Section of the American Library Association were held in connection with the Narragansett Pier Conference, Miss Theresa Hitchler, chairman, presiding.

FIRST SESSION

The first session, devoted to "Advanced problems," was held in the ball room of the Mathewson House, Saturday evening, June 30. The chairman brought the topic of the evening's conference, "Subject headings," before the meeting by a few preliminary remarks, pointing to the increasing prominence accorded to problems of cataloging by reason of the great increase in size of the present-day library and the consequent growth and complexity of the present-day catalog. She then introduced the speakers of the evening, WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, who read a paper on

SUBJECT HEADINGS IN DICTIONARY CATALOGS

(See p. 113.)

and

ADELAIDE R. HASSE, who read a paper on

SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR STATE DOCUMENTS

(See p. 123.)

After the reading of the papers, Miss Hitchler declared the meeting open for general discussion. Mr. Hanson, of the Library of Congress, responded, calling the attention of the members to the length of time that had elapsed since the American Library Association had given its attention to the question of subject headings. He stated that in the main he agreed with Mr. Bishop's point of view. He emphasized the importance of definition of subject headings and added the suggestion that such definitions as were adopted be placed in the public catalogs of libraries as well as in their official records.

He differed from Mr. Bishop as to the importance of form entries, stating that he had

become increasingly conservative in his views as to their usefulness. On the other hand, he agreed with the speaker's solution of the problem of place under subject *vs.* subject under place; namely, the subordination of geographical position to subject in the arts and sciences, but the subordination of subject to place in historical lines, as, travel, economics, etc. In this connection, Mr. Hanson called the attention of the members to a pamphlet just issued by the Library of Congress, entitled "A preliminary list of subject subdivisions under names of countries . . . and of subject headings with country subdivisions." In this list, the headings in which place is subordinated to subject are indicated by black faced type.

In opposition to Mr. Bishop's restriction of the use of the national adjective to the subjects of language and literature, Mr. Hanson interposed a plea for its general usefulness in other classes, as, for instance, in the fine arts. He would, however, place the adjective after the subject, not before, *i.e.*, *Porcelain, French*, not *French porcelain*. In closing, he suggested a modification of Mr. Bishop's chronological arrangement of cards under subject, proposing a modified chronological method, namely, a division of subject by appropriate periods of say thirty years, a hundred years, or what not, and an alphabetical arrangement under these periods, by author.

Mr. Finney, of Michigan, followed Mr. Hanson's remarks with a prayer that the general public might in some manner be instilled with the cataloger's love of definiteness and so be led to make known its wants to the desk assistant in a way to be understood. He cited the instance of a woman who asked for a book on Greece when she really wanted to know the number of inches around the waist of the Venus of Milo.

Miss Hitchler then waived the restrictions that bind a presiding officer and entered the debate. Referring to Mr. Bishop's paper, she stated that while definition was of course

necessary in every official list of subject headings, she did not follow Mr. Bishop in his insistence on a card-tray for the purpose, that an interleaved copy of the A. L. A. list was adequate for all practical purposes and was also more convenient. She also differed from the speaker of the evening in his abandonment of place entries in subjects covering the arts and sciences, advocating instead the double entry system; for example, she would use *Texas. Geology* and *Geology*, not relying merely on a cross reference from *Texas. Geology* to *Geology. Texas*. She said that she had found, in public libraries at least, a necessity for gathering together all material relating to a country, in the arts and sciences as well as in other subjects under the name of that country. She referred to Mr. Cutter's advocacy of this system of double entry.

In closing, she referred to a matter already touched upon, namely, the use of a single subject card answering to several author entries, in the case of works published in various editions, by the use of the note on this single subject card: "For other editions of this work see author cards." This method, she stated, proved a labor-saving device in a large system like the Brooklyn Public Library where many branches naturally include many editions of a single work.

Mr. Biscoe expressed a wish that the Library of Congress would print on cards for distribution such definitions as Mr. Hanson indicated were in use in the public catalog of that library. Mr. Hanson replied that about 1000 such definitions were in use and that these could be printed for distribution if a demand for them was felt.

Miss Nina Browne stated that the American Library Association Publishing Board would gladly receive any suggestions for the new edition of its list of subject headings. Mr. Gardner M. Jones, of Salem, pointed out a practical difficulty to be met in the matter of a new edition of this list, namely, the conflict of the American Library Association headings with those printed on the Library of Congress cards. The use of these cards by an increasingly large number of libraries brings forward this question.

Miss Hitchler then closed the discussion

by remarking that the indications seemed to point to co-operation between the American Library Association Publishing Board and the Library of Congress. The meeting then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the Catalog Section, devoted to "Elementary problems," was held Wednesday morning, July 4, in the ball room of the Mathewson. The meeting was called to order and a nominating committee appointed by the chair to report a ticket of officers for the ensuing year. The committee consisted of Mr. Biscoe, Mr. Osborn and Miss Grace E. Tobey.

Miss AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH read a paper on

COMMON SENSE IN CATALOGING SMALL LIBRARIES

(See p. 127.)

The meeting was then opened for general discussion.

One member asked how the printed Library of Congress cards could be made consistent with written cards already in a catalog, to which Miss Van Valkenburgh replied that since the Library of Congress cards could not be made consistent in all particulars with the written ones they were better left unchanged and filed intact in their appropriate places among the written cards. Miss Hitchler added that in the Brooklyn Public Library she likewise did not attempt to be consistent in this matter except as to headings for purposes of filing.

Miss Robbins, of Simmons College, Boston, asked what, in the matter of headings, was the best practice in entering the names of "much married" women. Miss Van Valkenburgh recommended entering under the maiden name if the author had written under that name. Miss Hitchler followed the same rule, but added to the author heading the phrase "(afterwards Mrs. —)" if the room on the card permitted without rewriting the card.

The next question raised for discussion was the advisability of analyzing for the catalog

of a library collections of essays already indexed in the American Library Association or other index. Miss Hitchler spoke in the negative. Miss Van Valkenburgh agreed with the chairman and advised keeping the indexes near the catalog. Mr. Biscoe said that small libraries were troubled in using printed indexes by the fact that such indexes invariably referred to a great number of volumes not on their shelves. This difficulty was met by the suggestion that the index be checked up by entering the call number of such volumes as the library possessed in the margin of the contents, *i.e.*, the table of works analyzed.

A member asked if anyone present had tried the cumulative plan in printing catalogs. Miss Van Valkenburgh said her experience had been interesting, that she had intended cumulating her bulletins every two years, but that the printer had declared it cheaper to begin all over again. Mr. Wilson, of Clark University Library, said that the difficulty usually was with the printer, that he was himself experimenting in this matter, and hoped later to be able to report something definite to the American Library Association. Miss Mann, of Pittsburgh, said that the Carnegie library had successfully employed the method; that by using proofs from slugs kept by its printer for a period of years, it was saved the work of composition, though not, of course, of revision. Mr. Davis, of Laconia, N. H., stated that he was issuing a quarterly bulletin, wherein he prints lists that later can be cumulated and form the catalog of his library, for these lists are entries for the books he is reclassifying, and since he is going over the whole library class by class, the cumulated result will be a classed catalog.

Mr. Stevens, of the Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie Library, turned the attention of the meeting to what he termed the increasing technicality of catalogs, and made a plea for greater simplicity. Miss Hitchler pointed out that this danger of making a catalog too technical, and therefore difficult to use, would be avoided if the cataloger would keep in mind the point of view of the general reader. This done and each new borrower given a few hints as to the use of the catalog, most

difficulties vanish. Miss Williams, of the Malden (Mass.) Library, suggested that the reference librarian was useful in making the connection between the public and the catalog, and Miss Hitchler added that the cataloger herself should be in close touch with the reference department as well as with the public. Miss Bragg, of Worcester (Mass.) Public Library, suggested that the difficulty was being solved by the schools where the children were being taught how to use a catalog, to which Miss Hitchler replied that if difficulty existed it was not with the children, but with the adults. Miss Van Valkenburgh interposed, "How lovely for the next generation of librarians!"

Miss Hitchler then called on Mr. Foss, of the Somerville Public Library. He said he had never been a cataloger, but that since he had heard Miss Van Valkenburgh's paper he felt that some day he might aspire to be one. Cataloging he conceived as the art of conveying wisdom from one who has it to one who has it not, in a simple manner.

The chairman then emphasized the necessity of not being hidebound in adherence to rules. The catalogers of small libraries, she stated, sometimes followed printed rules to the letter out of fear of adverse criticism from other librarians. Her advice was, "Adapt and do not be afraid." A member offered as an adaptation, the introduction into the catalog of a form of reference card intended to guide young readers from one field of reading to a better one. For example, under Henty, he places a reference: "If you have read these books, read Cooper," and under Cooper: "If you have read these books, read Parkman."

Mr. Hensel, of Columbus, Ohio, suggested that entries for references worked out in the reference department be introduced into the catalog. Miss Van Valkenburgh objected to having such material in the public catalog. Miss Hitchler, on the contrary, favored such use of all material once found. She suggested the use of colored cards to indicate the temporary character of the entries.

Miss Elliott, of the Wisconsin Library School, reverted to the subject of making an intelligent explanation of the use of the cata-

log to each new borrower to start him on the right road. Mr. Merrill closed the discussion by pointing out that after all the catalog was made for the average person and the average person could use it.

The nominating committee then announced

the names of the candidates: for chairman, Mr. William Warner Bishop, of Princeton University; for secretary, Miss Van Valkenburgh. They were unanimously elected. The meeting then adjourned.

EDITH P. BUCKNAM, *Secretary*.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

A MEETING of the Trustees' Section of the American Library Association was held on the afternoon of Monday, July 2, in the ball room of the Mathewson House. The chairman, Washington T. Porter, called the meeting together at 3 o'clock.

Dr. JAMES H. CANFIELD read a paper on

THE BASIS OF TAXATION FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(See p. 36.)

W. I. FLETCHER: Theoretically the address we have just listened to is well nigh if not quite perfect; but certain thoughts which I had previously on this subject are raised anew in my mind in connection with the words "and more" which Dr. Canfield used when he spoke of the public library as doing what the public school does, "and more." I have never been willing to have public library taxation stated as justifiable on so nearly the same ground as public school taxation, as Dr. Canfield has stated it. Go to-day into the homes where you will find books from the public library. How many of those books in any fair sense can be said to represent the education of the people? Possibly a great many, but how large a proportion of the whole? They represent several things and these come in under the "and more." They represent, in one sense, taxation for economic benefits. The public library provides books by which a man becomes better acquainted with his trade. That, of course, is education in a sense, but a great deal of it is not quite what we should include in education. Then there is the great number of books taken out and read for recreation. It is not true, as some allege, that a very large share of money raised by taxation for the library goes to pay the expense of circulating recreative reading, be-

cause there is so great a difference in the proportion of that reading and the proportion of taxation that goes to that reading that it almost renders the criticism nugatory. However, I like to feel that the community is justified in paying out money raised by taxation for recreative reading on the same ground that it spends money to support parks. I would like to see a little more stress laid upon the recreative value of the library. Recreative reading is one of the best things we can possibly furnish if it is as good as most of the recreative reading we do furnish. And another thing that comes under the words "and more" is that vague thing which we call culture. Our schools are often said to exist for the culture of the community, but there is a line between education and culture, and the library stands for something higher in standing for culture than the schools do in standing for education. I like to feel that it is in this æsthetic element, in this cultural element, different from what we expect our schools to furnish, that public money spent for the public library finds its real and highest justification.

Mr. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK read a paper on

THE WHOLE DUTY OF A LIBRARY TRUSTEE— FROM A LIBRARIAN'S STANDPOINT

(See p. 40.)

The CHAIRMAN: Finding that Dr. Wire was occupying both the position of trustee and librarian, I have asked him to respond to this, and speak on

THE WHOLE DUTY OF A LIBRARY TRUSTEE— FROM A TRUSTEE'S STANDPOINT

Dr. G. E. WIRE: I think I am one of the few who are both a librarian and a trustee;

that is, I am most of the time a librarian and part of the time a trustee. As Mr. Bostwick has said, the main idea seems to be to pick out a good man or woman for a librarian and supply all the money that can be raised and let them do the rest. That is rather the ideal conception of a trustee from a librarian's standpoint, and in a great many cases it is also the idea of the trustee. But it should vary according to the circumstances in the case. You will all recognize that there are some types of libraries where the trustees must do a good share of the work. In a great many of our New England libraries the librarians are getting but very little money — perhaps \$50 or \$100 a year — and naturally they have not the requisite technical skill to administer the library properly, and the trustees have to do, and in many cases do, quite an amount of the librarian's work. Of course I do not mean that the trustees discharge or charge books or catalog them or make out bulletins; but they look after many details. As a trustee I consider it the duty to look after the broad general management of the library, if it is possible, and let the librarian, if competent, do the rest. There are but few trustees who have the technical knowledge to understand many of the details of library administration. The newly appointed trustee has to go through a certain amount of technical education before he knows what he is there for, and until he has been educated he is liable to do more harm than good. But I have in mind many trustees who are doing, as we all know, the very best work, are informing themselves concerning library matters, have pleasant and cordial relations with their librarians, and are, as Mr. Bostwick has said, really ideal trustees.

The trustee is directly responsible to the public, and is the one who is held responsible by the public in many cases if the library is not carried on aright, and properly so. He may have an incompetent librarian, or a librarian or a regime which has got into a rut and is not easily changed. In that case the public should be a little merciful to the trustees and give them time to get out of the rut. But there are one or two things that the trustee should know, perhaps in some cases a

little better than he does know them. What we term the philanthropic side of library work, what we call the "library spirit," he should understand. Some trustees are used to large business enterprises and they want to run the library much as they run a shop. But it is, to all intents and purposes, an educational institution; it cannot be run on a time schedule, with fines for non-attendance and all that sort of thing; the employees are supposed to be of a superior grade of intelligence and are not to be held to the hard-and-fast rules of the shop. Some trustees might well consider that library employees are expected to give more than a few dollars' worth of time a week to the library; they are supposed to put into their work, as do the teachers, a certain amount of devotion and personal work which as librarians we know about, which they are often not given credit for; they frequently have to work over hours, and if, by reason of sickness or other causes beyond their control, they should be absent, that should not be laid up against them. They should not be considered as shop workers. But I am happy to say that from my observations, particularly on the librarian's side, trustees throughout the country are coming more and more to the position of ideal trustees.

The CHAIRMAN: I take pleasure in presenting to you the Hon. David A. Boody, president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library; and I will ask Mr. Boody to say something to us on the subject of the

CARNEGIE DONATIONS

Mr. BOODY: Criticism is frequently heard of Mr. Carnegie's donations, indicating that it was still a debatable question whether it were wise on the part of Mr. Carnegie to give or wise on the part of the public to accept his donations with the conditions attached. Just a word in reference to that point. Is it a good thing for a man to defend his country when his country is assailed? Is it an honorable thing for him to place his life between his country and her assailer? We know that when men do these things they are honored, we know that we carry a grateful remembrance of such deeds in our

hearts, and we know that over their graves monuments rise. But, you may say, what is the special relation between the giving of money and defending a nation's life? It seems to me it is nearer than we may think at the first glance. These ideas that give to men a conception of duty come from the work of libraries, from the books which are read, from such acts as those of Mr. Carnegie, in establishing all over this land these schools of thought, these inspiring sources of action.

Many questions are asked concerning the character of public donations—their effect is feared on the person who receives them, that it may take from him that energy necessary to the establishment of character and to the success of business. But think of the peculiar character of Mr. Carnegie's donation. It never weakens a hungry man to give him food; it never impoverishes an intellect to give it intellectual food. If there be a kind of donation in all the world that should be free from such criticism as we hear bestowed upon the act of giving generally, it is this kind of donation. This kind of giving is for the purpose of helping men to help themselves. There is a fear in this land that wealth in some form or other will destroy the character of our people. It is no more dishonorable to be a rich man than it is to be governor or President, providing always that the same degree of honor and integrity has been pursued in the one case as in the other, and I beg you to remember that this country affords opportunities for great distinction and for winning great prizes. Men with integrity and intelligence and push can hardly fail to become rich men. The point is, how will they use their money? Will they allow it to destroy ideals of American citizenship or will they carry back this wealth to the people and thus enrich all of the inhabitants?

C. W. ANDREWS read a paper by MELVIL DEWEY on

THE IDEAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TRUSTEES AND LIBRARIAN

(See p. 44.)

The chairman introduced Miss M. E. AHERN, to speak on

WHAT AN EDITOR THINKS OF TRUSTEES—OF SOME TRUSTEES

MISS AHERN: There are trustees and trustees. I like the word "trustee," one to whom a trust has been given or with whom a trust lies. A little clearer vision on the part of some of the trustees as to just what constitutes the trust might produce better results for the library, for the community, for the librarian and for the trustee himself. Oftentimes the thought of the trustee is that his trust lies altogether in bricks and stone, in providing for the physical comfort of the community, in providing a suitable dwelling, to seeing that the plumbing and the lighting and the heating and the furnishings and the fittings are what they should be, and that there are books on the shelves, and that then his trust is carried out, forgetting that there remains with him also a duty to see that the people for whom all these things have been prepared are made acquainted with the provision that has been made for them. Trustees should be men and women in the community who have demonstrated by their own lives and by their own business accumulations that they have the ability to conduct business on proper lines, who can differentiate between things that are essential and those that are non-essential, who have pride in their community and a love for their own people.

A number of librarians have suggested that in these remarks I should say something in their behalf, and I have invariably replied, "If you have a trustee who comes to the American Library Association Conference there isn't much need of saying anything for you, because he is there to see and hear, and if he is of the material that he should be he will see and hear, and if he doesn't see and hear, nothing that I or you or anybody can say will help him much. The thing that needs to be said needs to be said in your home town." But I would refer briefly to the matter of sending the librarian to the annual meetings of either the American Library Association or the library association in his home state. I do not know that I can put it any more strongly than by repeating again what a business man said as he talked to me and to a librarian, that when he sends

his engincer over into another state to see the machinery of a large factory, to hear how a new plant is working, to get pointers for his own work, he does not expect that engincer to pay his own way, but he expects to send him at the expense of the factory, and expects to use the information received on this visit in furthering the interests of his own business. I think any trustee who is a business man will agree with that point of view and will see its application to the library.

H. T. KELLY: We have all been entertained and benefited by the papers read to-day, and I would like to make a suggestion to the officers of this section. I arrived here when the meeting started, after 27 hours of steady travel, and I find that the Trustees' Section gets simply one meeting during the whole

Conference. Now would it not be possible to have a second afternoon during future conferences, devoted to discussion of the papers which have been read at the first meeting of the Trustees' Section? There are many things that occurred to me before I arrived here, there are more that have occurred to me since I have heard these papers, and I think we should all derive a great deal of benefit from opportunity for general discussion. I throw out this suggestion because I think one of the great benefits to be derived here is not simply to hear the papers, but to discuss them also.

Officers were elected as follows: Washington T. Porter, chairman; Thomas L. Montgomery, secretary.

Adjourned.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

THE Children's Librarians' Section was represented at the second general session of the American Library Association Conference on Monday morning, July 2, when papers were read on

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY A MORAL FORCE

by CLARA W. HUNT.

(See p. 97.)

and

THE PROBLEM OF THE GIRL

by LUTIE E. STEARNS.

(See p. 103.)

A meeting of the section was held on the morning of Thursday, July 5, in the ball room of the Mathewson House, the chairman, Mrs. Arabelle H. Jackson, presiding. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mrs. Jackson, who said:

It is three years since the Children's Librarians' Section has had a meeting. Two years ago, at the St. Louis Conference, there were no section meetings, and a year ago at Portland the section had only a business meeting for the election of officers. While the

section has been glad during these years to have its papers presented in the general sessions of the American Library Association, we are very glad of this opportunity to have a regular section meeting again, because we feel that some questions in regard to children's work can be discussed to a little better advantage in a section meeting, where we take it for granted that all those present are interested in the particular subject.

A paper on

THE BEGINNINGS OF A LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN

by CAROLINE BURNITE

(See p. 107.)

was read by J. I. Wyer, Jr.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Burnite has prepared and had printed a list of early children's books, some of which she has mentioned, and I am sure this list will be of great interest to all who are interested in children's work. The paper is now open for discussion, and we should be glad to hear from Charles S. Greene, the librarian of the Oakland Public Library.

C. S. GREENE: I am glad to appear before an audience of children's librarians, though not because the West has anything particular to boast of in that line. We are still in some of the inchoate stages of evolution, and we are glad to imitate the methods that have been wrought out by our Eastern friends. This list is a most suggestive one for us. We have not, of course, made any special historical study of the bibliography of children's books. We have simply taken them as we could get children to read them and have made the best use of them that we could. We have, however, used a good many books that are found on this list, and the list will be of great value to us in making more complete our lists of books in the historical section. One thing that struck me about Miss Burnite's paper quite specially was the strong spiritual note through it all, the ethical bearing of it. It shows that in children's library work, as in a great deal of other work connected with libraries and with books, the spiritual, the ethical, even the religious basis is the seed from which it sprang. The first of our modern literature sprang from religious motive. The monks through the Middle Ages preserved all that was best in the ancient literature and added to it from strong religious motive; our drama sprang from the religious drama first, the church was the foundation of that; and even the latest literature we have developed, and that is the books for the children, have the same origin. In the same way the first books that were printed for blind people were religious books, printed by tract societies in order that the blind people might consider their latter end. And so in this paper Miss Burnite has treated the child not as a lump of clay to be moulded, not as a blank sheet of paper to be written upon, but as a creature, compact of spirituality, of imagination, of impulses—in short, as a living soul.

Miss HEWINS: Miss Burnite's paper has given us all a great deal to think of. There is one author whom she has omitted, probably because it is very hard now to find her stories in print; but they are very well worth reprinting. At just about the time when

Peter Parley was beginning, or perhaps even a little before, Lydia Maria Child began to publish her *Juvenile Miscellany* in Boston. For seven or eight years it appeared; sometimes it was published every month and sometimes every two or three months. I have nearly all the numbers. And Mrs. Child was writing in it stories for children which are remarkable for their simplicity, for their clear English, their absence of didacticism and their knowledge of children and of what they like. She wrote also sometimes little historical and biographical articles, lives of famous musicians and famous dwarfs, and she had contributions from people like Mrs. Sigourney and others who were well known at the time, and she had also translations from the German. Indeed, the first translations from the German that I know of in children's books are in that *Juvenile Miscellany*. The first mention of a Christmas tree that I know appears there. Then later the stories were collected in book form. One of them was called "Flowers for children," and there was a favorite tale of mine called "Laraboo," which was in the "Flowers for children," and which I found a few years ago back in the *Juvenile Miscellany* about in 1830. It was a tale of an African woman who was seized, with her child, by a hostile tribe, and, going across a desert, a sandstorm overtook them. The child before that had been thrown away into the desert. She escaped into the sandstorm and found an oasis, a little cave where there was a panther, and she and the panther became friends and remained friends for some time, and at last the panther was accidentally shot just as they were getting to a village. I remember reading that most thrilling tale to some of my staff a year or two ago, and one of them said immediately, "Why, that is Balzac's 'Passion in the desert.'" It appeared in the *Juvenile Miscellany* just about the year that Balzac first published that story—about 1830. Mrs. Child had evidently read it in French, had seized upon it as something that would interest children, and had changed it a little. And it remains one of the most interesting, delightful and thrilling stories for children, I think, that has ever been written.

We have in our children's room pictures of famous places, and just now I am reading to children of the seventh and eighth grades—those who choose to come—some stories about the faces that are mentioned in the pictures, and one of them is Windsor Castle. I read to the small audience the other day Grace Greenwood's story about King James I. of Scotland and Lady Jane Beaufort, and later Mrs. Child's story of the "Royal rosebud," the little daughter of Edward IV., and the style of these stories delighted the children so much that you could have heard a pin drop in that room for the hour while I was reading. So that I am sure it would be a good thing if those stories of Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Child could be reprinted for the use of children.

H. H. BALLARD: I was interested to see in this list one book of Mrs. Ewing. There is a book by Mrs. Ewing's mother, "Parables from nature," by Mrs. Alfred Gatty, which was published, I think, in the "fifties" or perhaps the early "sixties," which is of great interest and of great value to young persons, and is of interest from a library standpoint as showing the fountain of literary beauty and strength from which Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Gatty's daughter, drew her inspiration. Mrs. Gatty was for many years the editor of *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, published in England, which contains a larger proportion of literature excellent for young persons than any other young persons' magazine ever published, not excepting *St. Nicholas*. If the old files of that magazine can be obtained by any library that library will secure a great treasure because it contains the beginnings of Mrs. Ewing's writings as well as the flower and fruit of Mrs. Gatty's ripe scholarship and intelligence and sympathy with young persons.

Mrs. JACKSON read a

REPORT ON LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

(See p. 89.)

S. H. RANCK: This admirable report I feel is one of the most important reports on this work that has ever been presented to a meeting of librarians. There is only one

thing in the report that I should like to refer to, and that is the reference to disorder and lawlessness in libraries or branch libraries in good residential sections of the city. In the city of Baltimore, where I was engaged in library work for many years, we had the greatest trouble on account of lawlessness and disorder in the branch library that was in the best residential section of the city, and I have found that to be the case, not only in that city, but in a number of other cities. The boys who created the trouble came from the homes of well-to-do people, where there seemed to be no, or, apparently, very little discipline and they thought that they were better than other people, that they had more rights than other people, and that they were laws unto themselves, and as a result the library suffered from a great deal of disorder and lawlessness in that particular branch.

Now I should like to say a word or two with reference to Miss Hunt's paper, presented the other morning. It seems to me that one of the most important features was not sufficiently emphasized in that excellent paper, and that is the personality of the children's librarian. To my mind, the personality of the children's librarian is of equal importance with the books that are in the library. We all know that in the history of the world the great movements and the great things that have been done have been due very largely to the personality of a few men or a few women who stood back of the idea, who stood for an idea. Frances Willard stands for an idea, and it was her personality, in my judgment—more perhaps, or just as much as the idea itself—which was the cause of the great movement that swept over the world and for which she stood. And so, from Plato to Phillips Brooks, the great moral teachers of the world and the great men and women who have influenced the world have done that largely through their own personality, and in all work with children it seems to me that we should emphasize the personality of the children's librarian first of all. I will go further and say that, in my judgment, the public library movement to-day is weakest in that one point, in the fact that

we do not get into our work enough personality, and that we should constantly endeavor to put in our work, not only with children but with adults, a greater amount of personality and personal force. The selection of books, the character of the books is vital and is important; but we must not forget that the personality of the men and women in the library who are coming in contact with the people should ever be kept in mind, and the children's librarian, most of all, has the opportunity to make the personality of her work and of herself felt in a way which is impossible or which is not so possible in the other departments as it is in the children's department.

In closing, I should like to urge upon librarians in general the importance of regulating the work of the children's librarian especially so that her time is not absorbed in details and routine, so that she may have plenty of time to do personal work. If the children's librarian feels that so many books must be disposed of or a great amount of routine work must be done every day, this personal work cannot be done; but it should be thoroughly understood and imbued in the minds of every one about the library that when the opportunity for personal work is present the library gives all the time that is necessary to do that work not only freely but gladly. (*Applause.*)

H. H. BALLARD: As was evident in this report to which we have listened this morning, the question of fines seems to have caused us all a good deal of trouble. I think there is no doubt that fines are of little value unless they are regularly collected. The primary reason that it is difficult to collect fines from the children's room is that the children do not like to report to their parents that fines are due on their books, and if a memorandum is given to a child to carry home it is apt to be carelessly or intentionally lost. We have found in our library the same condition which was reported from several libraries, that there was a large accumulation of back fines and no method had yet been devised by which those back fines can easily be collected. We have, however, now solved that problem, and within the last three

weeks all of the fines running back for the past year, some five or six hundred of which had accumulated, have been collected, with the exception of perhaps 25 or 30. It was done in this way: the question arose, Has the public library a legal right to collect its fines? If so, Is it desirable to do so? The question was submitted to lawyers and we found that the right—in our city at least—was undoubtedly in the hands of the trustees. We therefore went to the district attorney and got him to sign, as district attorney, a simple statement to this effect. We then prepared a printed notice stating that a fine was due, that the library was authorized to collect this fine by entering suit if necessary, but to avoid trouble and to reinstate the offender in library privileges this notice was sent. These notices were sent out by registered mail, at a cost of ten cents, giving practically the service of a trained messenger, and bringing back formal receipt certifying that the notice had been delivered. As a result of this process we recovered within two or three weeks about 75 or 80 per cent. of all back fines.

Among methods of influencing children to read there is the method of meeting large groups of children personally in their school room. I had the privilege of speaking a while ago to 500 children at once, and there is great economy in this arrangement. In your children's room you may have but a few at a time, and it is somewhat difficult, even in the reception room or lecture room of a library, to accommodate large numbers of children. Moreover, in the school room they are in their quiet seats, they are comfortably seated, and they are under the discipline of the school, so that you have perfect attention. You then can speak to anywhere from 30 to 500 children at once, according to your opportunities. And the best plan which I have ever found to interest children in a given book is to take the book to the school and read from it, closing with the statement that the rest of the story may be found in the book at the library. I have found that there has never been a single occasion in which a book has been in that way partly read to a school or class of

children that it has not happened that within three or four days there has not been anywhere from six to a hundred calls for that book at the library.

With regard to the care of books, there is one suggestion, and that is that it is quite important for the librarian in charge to manifest in the presence of the children that respect and regard for books which he would like to encourage in them. If the librarian throws out books to the children in a careless manner, and receives them and throws them back on some table as if they were so much merchandise, it will be difficult to instill into the children that reverence and care for books which they ought to manifest.

C. W. SMITH: I can only speak in a general way, for a moment, about the feeling that I have regarding children's work. I presume you have heard it over and over already. It seems to me that it is the one work of the library where we can see results, where we can see the work of our hands as we do it day by day and year by year. It is almost the only work that gives us real encouragement to go on with the detail, the everlasting round of duty, maintaining the public library and hoping for its influence on humanity. And so it certainly is worth doing well. It must be done well, it must not be wronged or belittled in any way. We can afford to make mistakes with grown-up people; perhaps we cannot hurt them very much, perhaps we cannot do them very much good. We have an axiom that we cannot help an adult very much about his reading; but a child we are certainly forming like clay in the hands of the potter.

W. H. SARGENT: In asking me to take a part in the discussion of this subject Mrs. Jackson expressed the opinion that my reasons for the organization of a children's room in my library might be of some help to others. Recognizing the fact that the expansion of ideas of library management would make the children's room inevitable in planning our building, I made due provision for such a room and fully equipped it for the purpose, though I did not expect to put it in operation immediately.

The extremely valuable paper by Miss Hunt which we listened to last Monday covered the ground so fully, so satisfactorily that there is really little more left to be said on the subject. When I first put my hand to the plough of my present profession library schools, children's rooms, decimal and expansive systems, dictionary catalogs, with or without Cutter's rules, had not seen the light of day. The dear, slim old "Poole's index" was in existence, but it was but the shadow of a shade of its present lordly proportions. We charged books in ledgers in those days, and when I drew up a draft of a slip system of charging my board turned it down because they thought that it would be disagreeable for the ladies to take their gloves off to sign the slips. So, you see, from the present standpoint I am not much of a librarian, whatever may be my age and experience. One thing is certain, and that is that I have not the honor to be a children's librarian and that I surely do not propose to attempt to instruct experts, like those around me, in their duties and responsibilities; but, at the risk of repeating ideas already expressed, I will state in a few words not how you *ought to*, but how you *have* made the children's library, not only a moral force, but, in fact, a very strong one—one whose effect will last for years to come.

Beginning at the root of matters, the strongest original moral force in a children's library is the idea of ownership—ownership of the room, of the books, of the librarian and of the librarian's willing services. Having this as a basis, how have you built on it? You have used the very greatest care in the selection of books to purchase; you have made constant endeavor to induce the children to read instructive and elevating works in place of or in addition to those taken out merely for amusement; orally you have directed their attention to ideas in nature, in art and in literature such as enlarge their mental scope, and you have probably, nay certainly, discussed with them simple ethical questions such as cannot fail to elevate their moral condition, avoiding, however, allusions to purely religious matters, the treatment of which properly appertains to other agencies.

All of these things you have done in a careful and pleasant way so as to interest the children. Again, the reference work of the children's library, under your fostering care, has exerted a strong moral influence, based as it is on the certainty that if information is desired on any subject the children can get it from or through their own librarian, who belongs to them specially, and who shows that she is delighted to help them in every way that is possible.

Of course there are other means, and numerous, which, through the operation of children's libraries have exerted and always will exert a strong moral influence over the little ones. Standing here to-day and gazing upon the ardent, earnest faces of those who are engaged in this most important work, I may be excused if I assert positively that you, one and all, have in the past (as you will do also in the future) exercised each and

every one of these moral influences to the very best of your power and ability.

The CHAIRMAN: The most encouraging feature in the children's librarian's work this morning is the fact that we have with us in the Children's Librarians' Section representatives of libraries from the West, the South and the East, showing that the interest in work with children is as broad as our country. The work, while perhaps it is the newest work in the library, is certainly progressing, and we are very glad to have had the privilege of hearing these speakers from the ends of our country.

Adjourned.

[Officers of the section for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Miss Alice Jordan, Boston Public Library, chairman; Miss H. H. Stanley, Brookline Public Library, secretary; members of advisory committee, George F. Bowerman, Edwin H. Anderson.]

SMALL LIBRARIES: ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

TWO round table meetings for those interested in the work of small libraries were held at the Mathewson House in connection with the Narragansett Pier Conference. The first, held on Saturday evening, June 30, was in charge of Miss Frances L. Rathbone. The second, on Thursday evening, July 6, was in charge of Miss Mary E. Downey.

FIRST MEETING

The first round table meeting was devoted to one general topic, "How the small library can increase its efficiency by outside aids," considered in four subdivisions. The meeting was called to order at 8.30 by Miss Frances Rathbone, who said: "A library of 30,000 volumes cannot specialize in any line, and in that sense a library of that size needs to turn often to the outside aids that we are to discuss this evening. In any sense, indeed, we are told that in the East all libraries under 5000 are considered small. In the West we are told that libraries from 200 or 2000 volumes are considered small, and that the East does not know what a small library is. So if

that is the case perhaps we had best carry on this meeting for the advantage of libraries of from 500 to 2000 volumes, and then all who represent larger libraries may take advantage of the points they can gain from it. What we want is to see how far the work done by the commissions and the state associations and the large libraries is really helping the very small library, for the small library needs help most.

We are to discuss this evening the small library in its relation to outside aids. The next round table meeting is to take the small library in relation to inside aids. As the outside aids we are going to consider the state library commission, the state library association, the larger library, and the library's own public; and throughout our discussion we are to keep the point of view of the small library. Miss Stearns will begin by telling us

WHAT THE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION CAN DO FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

Miss L. E. STEARNS: The whole spirit that should characterize state library commission

work should be absolutely the spirit of helpfulness. There should be nothing dogmatic about it, there should be nothing domineering about it, and state library commission workers should always keep in mind the difference between counsel and interference. The state library commission worker should always put herself in the place of the librarian of the little library; she should always imagine that she is in charge of the library that she is visiting, that she has the same problems, the same big task, and the same little mite of money with which to run the library.

In the matter of organizing the library, the ideal commission worker would have the wisdom of a Dewey, the patience of a Cutter, the tact of a Putnam, untiring energy, unvarying enthusiasm, a love and sympathy for human kind, adaptability, resourcefulness, a sense of humor and uncommon commonsense. We know of a library organizer who went to a little place where they had the enormous sum of \$50 on which to run the library for a year, and this organizer, with her head full of all the apparatus which she had seen in a large library, expended at once \$27.50 upon supplies, leaving the distracted board and librarian with less than half the money which was to run that library for the rest of the year. That is where adaptability and resourcefulness come in—to be able to utilize everything, to get along without a perforating stamp, and so on.

The financial side of state aid is a delicate thing to handle, because along with such state aid usually goes the element of supervision. There are several states that give a hundred dollars' worth of books to any community that establishes a library. The hundred dollars' worth of books are given, the books are read by that generation, and oftentimes they stand on the shelves waiting for another generation to read them. In other states, however, instead of giving books as a permanent donation to the library, the commission says to a little community: "If you will organize a library we will send you a hundred books every year, in the form of one or two travelling libraries, these books to be read, enjoyed by your people, and then

passed on to some other community to be read and enjoyed there." In that way it is possible to keep up interest in the library, because the popularity of any library depends upon frequent exchange of books, so that one great means by which commissions may aid libraries is in constantly sending that library fresh, wholesome literature instead of just sending them a hundred books at the beginning and then letting nature take its course.

In the matter of printed aids and guides, the commissions nowadays are relieved from their former responsibilities in preparing book lists, through the kindness of the Publishing Board of the A. L. A., which issues the very excellent *A. L. A. Booklist*. One commission subscribes for 500 copies a month of that list, and sees that every library in the state secures a copy.

Commission bulletins are very helpful aids for the purpose of exchanging library information in a state, and making the libraries feel that they are part of the state organization.

In the matter of frequent visits for counsel and suggestion, when a librarian confesses that every time after the commission's library visitor leaves her, she goes to bed with a severe sick headache, then we realize that there is something wrong with the visitor. As I said in the beginning, the visitor should always recognize a difference between counsel and interference. The visit should be of a most friendly nature in every way, and the visitor should put herself in the place of the librarian and be in complete sympathy with the one whom she visits.

Round table meetings are capital aids for little groups of library workers, for places along the trolley lines, where a number of people can come together and discuss problems of an afternoon or a day. They are a capital thing for the librarians who cannot afford the money or the time in which to attend the larger state and A. L. A. gatherings. A distinction should be made between a round table meeting and an institute; they are oftentimes regarded as synonymous, but an institute should be longer than a round table meeting. A round table meeting is a matter

of a day, an institute is supposed to be a series of meetings for a number of days, and always, under the strict interpretation of the word, ending with an examination. A summer school is an important aid, where a young woman can go to brush up on her technical knowledge, to get a survey of the wider field, to find out her mistakes and errors and be inspired to go back and do better work in her library.

The state library commissions may help small libraries a great deal in letting them know where they can secure travelling exhibits of different kinds, lantern slides, etc. Permanent exhibits can be secured in this way as well. Then, in the securing of legislation, the state library commission, as a state body, under authority of the state, may help very largely in having a pernicious one-mill tax removed, which oftentimes prevents a town having any library at all. The commission being at the state capitol, the people connected with it can use their influence in having restrictions removed and adequate appropriations made for libraries.

In conclusion, I want to pay my personal tribute to the librarians of the little libraries, in their endeavors to reach out and help every man, woman and child in every community. When we go to Washington we admire the great Congressional Library, we admire the Boston Public Library, and the great libraries that are being put up all through the country through the beneficence of "St. Andrew;" but there is many a little library that is much more of a monument to the endeavor, oftentimes to the heroic and self-sacrificing endeavor, of the fine librarian in charge of it.

The spirit of the state library commissions of this country is such that they intend to "keep everlastingly at it" until every man, woman and child in America has access through the public library, travelling library, or some form of library, to good books, for it is the motto of the state library commissions that "It is after all not the few great libraries of the world, but the thousand small libraries that may do most for the people." (*Applause.*)

Miss JULIA E. ELLIOTT: If the library visitor comes in friendliness and makes the suggestions that occur to her, they will be taken

in the right spirit if offered in the right spirit; but I should like to emphasize one point, and that is this: the library visitor, I think, bears too much in mind the technical side of the work. She goes to a library with the idea of seeing all its faults and of helping to correct them, but she forgets that many times the librarian is struggling with other difficulties than library records. The most helpful thing that the library organizer can do is to interest the people of a community. The untrained librarian perhaps has not the power of seeing her opportunities, and as the result she is unable to grasp those opportunities to make her library a real force in the community. While I do not wish to say that accurate records, library technique, are in any way unimportant, I do think that the other is far more important, and that is what the library visitor should start out to do — placing her emphasis upon helping the librarian from the inspirational side. It is quite within the province of the visitor to do some of the things that the librarian of the little library is not capable of doing, such as getting school children interested. It is not every untrained worker or even every trained worker who can go into the schoolroom and talk to the children, or who can go to the women's club and talk to the women of the club, or who can go to a business men's organization and talk to them, and these seem legitimate ways in which the friendly visitor can help the librarian of the small library in interesting the people of the town in the library.

Then there is another thing that in this busy world we are too apt to do, and that is make our visits too short. Perhaps we stop between trains in some small town, and expect in an hour or an hour and a half to do all that (if we stop to think) would require a couple of weeks or maybe months to accomplish. We should give enough time to the small libraries, not only to see the librarian, but to see the directors of the library and become acquainted with the people of the town and get them interested.

Miss CLARA F. BALDWIN: One of the most useful departments for commission work in reference to the small library — and I have in mind the library of less than two or three

thousand volumes, where the librarian ordinarily has from \$15 a month up to \$35 a month perhaps—is the work of the summer schools. The summer schools have been looked at somewhat askance, I think, by some librarians, as furnishing a short cut to library methods for people who might take fuller courses, but in the newer states where the commissions have been at work but a few years it seems to me that this criticism does not hold. Of the students who attend these schools, the large majority come from the small libraries that we are speaking of. The inspiration librarians get from association with co-workers, with people who have similar problems, is very helpful, and the summer school gives an opportunity for the interchange of experience and develops a feeling of unity among library workers throughout the state.

W. R. EASTMAN: In New York a library is not small if it is over 500 volumes, and the librarian who gets \$15 a month gets more than 60 librarians in New York receive. And there are a great many who cannot even consider the summer school. The commission officers must be in perfect sympathy with them, understanding exactly where they stand and what work they have to do, and encouraging them and helping them as friend to friend. That is the first thing for a commission to do.

Miss MERICA HOAGLAND: In the Indiana commission we have tried recently the experiment of giving five dollars' worth of supplies to the libraries that receive \$500 or less in annual income, for we have found that the very first purchase of supplies is a bugbear to the library board that knows absolutely nothing of the Dewey system and all that it entails. Therefore the offer of this first five dollars insures the organization of the library with some of the tools we should like to have placed in it.

Another new development is that of having library school students—that is, one-year students from the library schools—take part of their apprentice work in the small libraries of the state, so that in Wisconsin and Indiana and other states, the small library situation is being helped out by the library school

students going into these small libraries, giving their work free of charge as apprentice work, and helping the small library.

The CHAIRMAN: How long do the students give this assistance?

Miss HOAGLAND: For three weeks; the work of two students for three weeks each makes six weeks' service to the library.

Miss EDITH A. PHELPS: A question with our library is the matter of subscription books. Can the commission reach that? For instance, almost every little town has a small library and they have bought, say, Warner's library, or the "Historian's history of the world." They have those and practically nothing else, because the rest of their collection consists of a hundred volumes or so, given by townspeople, and there is no money for more.

The CHAIRMAN: It is often true that in the country the people who are least able to spend money for books buy these expensive sets of books instead of the books they could really use, and the libraries suffer in the same way.

ROBERT P. BLISS: Those of us who are connected with libraries and come in contact with other library workers, do not realize the deadly influence there is in isolation. One of the most helpful things that a commission or a state organization can do for the small libraries is to devise ways and means of bringing together the librarians of the little libraries who do not come in contact with other workers, because there is a feeling of encouragement that comes from just bringing them together and letting them talk with each other.

Miss KATHERINE McDONALD: I think Miss Phelps has brought out one of the most important duties of commission work, and that is the assistance that a commission may give in the selection of books. In the Wisconsin commission we feel more and more that it is one of the most important services that the commission does for the small public library. It saves money, it helps the development of the community, and its aid is the most far-reaching. Our *A. L. A. Booklist* has been of great assistance, but there must be some one who is willing to check that list and help the small libraries make their first collection; not

only that, but they need help in building up their collection of old books as well as of new ones.

The CHAIRMAN: The next topic which will be opened by Miss Stearns is

WHAT THE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SHOULD
DO FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

MISS STEARNS: I want to say one word in reference to the subscription book difficulty that Miss Phelps referred to. I know of one little library in a lumber town that had an income of \$150 a year, and one of the trustees was induced by a wily book agent to subscribe for a certain monumental historical work on the seven-dollars-a-month-for-the-rest-of-your-life plan, and upon being asked why he did it this trustee said it was because he was proud to have the name of his public library placed upon the list of subscribers to so monumental a work. (*Laughter.*) That was his one and only reason for buying a work which not a soul in the community would ever look at.

There are many state library associations located in states without commissions that can do a great deal of library commission work, first by sending some volunteer to help a little town to start right, then looking after that town and making friendly visits to the library. Thus much commission work can be done by the state library associations, if they study what state library commissions are doing and try to adapt it to their own field.

I am opposed to having just one central place, one permanent place, of meeting for a state library association—particularly in a large state. Perhaps the association always meets off in the southwest corner of the state, because it happens to be near a river or a lake, and 'way off in the western part of the state there are many people who cannot attend that meeting. If an association has an attractive place where its members like to go every year, they should not be selfish about it. They should at least have quarterly meetings every few months for the people who cannot attend from other sections.

Travelling exhibits of books or pictures may be prepared by a state library association

to interest the people. I have been greatly interested in what they have been doing in Texas. The Texas Library Association arranged a lecture circuit, and sent to Chicago for some of the best University men, and had them go about from library to library, thus dividing up the expense and giving the lectures under the auspices of the libraries. A state library association may also publish a bulletin containing information and inspiring articles on library work.

If you take the outline of the work commonly done by state library commissions and apply it to state library associations, you will find before you a vast field of work to be done in addition to having a purely social meeting once a year. Of course, the chief work of the state library associations in the West, South and Southwest should be that of securing library commissions to continue the work. That should be the primary endeavor of associations in states where there are no existing library commissions.

The character of the state library association meetings, I think, should be of a very different character in states where there are commissions. They should be less elementary. I should not turn over the work of an association to the commission to manage. I believe in having a division of interest for both.

MISS ANNE WALLACE: One phase that particularly strikes me is the preparatory work. The idea of not having a state association meet in a permanent place has its advantages, because by meeting in different parts of the state each small library has to take its share in making out a program. The press work and all of the preliminary work required, I think, is almost the best part of an association meeting. I remember at the Portland Conference—and, by the way, the Portland Conference Proceedings are a boon to me and to any member of a small library. I can recommend it to all. We bought ten copies last year, and now we have had them bound. I do not think we will ever find a number as good as that Portland number for this work we are now speaking of—a remark of Mr. Dana in which he says the best work of an association is the association itself. There is

one thing that our state associations are losing sight of, and that is the book selection. I remember when I was much younger and first came to the A. L. A. meetings how delighted I was by the book discussions that were brought out; and I remember particularly hearing Miss Helen Haines get up and talk about novels — flimsy novels you might call them to-day, novels that you wouldn't dare speak of perhaps in this big Association meeting, but novels in which we are all interested because Mrs. Tom, Dick or Harry had written to us and asked us to select ten novels for such-and-such a club. I think that if we could have book discussions it would revive a great deal of that interest. We hear much of the commercial librarian; she is an organizer and demonstrator and everything else but a booklover; but I should like to see in our state association meetings that interest in books revived.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now hear from Miss Bertha S. Wildman about

ASSISTANTS' MEETINGS

Miss WILDMAN: I submit the following:

Outline for starting a series of assistants' meetings

1. Divide the state into several local centers, and hold a series of five or six meetings each year in each local center.
2. Let the library that is to hold the meeting issue the invitations, sending one to every library in each local center.
3. Let the invitation state that a meeting is to be held under the auspices of the state library association; that it will be of interest chiefly to assistants; that one delegate preferably an assistant is invited (if there is only the librarian she will be the delegate); that the delegate shall be chosen by the staff, not appointed by the librarian.
4. Let an assistant, or if there is no assistant, the librarian of the library where the meeting is to be held be chairman of the meeting.
5. All of the staff of the library at which the meeting is to be held are privileged to attend the meeting or choose their delegates. The librarian may be invited to be present.
6. Make up the programs of topics of interest and value to assistants, but at each meeting have presented by an assistant a paper on some country or person attracting attention from whatever cause, also have a talk on

the late books, preferably non-fiction, followed by discussion.

7. Appoint a permanent program committee to whom suggestions shall be sent by assistants. Let this committee consist of the president of the state library association, the chairman of the meeting to be, and two assistants appointed at the annual meeting. Then if before the meeting is called to order the name and official position of each person in attendance is read, this can be understood to stand for introductions all around.

8. Refreshments, if served, should be so slight as to debar no library from volunteering as hostess and to be no serious tax on the library that entertains.

Sample

PROGRAM FOR JUNE, 1906

From three to five p.m.

Talk—A. L. A. Meetings—Does it pay an assistant to go.....	10 min.
Discussion.....	10 "
Paper—Ibsen.....	10 "
Discussion—Current books.....	15 "
Paper—Why an assistant?.....	10 "
Discussion.....	15 "

SOCIAL HOUR

There are four reasons why these meetings should be of help to assistants. First, assistants have less opportunity than others in library work of widening their outlook. By coming together and discussing ways and means of meeting the problems that come up, the assistants find out what others are doing; they learn to know what may be the foundation principle which governs their own line of work; they get out of the rut which comes to us all if we do not see any work but our own; and, if rightly conducted, above all they gain that *esprit de corps* which we call the library spirit. Second, these meetings teach the assistants executive ability to a great extent. If the assistant plans the meeting, conducts it, or even speaks at a meeting, she acquires a certain amount of self-confidence which is invaluable. She learns to have opinions of her own which she can formulate, and she gains the assurance to stand by her decisions. She acquires the courage to stand before a number of people and talk. I have heard it said that assistants lack initiative. In having a series of these meetings, where they take full charge, they will learn to gain this initiative and the self-assurance they need.

My third point grows directly out of this. Assistants all the time are having opportunities to step higher. The executive ability they have gained should prepare them to take more and more responsible positions in the future, positions which demand this ability to plan and carry out prescribed programs of work. Many an assistant may have the ability hidden within her, ability which a little practice may bring forth.

Fourth, the social intercourse which means so much to us all may be promoted very strongly by just such meetings. Some may think that they can get this social feeling by going around from library to library and talking in groups of twos or threes. This, however, does not do the good that a larger meeting may do. In few libraries may the assistants stop for this social intercourse. When large numbers meet the social feeling created is much more intense, provided the one at the head for the time being has the necessary social leadership.

In order to get at some concerted plan by which these meetings might be conducted to bring out all these ideas, the opinions of different assistants attending such meetings have been requested and the objections and disappointments learned. Then these were worked over and the plan submitted was agreed upon and discussed to see if these objections had been met. By looking over this outline you will see that the fundamental idea was to leave the meeting with the assistants themselves, but that it should remain closely affiliated with the state association. Not only were the practical questions of library economy and training to be brought up in each meeting, but a wider outlook on the affairs of the outside world was to be encouraged. Assistants meet the public much more often than librarians do. If they are to give satisfactory assistance to the general public they certainly need help in acquiring the broader culture which will enable them to meet all classes of people. These embryonic plans for assistants' meetings are made with the idea that they shall keep close to the state association and in time lead to a movement whereby an assistant's section may be represented with the other sections at our A. L. A. meetings.

Mr. H. H. BALLARD: It is very important to bear in mind the sacredness of the individual. The library visitor going to the small library can learn a great deal from that librarian as well as teach her something. Librarians in small libraries, particularly women who have devoted years of earnest thought to their work, have learned by experience that which no library association, no state commission, can teach them. They have met individual difficulties and have overcome them in individual ways, and if the library commission visitor, in conversation with these women, can learn some of the methods which they have devised to meet difficulties and carry the news of that to workers in some other town, it will come as a blessed gospel in many cases.

After many conventions of this character, after several state conventions, and after quite a number of limited, small conventions, I have mingled with the librarians of the smallest libraries and noted their conversation with one another and the universal complaint has been that while the addresses which they have heard have been most illuminating and interesting, and while the discussions have been strong and worth hearing, they have gone over their heads; problems which they have already solved have been untouched, problems which they have been unable to solve have been left without attention. The same thing is true in regard to the assistants in libraries, and I think there is a duty which the librarians in charge of public libraries owe to their own assistants. It is a very good thing in every library where there are several assistants to have meetings of the assistants themselves in that library, to begin with, a small circle. It is an excellent plan for the librarian to show confidence in his assistants by throwing certain responsibilities upon them, giving them a positive share in the administration of the library when possible, or at least to let them understand why this thing is done and that is not done. In our library, for illustration, I asked each of our assistants—and many of them were quite inexperienced at the time—to take upon themselves the responsibility of selecting ten books, to be purchased by the library, up to the limit of

ten dollars a volume. The result of that simple experiment was wonderful. The tone of the entire staff was raised, and if I could only have shown you the one hundred books selected by the ten young ladies in the library you would agree with me that the choice was a surprising revelation of the capabilities of judgment manifested by those young women.

Miss MARY E. DOWNEY: I should like to mention the good that the state association does to the assistants by meeting in different towns. Salaries are often so small and a staff so small that few persons from one library can go to the association meetings, and if the association comes to the town occasionally, say once in several years, it gives assistants an opportunity to attend the meeting. It also gives a wonderful impetus to the library's work through the whole year; you are able to get more things, your board has a great deal of pride, and they will do almost anything you ask them to through that year, so that the library may be swept and garnished before the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: The next topic is what the large library can do for the small library. We will take, first, library classes, and, second, inter-library loans. This is taking a practical illustration from the work of the Newark Library, and Miss Roberts, the assistant in the reference department of that library, will discuss both topics.

WHAT THE LARGE LIBRARY CAN DO FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

Miss KATE L. ROBERTS: The New Jersey library class is very simple in plan. We send out a circular every fall, giving facts as to teacher, date, outline of the course and the price. We send these to the libraries within easy travelling distance of the Newark library. The answers that come in give us a clue as to how many we may expect in the class, and that always assures us of the payment of the lecturer. The class then begins, and the idea is to give an academic course of ten lessons, and only one course a winter if possible. We had one winter a course

under Miss Rathbone, of Pratt, on reference books, which was very delightful. We had 33 in the class, representing 15 different libraries. Next winter we had Miss Hitchler, of Brooklyn, on cataloging, with a class of 23, representing 12 libraries. The idea is to make this course very useful to the small librarian and yet broad enough to be helpful to the rest of us who are so fortunate as to be working in the larger institutions. This class accomplishes many very good results. We come together in a very informal way, we sit about the table and discuss informally as the topics come up. Our teachers have conducted the class in the most delightful way, and we get acquainted with each other in the way which has been suggested by some of the speakers tonight.

We have an examination and we receive a certificate. The certificate probably does not mean so much as library school graduates are accustomed to, but it shows that we have taken a course of lectures and shows our percentage: it is signed by Mr. Dana, showing that it has been given under the auspices of the library, and it is signed by the secretary as well. This class work has appeared to me as a sort of library school extension work.

As to inter-library loans, through the courtesy of the inter-library loan the smaller libraries are able to do more than otherwise for their own members, and the library service of the whole state is improved. The Newark Public Library furnishes blanks to librarians in the state, but will lend books beyond the state as well. The library using the form stands responsible for the books borrowed. The restrictions are: no new books, no fiction, no books in demand by the Newark public, no books already owned by the library making the request.

In 1905, 582 books were borrowed by 22 different New Jersey libraries.

The good points of the system are these:

1. Small libraries realize a spirit of helpfulness in the larger ones, and are encouraged to be more useful to their own members through these loans. It stimulates them.

2. People from the smaller communities come in contact with a larger library spirit and appreciate the library movement as never before.

3. Those who find there is a way to get books generally want them more than ever, and go to their own small library with demands.

4. The inter-library loan stimulates the users to demand better library conditions in their own communities.

5. It makes the larger libraries centers for much activity and puts valuable reference collections into wider use.

6. The requests through the loans have aided the small libraries in their purchase lists of books.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now go to our final topic, and Mr. Peck will tell us

WHAT ITS OWN PUBLIC CAN DO FOR A SMALL LIBRARY

Mr. A. L. PECK: There is an old adage which says, "Woe to him who follows the king," but how much more would they have said, "Woe to him who follows all these queens." (*Laughter.*)

I would like to call your attention to one fact, that we are possibly somewhat timid in making the public acquainted with our needs. We are generally very grateful for what we have received, and sometimes positive of what we want; and of what we have not we often think we had better keep still. I believe this is a mistaken idea. I believe it is our duty to speak much more of those books which we would like to have, which we ought to have and which we have not. For instance, a man comes into a small library and asks for a valuable work of reference. If you simply tell him that you have it not, he will say, possibly, "This is the first time that I was ever in this institution, and I am a taxpayer, and what good is this library to me?" It is better to say to him, "We would like to have this book, and we will make the trustees acquainted with your inquiry." In the state of New York we do not need even to say this very often. We have a great

state library which has become the public library of the state, and if there is any book that we have not we need only say, "If you will give me the time we will have this book here within 36 hours." We then simply write to the state library. Last year my own institution had the loan of 268 books from the state library. If supervision is worth having, I believe the supervision of the state of New York is worth having because it is backed up by deeds.

In the matter of reference books, sometimes it happens that a school teacher will come and ask the librarian of a small library to provide for the library a history of pedagogics or education, and the librarian will be greatly puzzled as to who is going to read that book. Then the best thing to do is to inform the trustees that there are teachers who want to study that subject, and the money will be provided. In one library request was made for a certain Bible commentary, and the librarian said, "This is a small library; we cannot buy Bible commentaries, but if you wish to have them here, let each church donate a commentary or part of one," and in time the different Sunday schools of the town bought commentaries for that library. And here it comes to the point: we as librarians cannot afford to have anybody go from our library disgruntled and say that the library isn't worth anything. We must make an effort. If we have three hundred books, know those three hundred books. If we wish to do service to the public we must know what is in the books.

The next point is this: if clubs are going to take up study topics, foreign travel, and so on, and wish to have pictorial books, tell these clubs beforehand, "We shall be very glad to do all we can for you with what we have, but we shall be more glad if you will provide for us what we have not and what you need." Let them share the responsibility. Don't be afraid to stand before your people and tell them, "Yes, verily, we are poor, but we are rich in enthusiasm, in willingness to have, we are willing that the right book shall go at the right time into the right hands."

Adjourned.

SECOND MEETING

The second round table meeting was called to order by Miss Mary E. Downey, in charge on the evening of Thursday, July 5.

Miss DOWNEY: Libraries are comparatively large or small. To those in our largest cities the libraries of middle sized cities would be considered small, and so on down the line. The library having a building costing from ten to twenty thousand dollars, with a maintenance fund of from one to two thousand dollars, looks with pride to its larger sister, with a building costing from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, with a maintenance fund of from five to ten thousand dollars, and with a circulation of over fifty thousand. This is the class of small library most largely represented here to-night, and with which our discussions will largely deal, in the hope that the ideas presented may be adapted above and below this scale.

We shall begin our discussion this evening with a consideration of the staff, opened by Miss Bessie S. Smith.

LIBRARY STAFF

Miss SMITH: The subject of staff is one so intricate and so individual that it must be governed by each librarian individually, yet what some of us have found to result in good work may perhaps be useful to some of you, for we are all adaptors to a certain degree.

First, as to the hours of the librarian. The trustees put upon the librarian responsibility and expect results. It seems to me that in expecting those results they should give her her own individual freedom. They should not require that she be at the library a certain definite number of hours, but I feel very strongly that the librarian should be found at the library at certain times. There are people who would come to the library to speak on matters of business if they knew that the librarian was sure to be there, and I think the librarian ought always to be found at the library at regular times. Let her be punctual also; punctuality may be one of my hobbies, but the day begun five minutes late is never right, and five minutes of tardiness are never made up.

It has been also found that the librarian's number of hours should average the same as those which the assistants are required to give. The *librarian* should not be *required*; her own conscience should teach her voluntarily to give the same number of hours in the library; but those hours, I repeat, should not be required definitely, at a definite time. Sometimes the best work of the librarian is done away from the library.

The social life of the librarian and her duties to this, I think, is one of the most difficult phases of our work which we have to meet. Librarians have very little time, and they often feel that social life should not be demanded of them, but the business man feels that he must join business clubs and social clubs for the sake of his business which, consciously or unconsciously, he helps in that way. Now we librarians—some of us at least—believe in advertising our library. Why should not we advertise it in this way? I believe that the librarian should be identified with all educational organizations in her town, and also with the club work. Let me cite an example. I am specially interested in civics, and the civics division of the women's club in my city is a very active division. Last year the members of this division distributed some 12,000 packages of seeds free to the public school children. The question arose as to the most central point from which these seeds should be distributed. As I was much interested in this work, one of the club members came to me and said, "Now, if we propose this will you let us come to the library and send the packages out from the basement?" This I very gladly consented to, and it brought to the library for a week about twenty of the most prominent women of the town and many teachers. They already knew the library, but their feeling was, of course, more kindly afterwards, and it brought a great many children to the library who had not come before.

Then the librarian's duty to herself. This is really the most difficult subject. In talking not long ago with a leading librarian she said, "I believe librarians read too much," and I was forced to emphatically differ with her. It seems to me that perhaps librarians read magazines and have the review habit too

much, but real reading I do not think is done sufficiently by them. I feel that we ought, all of us, to read more, for while I do not want a librarian to be a brown and dusty bookworm, still the ideal librarian is one who understands books and knows how to read. The greatest duty which the librarian nowadays owes to herself is to read carefully. If you can read but one book a month, do it, and know what is in that book.

As to the time and hours of assistants, I find that the average number of hours now required of assistants is about seven and a half a day, some libraries requiring only seven. The smaller the salary the less number of hours should be required. As to changes of time on schedule, I believe that assistants should be allowed to change their schedule at various and sundry times when they want to.

Staff meetings is a moot subject. Personally I believe in them thoroughly. There seem to be two kinds of staff meetings conducted among librarians, one where only administrative problems are discussed, and one—such as the New York Public Library carries on—where both administrative problems and class room work are dealt with. The latter seems the ideal. The librarian should discuss with her staff her plans for the future after they are formulated. If there is to be some radical change in the library administration the plans should be well and carefully formulated before they are brought before the staff. But two heads are better than one, and discussion brings out a great many points from which the librarian may receive help. Why should not the librarian acknowledge such help? I always tell my trustees when some good idea has come to me from my assistants, and I have never found that I have lost their respect by so doing. In all the reports of large libraries to which we turn so eagerly every year credit is given to heads of departments for their good work and good ideas. Why should not the same hold true of individual assistants in the library? You get better work out of the assistants if you discuss *en masse* in staff meetings the different plans for the library.

As to class room work, I will tell you of my own experience. About three years ago

it seemed to me that perhaps my assistants were reading a great deal but not consecutively, and I made a very short little reading course and asked them to hand in to me written reviews and criticisms of the books listed. They worked so hard and I found that it was so difficult for them, that the next year I decided to have no staff meetings, and simply announced the decision. I was surprised and much gratified one day to find on my desk a petition signed by all the members of my staff—not very many at that time, I think about seven—asking me if the staff meetings might not be continued, they had been so much helped by them. So now we have staff meetings, consisting of discussion for a few moments of the administrative problems of the library, and then current-event work and book work. I assign to each one certain subjects to be reported on and find we get a very great deal of good out of it. To my mind the same idea holds good with assistants that applies to the librarian; they need to read, and they ought to read more and more all the time.

As to apprentices, I mention them because they are the staff of the future. In my own library, after the apprentices have been in the library a little while, I require that they come into the staff meetings and assign to them subjects just as I do to the assistants. Voluntary help, it seems to me, should be treated exactly the same as paid help.

MISS MARILLA WAITE FREEMAN: We have had a staff class in the Louisville library during the past year. This class began with a few talks on the order department of the library, followed by several on cataloging, and it was then turned over to me for a short course on reference work. We had about 20 meetings on the subject of reference books. These meetings were held weekly, from half past 8 to half past 9 in the morning, and I gave informal talks on a few of the best reference books in each class of the Decimal classification. Each talk was followed by practical questions, problems and tests, and the ground was covered with some degree of thoroughness; there was informal discussion, and questions were freely asked. The class entered into this work very enthusiastically. Perhaps the only original feature of

the course, if it is an original feature, was at the end of the year, when instead of giving an examination, which seemed formidable to the class, I asked of them instead a list of the first 35 reference books which they would choose in organizing a small public library, and I got some very acceptable lists. Then I asked each member of the class to write a specimen examination paper, giving ten questions which she thought would fairly cover the work of the course, and I received some very good papers indeed. At the last meeting I took these examination papers which the girls themselves had written, and asked questions from the different papers, of the different members of the class, selecting, as it were, an examination from the examination questions which the girls themselves had made up. In this way we avoided the formidable experience of a written examination which is dreaded by every one, and yet covered the ground quite thoroughly, and I knew quite as much to my satisfaction what the girls in the class were capable of doing as if I had given them a written examination. Next year we hope to take up in the same way the different classes of the Decimal classification, taking at each talk, say, a dozen of the best books in each class and talking about them informally. The object, of course, in both cases is to familiarize the members of our staff, in the circulation and reference departments especially, with a number of books which they know personally and are able to guide people to with intelligence.

Miss ELIZABETH L. FOOTE: I would like to ask Miss Smith when her staff meetings are held—whether they are during library hours or at other times?

Miss SMITH: The problem in my library as to that is not a very difficult one, because our reference room adjoins the loan desk, and one assistant always stays by the door and can watch the loan desk. We meet for an hour and a half every Thursday morning. I cannot say I believe in having staff meetings before the library opens, as it makes the hours for the assistants too long, and since it is all for the benefit of the library indirectly why should not the meeting be held in library hours? Last

year I tried allowing my girls 15 minutes a day for a certain amount of reading. I did not allow them to read where they could be seen in the library. I do not approve of that at all; it gives an entirely wrong impression of the library to the observer. But they could take their books up to the staff room and read for 15 minutes, and they really did a great deal of reading in that way.

Miss MARY L. DAVIS: May I ask Miss Freeman whether this work is required on the part of the staff, or is it volunteered, and is the time set aside for study, or is study required out of library hours?

Miss FREEMAN: The work is voluntary. That is, in forming this class, only such members of the staff were to come into it as chose to do so; but they came in with the understanding that the study which they do on the problems given them must be done on their own time. It did not seem practicable for us to give them library time for study. The library opens at 9 o'clock in the morning; we come from half past 8 to 9, before the library opens, and then continue our class work for half an hour after the library has opened; but there are enough members of the staff, outside of the class, to keep things going until we finish the class work.

PURD B. WRIGHT read a paper on

LIBRARY ADVERTISING

(See p. 86.)

Miss ANNA L. MORSE: About two years ago, in Youngstown, we printed some cards, giving an invitation to people to come to the library; then on the back of this card is a list of popular magazines to be found in the library. These cards we distributed through the stores; for two or three days there was a card put in every parcel that went out from the leading stores. We also put them in the banks, and they were given to the steel plants and the other industrial concerns, so that a copy might be put into the pay envelope for all the English-speaking employes. We have also put into the schools a bulletin, not so much a bulletin of books, as an advertisement of the library, urging boys and girls to

come to the library, and giving a schedule of the library hours for the children.

Miss ELLA M. McLONEY: I should like to ask Mr. Wright if he considers it of any value to keep a standing card advertising the library in the daily papers, and also cards or bulletins or an advertisement of some sort in the hotels and other public places?

Mr. WRIGHT: It is a question of the community you want to serve. We placed bulletins or cards in the hotels and other prominent places. The little box that I spoke of seems to serve the purpose with us, except in the larger places, the stations and the hotels. In our branch library we tried to reach the laboring men. It is located in the packing district. We had hanging cards printed which were hung in the several departments of the packing houses, and we called attention to our smoking room and chess and checker tables. We tried a long time to get the men interested in the library, but were never very successful. It takes a settlement worker to do that. In that same neighborhood we are doing very effective work with the children through the schools.

From our children's room, with about 4000 books in that department, including reference books, during the year just closed we circulated in the neighborhood of 50,000 volumes. Street car advertising has been effective.

Miss BESSIE S. SMITH: There is one point I would like to bring out from bitter experience. We sent out between three and four thousand cards of invitation to the railroad men and the machine shops in our town. We felt that the railroad men were not using our smoking room enough. In one shop in particular where there were several hundred men employed, the superintendent became much interested, and the result was that he sent around a man to speak to the other men and explain what the library was trying to do. The result was that we were overwhelmed by such a demand for industrial and railroad books that our supply was completely exhausted. Therefore I believe that the first thing necessary in advertising a library is to get the books you are going to advertise.

Miss Katharine McDonald read a paper by Miss JULIA HOPKINS on

CIRCULATION *

The question of circulation is perhaps the one nearest the heart of the librarian of a public library, and certainly is the one which presents the most difficult problems and the greatest number of them. I mean to present what is called the extension side of the work.

Extension work means not merely the employment of methods to increase the number of books circulated, but all the means exerted to make the influence of the library permeate through every part of the town in which it is located, reaching out even beyond its borders.

I shall treat this under two heads: 1, Outside aids; 2, Inside aids.

The small library has an advantage over the large one in that it is not hampered by distances. We all agree that the thing to be aimed at and worked for is not merely to send books *out* to the people, but to bring people *in* to the library. You have a beautiful library building (if you haven't one, you are doing your best to get Mr. Carnegie to give you one); you have given great thought and care to the selection of its furniture and pictures and all the interior decorations; you have selected most carefully its books. And is all this to count for nothing? Is your beautiful building to be only a central office from which to send out small collections to various points in the town? Are the people to have no benefit from the entire collection of books, but be forced to depend on *your* selection for them?

I have often heard librarians of small libraries try to excuse themselves for not having deposit stations and various other outside activities, seeming to think that they were being unfavorably criticised as not doing broad and progressive work. My own feeling is that this state of things should be reversed, and that the deposit station in a small town needs an apology. There should be no station established without a good and sufficient reason for it. If it is utterly impossible to reach the people in a certain district from the library itself, then by all means have a deposit station. But unless there is such excuse for it, the establishment of a station seems a con-

fession of weakness and failure on the part of the librarian to make her library the center of attraction which it should be.

Moreover the establishment of deposit stations not only fails to do the best thing for the people whom it serves, but it weakens and hurts the service you render to others. A large library, with the funds at its disposal, can afford to duplicate its books, some of them a great many times. This is impossible for the small library; and consequently if several stations are kept well supplied, the central collection of books becomes so depleted that it ceases to be the source of attraction it ought to be, and thus actual harm is wrought.

For the maintenance of Sunday-school libraries by the small library there seems to be no good excuse whatever. Strict impartiality shown to all sects demands that if a Sunday-school library is sent to the church of one denomination, other denominations must be equally favored. As the smallest town is likely to have four or five denominations represented, that means that 200 and more of your best books are taken off from your shelves where they might be reached by every one every day in the week, and put in a place where they are accessible to a limited number of people and that on but one day in the week.

A good general principle on which to base outside extension work is this — any method which gives better service to the people than can be given at the library.

Under this rule would come the work with schools. Every teacher knows the children in her room individually as the librarian, or even the children's librarian, never can; and so through the teacher there is a better chance of each child's getting the right book at the right time. Therefore the sending of small collections of books to school rooms for distribution by the teachers seems a perfectly legitimate outside agency for even the smallest library.

In towns large enough to support a paid fire department, a shelf of books sent to each station will give pleasure to the men who are tied down to hours of forced inactivity with very little to relieve the tedium.

In every town, also, there are individuals who cannot be served directly at the library —

invalids, farmers, etc. For them some method of delivery is necessary — a house to house delivery for those in town, and perhaps some arrangement with merchants or milkmen for sending out books on their wagons to those in the country. These isolated cases are exceptions to the rule, and do not make any great demand on the time of the librarian.

But the time and energy expended in the manipulation of a number of deposit stations in selecting the books, managing the exchanges, visiting, checking up, taking statistics, etc., if put into devising ways and means of attracting people to the library would work very surprising results; and when once a librarian is filled with the purpose of drawing people to the library she will find her mind fairly swamped with ideas as to the means by which to accomplish it. Talks by townspeople on subjects of general interest, exhibits of various kinds (especially exhibits of the art work and manual training work done in the public schools, which will attract parents from all over the town), continual articles and notices in the newspapers, book lists, etc., are some of the well-known methods used to bring people to the library.

Every individual librarian must work out her own methods to suit the peculiar nature and needs of her town. But whatever is undertaken, do not be afraid to abandon it if it prove unsuccessful. Many librarians, especially those in charge of small libraries, seem to feel it a necessity to adopt the methods of other libraries and stick to them even when they do not work successfully, seeming to feel that the fault must lie with themselves and that an abandonment of the schemes would amount to an acknowledgment of failure. This may be true; but in all probability the plan is one not at all adapted to the situation and cannot from the nature of the case succeed.

Turning to the other side of our topic, the inside aids, the first thing to be accomplished is the doing away with all unnecessary red tape. Having attracted people to the library, it should be the aim to throw it open to them as freely as possible. Have as slight a system of registration as you can get along with, doing away entirely with guarantors. Set no limit to the number of non-fiction books:

drawn at a time, and if your collection of fiction warrants it do not limit that either. Allow readers to renew a non-fiction book as often as desired, unless another reader asks for the same book; and allow them to return a book on the same day that they draw it, if they so desire. In fact, do away with every possible rule, only retaining those that serve to protect the general public from the individual.

Above all, see that your rules mete out absolutely impartial service to all readers alike. The public library can be no respecter of persons. Do away with reserve postals, except for books of non-fiction wanted for some particular purpose. The reserve postal system gives an unfair advantage to the person who can afford to pay. Do not advertise the time when new books are to go into circulation. This differentiates in favor of the few who may be at leisure to come to the library at that hour. Put the new books out without saying anything about it, and have a list of them in the paper shortly afterward. This gives all people alike a fair chance at them.

The extension of influence within the library must be by subtler means than those used without. It is comparatively simple to attract people to the building, and it is easy to make such rules and regulations as will throw things open to them freely; but to hold them, to interest them, to *please* them—that is the hard thing and the thing that counts. For, after all, to accomplish in library work, one must give pleasure.

Of late years the educational side of library work has been pushed forward to such an extent that the other sides are in danger of being forgotten. Not that I would decry the value of a library as an educational factor. We must have books in our libraries that serve as tools for teachers and tradespeople. But that is not the main thing. The great thing is to open to as many people as possible the delights that may come from the reading of the great books of the world.

Do not be afraid of a high fiction percentage. If you can get people to enjoy the best fiction you are doing a big thing for them. See that your fiction is carefully selected, and then do not be afraid to have people read it. Never recommend a book because of its literary merit or its educational value, but sim-

ply and solely for its power to bring pleasure to the person concerned. The average person resents being "improved." And while it is the aim of the librarian to lead to higher things continually, yet it must never be forgotten that the leading must be done through the medium of enjoyment. A book read for the sake of improvement or because one feels that it is a book one ought to read, fails to accomplish much for the inner soul; the same book read from cover to cover with absorption and keen delight cannot help but arouse and stimulate.

This then should be the heart purpose of every librarian—to bring to people the keen enjoyment of great books.

This kind of extension work does not get into an annual report. It does not show in your circulation statistics. When you have led a girl whose delight was in the stories of Castle or King or Hawkins to really enjoy the novels of Hugo and Eliot, and perhaps even Meredith and Balzac, you have probably lowered your statistics of circulation two-thirds, so far as that particular girl is concerned, but your heart may justly rejoice over that decrease.

If a librarian can do this—if she can make her library so attractive that all classes are drawn toward it in a perfectly natural way as the center of the city life, if she can give it an atmosphere of open-hearted and courteous welcome, if she can make the people feel that it is their individual pleasure and enjoyment that she is working for, she is doing the largest and truest and best kind of extension work. And this is within the province of the smallest library.

Miss McLONEY: The point suggested by this paper, intimating that the taking of books from the central library for deposit stations in home libraries or other outside work, is a weakening of the work of the main library, is really a vital point. It is a point which is very apt to be insisted upon by trustees when any extension work of the sort is suggested by the librarian. But there are ways of obviating, to a very considerable extent, the difficulty which arises in cases of this kind. I come, as you know, from a city in the Middle West in which about 80,000 people are scattered over an area of 54 square miles. It

is absolutely impossible for all the people of that city to use the main library, and the book fund and the general maintenance fund have not been sufficient to establish branch libraries, with the exception of one small branch which is open one day each week. We have recently, however, tried the experiment of establishing two deposit stations in opposite parts of the city. One afternoon in each week we send out from 100 to 150 volumes, and during the few weeks that we have been trying this experiment the average issue of books during the four hours that the deposit stations are open has been over one hundred volumes. Of course, we cannot leave the returned books there, because we must have them for use in the main library. So before the attendant leaves the station in the evening she repacks the books that have not been issued and those that have been returned, and they are brought back the next day, so that really they do not interfere at all with the resources of the main library. Of course this must necessarily refer only to the circulation of the general books. If any one wishes to do research work they must come to the main library. But we have found this plan so far very satisfactory.

I would like to speak also of the question of reserve postal cards. In my judgment there is nothing else that is such a convenience to people in a city where there are no branch libraries as reserve postal cards. In many cases the payment of one penny for the postal card will save the cost of carfare, and people who want some definite thing are saved a fruitless errand to the main library, which sometimes must be repeated week after week or month after month until the discouragement becomes so great that the matter is given up entirely, and the patron who would have been glad to use the library if he had known he would find the specific book that was wanted will cease to come. Also it seems to me entirely illogical to restrict the use of these reserve postal cards to non-fiction books. As librarians, no matter what our opinion of the value of such reading may be, we cannot help knowing that 50 per cent. of the reading at the average public library is adult fiction. And I see no reason why the fiction reader, to whom we concede the right to have his fiction, should not also have the

right to secure the book that he may want just as easily as any non-fiction book.

MISS FRANCES L. RATHBONE: Of course we all believe that the person who goes to the main library reaps a great advantage over the person who draws from the deposit station or through any other means. But often in a comparatively small town there are sections of the city that do not use the library simply because it is inconvenient, and to cultivate the reading habit and develop the library habit it seems to me that, to begin with at least, books must be brought near to the people in these sections, and if that can be done through deposit stations in the drug stores, or through the schools, or through a factory, or through travelling libraries, or through the Sunday schools, it is a good thing. If later on it can be given up, very well; or if it proves a failure stop it. But many even of the smaller towns need to arouse an interest right in a given locality.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will you pardon the chair saying a word here, because this part of the program is the nearest to my own heart? After an experience in deposit station and branch and school work, in the smallest library I know in the country doing this work, I should like to say just a word, or ask a few questions. When you go home to the libraries of the sizes we are discussing this evening, I wish you would go over your fiction shelves and look at the cards in the books and notice when the books have gone out last, and if they have not been out in a reasonable time I wish you would take them off your shelves. Why do you leave those books on the shelves? If you have open shelves, and I suppose most of you do, why should your assistants put up those books day after day? There are people on the outskirts of your town, far away from the library, who have never read these books — some of them the best books in the library. Aren't there people lying in your jails month after month with nothing to read? If they are given an opportunity to go to a box of old books or to get some newspapers that have been clipped they will grasp at them eagerly. Have you a pest house, some place in your town perhaps off across the river where somebody has been lying for a week or two, the time so monotonous, and with nothing to

read? Have you factories off in some part of the town, packing houses or the like, where the men work from morning till night, and when they hear of the public library only ask, "How much does it cost to use it?" You never in the world could get those people started to come to the beautiful library building in the center of the town; you must take the books to them. Indeed, I wish that instead of putting \$50,000 into our one beautiful library building, we might have one central building, not costing so much, but where administrative work and the technical work with the books could be done, and then might have saved five or eight or ten thousand dollars for each of three or four little buildings, put around in geographical distribution through the town, where the people might come, near their homes, when they are tired, after their day's work, and get their books. I like the schoolhouse idea. Our towns are full of them. Every little distance around a town is dotted with a schoolhouse. Why couldn't it be so with the library?

MISS LINDA M. CLATWORTHY read a paper on

REFERENCE WORK *

Our seer and prophet, Mr. Dewey, has defined reference work in its most modern conception, as "systematic aid to readers," and further illumines the way by saying that "the rapid development of reference work comes from recognition of the library as an educational force." I might add that, in the smaller libraries especially, only by further developing and *reporting* on our reference work, will the library's definite place as part of the educational system be fully established and recognized in the community.

In scanning the statistics and other records in many recent library reports I have found very meagre and inadequate report of this reference or educational work of the library. Though the educational work is surely going on in all libraries, yet the old definition of "hall use" still confines very many in their report to mere statistics of volumes handled. Statistics at their best tell only part of the tale, and they seem especially meagre in reporting on reference work.

As my definition of reference work I would take "systematic aid to students of the community," and let the words "*systematic aid*" be my text, for I believe it needs emphasizing.

For systematic aid to students the *resources* of the library are the *first* consideration. They are its *entire book collection*, which in a small library can be open to the public, with all the auxiliaries of pictures, maps, stereopticon, lecture hall and museum. Effective reference work in the popular library is built directly on the foundation work of the classifier and cataloger. It is not good economy to put money into the reference assistant first and neglect the organization of the library's reference material.

The second essential to systematic aid is to know the students of the community and to study their needs in order that we may know how best to serve them in books and in method.

There are some classes of students common to all in small or large communities, and these are our reference patrons, our field for systematic reference work. First, there are the schools (teachers and pupils), including those in grade schools, and high schools, sometimes normal school or business colleges, technical or industrial school or even a college or university. Then there are the study clubs, including high school societies, debating clubs and woman's literary, musical and art clubs. Then there are the church people, the Sunday school teachers and Bible students, the leaders of meetings who need illumination on Biblical and ethical topics; the ministers, who as intellectual and moral leaders in the community need access to the best thought of the time on religious and social questions, as well as definite criticism and expository material on the Bible. There are other professional men and women, as the doctors and lawyers, for whom there are often provided subscription libraries in the community apart from, or as a department of, the public library; farmers and industrial workers, mechanics, and skilled workmen of all kinds for whom, as a class, the possibilities of books for help in their trade has been of comparatively recent acceptance.

The text-books of the correspondence

*Condensed.

schools and other manuals for the skilled laborers in the various trades are now available to the library, and the library can offer considerable help to the working men of the community, encouraging them to do better work and to advance in their trades.

Inventors, designers and draftsmen, civil and mechanical engineers, chemists and architects are a more select class in each industrial community, who are often trained in the technical schools. Their material is in the more advanced technical and scientific books and periodicals, by means of which they keep abreast of the new developments in their specialties or get the information about related arts and sciences, which is so necessary even in specialist's work.

These are the leading classes of students which can be considered and planned for as a whole in probably each library community.

Those who want a definite bit of information and want it quickly and directly, may be turned over at once to the information desk, which is located at the loan desk or in the reference room. Here digests of the latest and best information in all lines of thought and activity are to be found and the information clerk gives quick service, with no machinery visible to the questioner.

But, as knowledge alone is not all of education, so the information bureau of the library does not do its reference work and does not entitle it to rank as an educational institution.

We want to encourage the casual questioner to use us more. From the ranks of the casual questioner are to be attracted the students, we hope. By systematizing the reference work for the regular students, we should be freed to devote more attention to the casual user and attract him to more continuous interest and deeper study. Some of us have not gotten this far in our reference work. Some of us still have our signs out and need to advertise to make the library the center for schools and clubs. But I think many of our libraries, particularly those in the more settled East, are old enough by this time to have many steady students. I query how best to serve these in method, both for their own intellectual growth and for the

freeing of our time for the beginners. Two methods appear: 1. To induce more *self-help* in the library on the part of the advanced students and those who should cultivate efficiency and discrimination in the use of books as well as read the books themselves; 2. To seek more *co-operation* at the right point with schools, program committees and leaders, at the source of the reference calls, so that we may be better prepared in advance for them and serve them more effectively.

Self-help in the library is of course dependent on access to shelves, classification, catalog, and plenty of printed guides and explanations. With the schools and many individual students it can go much deeper. Self-help in the selection of reference material in debate, for instance in critical selection of authorities and sources, in sorting and weighing evidence from the mass of published material, is of as much value to the student as the writing of the expression of his own opinion, which results from this preliminary work. The very contradiction of two authorities forces some thought and selective judgment on the part of the inquirer. There are educative results just in going to the shelves and looking over all the books gathered under the trust or labor problem or current philosophy.

Training in the use of books and the library has begun in our schools from the university down. Definite instruction is already offered in some schools. Just how this instruction is to come without loading for a considerable time another extra burden upon the already overtaxed librarian is a question. My own experience and feeling is that with the public schools, our only duty lies in teaching the principals and teachers and leaving it to them to apply the instruction at the right time in their school work.

Courses to the teachers would differ in each library, being dependent on local conditions. Much excellent work is being done in this line. I can refer libraries interested to the very suggestive pamphlet just issued by the National Educational Association committee on "Instruction in library administration in normal schools."

The other method which may be taken to

systematize reference work is to seek co-operation at the right point with schools, program committees and leaders at the source of the reference calls. One library reports that letters are sent to the clubs in the summer asking them to file a copy of their program. Another library states with grateful appreciation that some clubs have sent to the library an outline of their program. Why do not all the clubs and study classes, which expect to find their reference material at the library send as a matter of course to the library several copies of their program? The librarian should be in the closest touch with the program committees from the beginning. Invite the program committees to meet at the library, lay out a few general books for them to use in planning the program and introduce the leaders to catalogs, reference books and bibliographies after the parts of the program are assigned.

The preparation of lengthy reference lists for club women and separate indexes to reference material should be unnecessary. It is time better put into the catalog for the benefit of all the people all the time.

If reserves are kept for the high school students, why should not the librarian have conferences with the high school teachers at the beginning of the year and know just what calls are coming so as not to conflict with other students.

If all the church missionary societies are studying Africa this winter, the library may buy up the long list of books recommended, sending the ministers a list of them, and let it be known that they are on a reserve shelf in a room where they may serve the most people quickly. When all the Sunday schools pursuing the international system of lessons are studying the life of Christ it helps to be sure that the library has good reference material, such as commentaries and lives of Christ, and to let the superintendents know the names and location of these to give to their teachers.

So, this preparedness can be assured in place after place, as study centers which will stimulate interest in a special subject come to the attention of the librarian.

As for the industrial worker, he comes by

himself on his own account, but the librarian can know the industries and trades represented in her community and be in a measure prepared for him in book buying, shelf arrangement and cataloging.

It has been my experience that men are naturally independent in the library. They have definite wants and if the book is in they can usually find it. A man goes to the catalog naturally as he does to his business files, and scorns to ask questions until he has exhausted his own power of search with the tools the library has provided.

To summarize, if we consider reference work as systematic aid to students, for which the whole resources of the library are to be made available, with the librarian as guide and helper, not a mere encyclopedia in her own right; if we consider catalog and classification the foundation of reference work; if we teach the use of the library on every occasion; if we seek to co-operate with the student classes of the community; we will bring about effective reference service.

MISS BEATRICE WINSER read a paper on

METHODS OF SIMPLIFYING ROUTINE WORK

After many weary years most of us are agreed that it makes very little difference whether or no the different parts of the imprint are separated by one centimetre of space or by two, whether we capitalize North American Indian or write it with a small "i." We are occupied with weightier matters and our problems to-day are how to get as many people as possible to use libraries and how to deliver books into their hands in the shortest possible time.

Some of the methods noted have been used, perhaps, by many, others may be new, and still others just as useful may suggest themselves.

For the sake of convenience I have listed under the several departments of a library's activities a few of the changes in routine work which I am presenting to your attention.

Order department

Have order slips padded, every third sheet being good manila paper; use two sheets of

carbon paper and get three impressions of your order, one for use in library, one to send to the agent, and one with which to order Library of Congress cards. This is a great time saver.

By the old method the order clerk alphabetized once a month order cards for typewriter, sometimes in two or three alphabets, if the library has more than one agent. The typewriter must write the orders in duplicate, lists and order cards must then be compared by order clerk before sending, and then re-alphabetized for filing in one alphabet. This consumes much time, and the typewriter is sometimes not available. By the new method the work is all done by order clerk, order cards are kept at library and alphabetized once, duplicate being sent to agents alphabetized or not, as seems best. Duplicates sent to Library of Congress must be alphabetized.

Cataloging department

Do not use Cutter numbers for fiction. It saves assigning of numbers for shelf listing. Give up the accession book. This saves more than half time of one person. Order clerk, when checking books from bill, should stamp accession number on first page after title page and write date of bill after it in abbreviated form, thus, 199,999 (3/06) 100 S.

Keep record of accessions in blank book, print if desired or written. Give month and date and class number, making proper entries under each. Then separate gifts, pamphlets, periodicals and books bought.

Write on shelf list card in addition to regulation items, author, title, accession number, volume number, copy number, the cost of book and the date.

Under the old method, if a book is lost the shelf lister turns to the class number in the shelf list and notes the accession number, then the accession book is consulted and the price obtained. Under the new method the shelf lister turns to the shelf list and finds price for every copy of the book in the library.

We are all familiar with the many arguments for and against novel reading. It is a crime for a public library to purvey ephem-

eral novels, says one; it is the duty of a public library to provide recreative reading for the tired laboring man and the weary brain worker, says another. It is not our business to spend the public money for trashy novels, says a third; and the fourth retorts, it is the public money and why should not the public have the books they want? We go on our way and buy as wisely as we may, satisfying as many as we can. If you ask what this has to do with my subject, I hasten to say that in Newark we have devised for ourselves a system whereby every novel bought is on trial for one year and is then added or not as seems best.

The plan is simple. Mark the book pocket of each novel with the month and year when it is to be returned to the cataloging department. The book pocket of a book placed in circulation in June, 1906, is marked "June, 1907" and returns to the department at that time. It is then passed upon, and if deemed worth adding to the library's collection, receives a new pocket not dated and is returned to the shelves.

A book not thought worth adding is stamped "W" on the pocket and the book slip and returned to the shelves where it circulates until it wears out. At the same time the shelf list is also stamped with a "W," which means that the book is not to be replaced when it wears out. This saves much time and thought when making replacements, as a book marked "W" is not considered at all.

As soon as all the copies of a book marked "W" are worn out, the shelf list card is removed from the shelf list and the cards are taken out of the catalog. The shelf list card is saved so that that book may be given another chance for consideration whenever the "1000 best novel" list is revised and for the sake of knowing that such and such a title was once in the library.

Buy all catalog cards, if possible, from the Library of Congress. Don't allow yourself to be misled by those who counsel against them because the fulness of imprint, etc., is confusing to the public. Cross off everything that confuses you and you may be sure that the public, whose intelligence we are inclined to underestimate, will derive as much com-

fort from the catalog as you do. We have heard for years of the wastefulness of effort and money in the duplication in hundreds of libraries of work common to all. A central bureau where this work might be done economically and well has long been advocated, and now the Library of Congress is able to undertake one of the most vexing and troublesome features of our work by supplying us with the cards for nearly all the books we buy.

Use imprint only on author cards. I would advise adding volume and date on subject and title cards merely for convenience. This, however, is not essential at all. Don't write accession number on author cards; it is never needed. The shelf list is sufficient.

Don't use red ink for subject headings. It wastes time both in writing cards by hand or by typewriter, and affects the eye unpleasantly. It means nothing to the public unless told that it does; and if the staff needs it to distinguish the subject from the title, you should get a new staff.

Delivery department

Change time limit on all books except seven-day books to one month instead of two weeks. This means fewer overdue books; effects saving in fine postals for which no charges are made; saves renewal postals, and practically saves one half time of one person in sending both fine and renewal postals. The month limit pleases the public immensely, and although the loss in statistics may affect some libraries, the gain to the people—who, as they often tell us in Newark, can now really read a book—ought to affect them still more. If librarians have a mission it is not gathering statistics, but making the library useful. In Newark we found, as we expected, that when this time limit change was made our circulation seemingly dropped off, but, like bread upon the waters, it "returned after many days." For the two months following the change of time limit from 14 days to one month, the circulation increased 3400. The next month it decreased 2000, the next three months it increased over a thousand each month. The

circulation for 1905 was 511,284, an increase of 39,740 over the circulation of 1904.

Don't have special cards for teachers or students or any other class, but let everybody have the same right. Make your record directly on the book card if you wish to allow any one to keep a book beyond the regular period. It saves much time not to have to look up special cards or to make special records of privileges granted to certain people.

A useful time saver is found in the strip of gummed paper known as the Denison election sticker. Whenever a borrower moves it is necessary to erase his old address from both application and registration book. By pasting over the old address in both places the little gummed strip of paper on which is written the new address, you may save time and trouble.

Don't keep a book in which to enter lost cards. File a pink slip in front of the borrower's application, write on it the borrower's name and number with the item "card lost," and date and any fine due. When a new card is given, look up application to get name and address and then destroy the pink slip.

Don't require a guarantor except in the case of minors. Consider as responsible every one whose name appears in the directory. Trust people and you will make the library more popular. If a name is not in the directory invite the person to wait three days. Then send a postal which says "Your reader's card is now ready and may be obtained by presenting this postal at the library." This makes the post office do the work which in many libraries is done by messengers. If the postal is presented it shows that person lives at address given and that is all we wish to know and all our messenger discovers for us.

Some small libraries stamp the date of return on book cards as well as on the borrower's cards. The only reason for doing this is that the librarian may know how long any given book has actually been out. It takes time and does not prove that the book has been read.

Adjourned.

PROPRIETARY LIBRARIES: ROUND TABLE MEETING

A ROUND TABLE meeting for those interested in proprietary (shareholders' and subscription) libraries was held in connection with the Narragansett Pier Conference, on the evening of Thursday, July 5, at the Atlantic House, at 8.30 o'clock. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, presided as chairman.

In opening the meeting, Mr. BOLTON said:

In these days of public libraries the proprietary library is an ancient force for culture amid the multitude of counter currents of present educational forces. If this ancient force is to continue with vitality there must be some individuality of aim, some differentiation of purpose which shall justify it in the eyes of its supporters.

In the past the proprietary library has appealed successfully to two classes of the people—to those in new or sparsely settled districts where a chosen few were willing to subscribe money for books, and again to those in cities of wealth who, with public libraries at hand, still preferred the privacy or other advantages of a collection of books under corporate administration. The sparsely settled districts of the South and West are rapidly coming under the sway of state library laws. But are the literary and wealthy classes of our cities more drawn to public libraries to-day than they were twenty-five years ago? Mrs. Stone's paper this evening will no doubt discuss the point with discrimination.

The preference for the proprietary library is rooted in traits of character too deep to be swept lightly aside. It rests on the segregation of people of like tastes—a stronger and more fundamental force than the love for learning itself or the desire to educate the people to safeguard the state; therefore the saying that "birds of a feather flock together." The prompting to organize sons and daughters of every imaginable parent of by-gone days is widespread; and it is as much social as it is patriotic.

The proprietor of a library which is owned

largely by educated people feels nearer to the officers who shape its policy than the taxpayer does to his trustee. Therefore he believes that he comes nearer to having a part in shaping its course, and so willingly pays for what he might in a large measure obtain at the public institution without a fee.

In the selection of books for our public libraries the drift to-day is undeniably paternalistic. The public library, through trustees, librarian and staff, is a mentor, sometimes a persuasive guide, not unfrequently a benevolent tyrant. Most of us do not oppose this drift; we do not say that it is bad for the state. But it gives circulating and proprietary libraries their opportunity, for they exercise greater freedom in the purchase of fiction, as well as in the selection of works which cannot pass rigid censorship. Whether these advantages are after all real and worth while Mr. Swift in his paper will no doubt tell us, for he knows the library movement as a literary man in a literary city knows it, and he is a library worker of varied experience.

Although you may not grant a larger place in the future to proprietary libraries, you will recognize, I am sure, their work as well done in the past. Many of the best known names and the most widely adopted devices in library history are associated with social and proprietary libraries. Of this Mr. Fletcher, himself a literary index to their history, will treat in his paper.

W. I. FLETCHER read a paper on

THE PROPRIETARY LIBRARY IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT

In speaking of the "proprietary library" one must have it understood what is meant by the term. It is quite common to speak of "semi-public" libraries, meaning those which are to some extent open to the public, but are not entitled to be called free public libraries. This designation of "semi-public" may be applied to a great variety of institutions. I

suppose college, university and school libraries would properly come under that heading. Of the semi-public libraries, which then are to be called "proprietary"? There are first those belonging to clubs; but perhaps these would hardly be called even semi-public. Then there are those owned by corporations or stock companies and used by the shareholders. Of this class the Boston Athenæum is probably the most characteristic example. Most such libraries are recognized as semi-public for two reasons: (1) their regular constituency constitutes a considerable public by itself, and (2) they generally make it possible for a share of the general public to use their books at least on the premises.

Then we have the association library, of which the best known examples are the "mercantile" libraries once found in nearly every city, but now almost extinct under that name, that of New York City being one notable example of persistence. The Mercantile Library flourished in Boston alongside of the Athenæum, but found it impossible to maintain itself as against the Public Library when that was fairly started.

Another class of semi-public libraries are those known as Institute Libraries, often as Young Men's Institutes. These were very common a generation ago in the smaller cities and larger towns, being nearly identical in character and methods with the "mercantile" libraries of the larger cities. The field occupied and the methods employed by the Young Men's Institutes were those now pertaining to the Young Men's Christian Association, except that the Institutes gave more attention to the library and less to other means of culture. But the Young Men's Christian Association libraries of to-day constitute a large and important section of the semi-public libraries.

There is still another class of libraries, which should be counted as semi-public, namely, those public libraries which, while freely used by the public and in most cases subsidized by the city or town, remain the property of a corporation or association and are managed by it. The City Library of Springfield is perhaps the most notable example of this kind of library in Massa-

chusetts. The Berkshire Athenæum of Pittsfield, the Westfield Athenæum, the public libraries of Amherst, Easthampton, and many other towns are of this sort. These libraries generally have a governing board made up in part of representatives of the city or town, the appropriation of public money being supposed to carry with it the right of representation on the board of management.

All these varieties of libraries shading off from the club library to the free public library, in which the actual ownership is not vested in the city or town, but in the corporation or society, might properly enough be brought under the term proprietary libraries. But as the last of the class mentioned comprise libraries commonly included as "free public," I shall restrict the term "proprietary libraries" to those the use of which is not free to the public but is enjoyed only by the shareholders or members or by those specially introduced by them—that is, to those libraries whose use, as well as ownership, is mainly restricted to the "proprietors."

The relations of these proprietary libraries to the public library of the last fifty years may be properly indicated as three—the historically antecedent, the parental, the concurrent. As to the first of these relations little need be said. This is not the place for a historical sketch of the proprietary library movement in itself. Beginning with the inception by Benjamin Franklin and his associates, in 1732, of what later became the Philadelphia Library Co, "mother of all the subscription libraries in North America," as Franklin called it, this movement made considerable progress before the Revolution, was checked by that era of uncertainty and poverty, and then spread with remarkable rapidity over nearly the whole country in the years from 1785-1820.

The extent of that growth is realized by few who have not looked into the matter. It would seem that few towns of any size in the northern part of the country failed to organize a public library of this sort during that period, while the Southern states were not far behind in the matter, and many of even the smallest towns were included. It is evident that a most valuable and interesting

chapter of library history remains unwritten, and it is to be hoped that it will be fairly well covered in the series of library histories now being issued by the Library of Congress.

But I have proposed to treat in the second place of the parental relations of the proprietary library to the free public library of to-day. Without a larger opportunity for research than I have had one must be cautious in tracing these relations, for the *post hoc propter hoc* fallacy is very apt to lead one astray when inquiring into such matters.

It certainly is true that many of our free public libraries are the direct outgrowth of antecedent proprietary ones. There are cases of all degrees of parenthood. At one extreme we have a proprietary library with a good collection of books, a building of its own and endowments for maintenance, all turned over to the town or city on condition of continued support as a free library. At the other end of the scale we behold a small and struggling library association welcoming the opportunity to turn over its few books to the free library which is being started by a popular movement and thus to terminate its own existence. Between these extremes there are cases as various as they are numerous. Take them all in all, it would have to be admitted that a very large share of all the free public libraries were the direct outgrowth of the proprietary ones; and a moment's thought will convince one that in this way the free library system of to-day is vastly indebted to those who, often very persistently and in the face of difficulties, and at serious financial cost to themselves, laid these foundations.

But apart from this direct contribution of foundations for the free library structure, the proprietary libraries have done much to prepare the way for the modern system. The breadth and catholicity of view displayed by the founders of these early institutions, the public spirit animating their actions, are very apparent in the constitutions and other documents of these libraries. The address to the public, printed in the *Connecticut Courant*, of Hartford, March 1, 1774, in behalf of a proposed subscription library, began as follows: "The utility of public libraries, con-

sisting of well chosen books under proper regulation, and their smiling aspect on the interests of Society, Virtue and Religion are too manifest to be denied." This passage, so far in its spirit from that of narrow or personal advantage, will be found to be the keynote of the whole subscription library movement, which was thus closely akin in motive and aim to the free library movement of a hundred years later.

This public aspect of the subscription libraries was recognized by legislation which in most of the states exempted them and their buildings from taxation, and appears also in the fact that they were often the recipients of endowment funds given with a view to forward public interests.

Perhaps it was one important contribution of the subscription library to the library movement that it demonstrated the need of something more than it could supply. Most of these subscription libraries, it must be confessed, died out; only a minority endured until they could be merged in a nascent free library. But those that perished had in the first place created some public interest in the movement and then proved disappointing as a means of meeting the real needs of their communities. In these various ways the proprietary libraries were vitally related to the public library movement.

The remaining division of my subject is the concurrent existence of the proprietary library alongside of the free public. Generally speaking the proprietary libraries have "gone out of business" on, or soon after, the advent of the free public library, in most cases, as has already been said, forming its nucleus and foundation.

Those which have survived and bid fair to live permanently are mostly in large cities, notable examples being the Athenæum and the Boston Society Library in Boston, the Athenæum in Providence, the Mercantile Library and Society Library in New York, and the Philadelphia Library Company. Some of these institutions flourish but feebly under the shadow of the powerful and growing free library, while others seem to have found a place and mission of their own and are even regarded by their friends as having gained

rather than lost by the competition. In 1861 the Boston Athenæum seemed to be suffering seriously from the rivalry of the public library. Its shares, with a par value of \$300, sold as low as \$49, in at least one instance within my memory. But that was the low water mark, the tide soon turned, interest in the special advantages of the Athenæum increased rapidly, and the selling price of the shares rose until in 1866 it was above \$150, and if I am not misinformed has since reached the par value of \$300; and it should be noted that when this stock was issued at that price most of those who took it did so to aid in the foundation, and but few would have considered a share really worth that amount, while the prices paid recently represent an estimate of their real value to the owner. The price of shares must be taken as a sure index of the estimate placed upon the institution by a portion of the public. But in this library and in others in various parts of the country one will find every evidence of vigorous life, efficient and up-to-date administration, and a large and well pleased *clientèle*.

Where the proprietary libraries languish in the race, it may be for one of several reasons, as, *e.g.*, a lack of independent resources in the way of endowments, a meagre population, or one lacking in the scholarly and leisure elements, or in wealth, a failure to adjust the administration to new conditions, resulting in making the library unattractive and inefficient as compared with the free public library where modern ideas and methods are apt to prevail.

One may well believe that with the growth of our cities and large towns in population, in wealth, and in culture, that which has proved true of the Boston Athenæum will be true of proprietary libraries in general, and that they will enter on a future of enlarged prosperity and usefulness. I may naturally be expected to indicate somewhat more particularly what is the substantial basis of prosperity and usefulness of these proprietary libraries alongside of the free public libraries. It is certainly not difficult to believe that in a well-conducted library of this kind privileges and conveniences can be afforded to patrons that cannot be given to the general public in the free library. Apparently it is hopeless for any other library

to rival the public in the number of volumes. On the other hand, the number of borrowers and the consequent difficulty in getting a desired book goes far to offset the superiority in number of works purchased.

Again, the public library is for all, and must attempt to meet all demands, while the proprietary library, with its smaller and select constituency, is likely to have a smaller range of demands to meet, and may excel in some branches of literature.

When one undertakes to enumerate the special privileges that the proprietor has in a proprietary library, one is likely to find it difficult to make any extended list that is not paralleled in the free library practice of to-day. With the rather rigid rules and mechanical methods which were thought, a generation ago, to be essential to free library management, the public libraries compared much more unfavorably, in point of freedom of access and use, with the proprietary libraries than they do now. And one thing that has kept the latter behind in the race has been the slowness with which they have waked up to the modern library spirit and method.

There will always be those who object to proprietary libraries, as to private schools, on political and social grounds, charging against both a tendency to foster class distinctions in the community.

Dr. Gilman, of Cambridge, has made a fine plea for the private school in a democracy in which he speaks of the strong movement made in Massachusetts some 20 years ago to discredit private school education, and indicates that there has been a reaction and that the private schools of the state now educate at least one-fifth of all the pupils.

Only under socialism could it be fairly claimed that education should be the same for all. As Dr. Gilman shows, if the state allows people of means to dress better than those who are poor, it will also allow them to provide themselves either individually or collectively with such education and such opportunities of culture as may suit them best. Unless the American people come to care less and less for the things of the spirit, it cannot be otherwise than that those who have means will combine in associations of one sort or

another in which they can secure intellectual advantages not open to all. As nothing of this kind that they can engage in is more likely to be in the end a public benefit than the establishment and maintenance of a public or semi-public library, we may well hope that such libraries will be increasingly prominent among the cultural institutions of the land.

When the librarians of America first met in council in 1853, I believe there was not among them one representing a free public library. Jewett, Poole, Lloyd Smith, Guild, and the others were from semi-public institutions. But they were the pioneers in the modern library movement. It is certainly incumbent now on those having in charge such libraries to see to it that all the facilities and more, all the freedom and more, all the "atmosphere" and more, of the free libraries are present in theirs, and to develop to the utmost the possibilities within their reach of making their libraries do some public service beyond that rendered by the free libraries. Such libraries should be, as they usually have been, favorite resorts of writers and of earnest readers, schools of the individual rather than of the crowd, ministering to the many by helping the few who will lead. Such a distinction is within their reach, and no one need be such a leveller in the interest of an abstract notion of equality as to do other than rejoice when the free public library has by its side a sister institution so well calculated to aid in forwarding the cause of human enlightenment.

LINDSAY SWIFT followed with a paper on

PROPRIETARY LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

There are a few simple considerations on this topic which it may be worth while to look at briefly, and in a generous spirit. Most of us are public librarians and feel that, in a way, we have the missionary spirit, and that we carry the evangel of good literature to the uttermost parts of the constituency which we try to serve. Some of us, I think, make too serious a matter of this good purpose, and some perhaps take it too lightly. But allied to us, though hardly of us, is another body of workers, as faithful and diligent as ourselves,

whose interests are somewhat different from ours. They seem, in a measure, remote from the bustle and worry of our more or less vexatious problems, and possibly we think of them as not imbued with our professional zeal. They go their way, more silently than we, and we do not often hear of their troubles and contentions, though I am sure that they have them. I have sometimes thought that looking at us from a little distance our problems do not seem to them of consuming importance or value, and I for one shall not quarrel with them if they do cherish this opinion.

Now it is with me, though I am pretty sure it is not with all of you, a matter of great indifference whether a library is public or private, or proprietary, provided that people can find what they want there. That is what a library is for—to find the books one needs, whether for pleasure or profit, ready to hand. Since, so far as I can discover, most people read for pleasure and mental satisfaction, with a modicum of serious purpose, that library which is the best purveyor is the library for me. Do I seem to speak selfishly? If so, believe me, I do not intend it. But I do believe that everything in this world, to be worth having, must be striven for, and less and less do I care for these provisions, national or civic, which deaden individual effort. To me proprietary libraries seem admirable examples of the results of enterprise, persistence and self-denial applied to a most worthy purpose, and carried on, in a business way, from generation to generation.

We ought, I think, still to cherish some regard for those by whose prudence, generosity and foresight such institutions as colleges, museums and libraries are year by year privately encouraged. Fortunate indeed are those institutions which are in the keeping of honorable men and women, and free from the lowering influence of politics, and the interference of the secondrate. Still more fortunate, in the case of proprietary libraries, are those trustees, librarians and subscribers who are rid, in a large measure, of the embarrassments attendant on trying to suit the caprices and necessities of the whole mass of citizens, and their sometimes unworthy representatives. These happy institutions, having

a fairly homogeneous body of constituents, can do practically as they please. With a full responsibility, and a due sense of it, and guided by scholarly and refined instincts, the managers of these institutions will naturally buy the best books, and generally speaking, the books they want to buy, under the assurance that their patrons, having similar refinements and culture, will approve the selections. There are "kickers" everywhere, and it is well that there are, but in the main a harmony of tastes secures better results than are possible when it is necessary to consult the prejudice and narrowness of religious or social restrictions, such as public librarians have to contend with, and which they meet, I am sorry to say, too often in an evasive, and sometimes in a dishonest way. The problem of the purchase or non-purchase of vulgarizing, half-baked literature does not present itself forcibly when, as in the case of proprietary libraries, the patrons simply do not wish to read this sort of books. The self-sustained library is also a well-manned garrison against the encroachments of cheap journalism, yellow or otherwise. From this intrusion the good Lord has spared the proprietary library. What nobody cares to read, nobody, because he can't have it, will cry aloud for.

I do not suppose that proprietary libraries run wholly without friction, because nothing human does that. Trustees are doubtless, in these favored places, prone to regard themselves of considerable relative importance, but I fancy that the proprietors and stockholders have a standing in court, not always possessed, or if possessed, wisely used by a general public. The opportunity for appeal or direct redress, in case of a real or fancied abuse, might, I should suppose, be more open, when the trustees and the patrons have closer affiliations. It might even be possible to abuse them personally—always a refreshment to the soul of the dissatisfied.

But the proprietary trustees are spared one sore affliction. The newspaper attack falls harmless upon them. Now if a public library decides—and wrongfully, as I shall always believe—that it does not want to buy that great imaginative work, "The cesspool," by the celebrated author of "Hell broke loose,"

the watchful press sends forth its emissaries, who at once begin to beat their breasts, and tear their hair, at the same time emitting doleful sounds, to the great confusion and annoyance of the high-souled officials within our gates, who won't let the public have what they themselves probably read with considerable gusto. I sympathize deeply with these expressions of discontent, for I try to make them myself whenever there is a good chance. At the same time I am glad that there are other institutions which do not have these troubles to solve, and can do exactly as they please with their own money, and manage their own affairs without the assistance of popular advice or the intrusion of newspapers, who really care nothing about the matter in dispute beyond the sensation they try to create.

We are perfectly well aware that there is another side to this whole question. Proprietary libraries, like all institutions secure in their safe isolation, independent of competition and criticism, have a tendency to gather rust. Moths do corrupt them to some extent, and their very security is their chief menace. They fall into settled habits and wax fat with complacency and self-satisfaction. With all the restrictions and hampering elements confronting them, public libraries are fortunately in the main currents—they profit by public criticism and even by abuse. Competition urges them forward, however slowly, and they have the necessary and wholesome stimulation of responsibility to the general opinion. To stand still is failure with us.

Notwithstanding this and other factors encouraging to the welfare of our public libraries, there is a true place for the other sort. If the populace has its coarse and unending pleasures and tastes—and rightly has them—so too has the more retired and less boisterous portion of the community its peculiar privileges. Seclusion and an agreeable atmosphere are essential to the growth of those accustomed to such prerogatives from their birth. The secluded miss something—they miss, in truth, a great deal, withdrawn as they are from the fierce whirl of life. But they also gain something. Let them never forget, in their enjoyment, that the highest results of

civilization — refinement, culture, sensibility of mind and soul — are built on the terrible foundations of human suffering and sacrifice, and on the waste and unfruitful labor of the many. Let the fortunate, if such they really are, be not forgetful of that of which they are the mere superstructure. If we have the poor always with us, so too have we always the rich. Both are problems and often a curse to the average of humanity. The pleasures of both rich and poor are of so ridiculous and unintelligible a character to sensible men and women that we really ought to applaud any attempt on the part of these unfortunate classes to improve themselves by rational delights. If the proprietary library seems to be an aristocratic institution, let it go at that. It is relatively harmless as compared to more serious causes of separation of class from mass. Furthermore, it would be a mistake to think that the proprietors of these libraries are all highly prosperous; many of them doubtless deny themselves other extravagances to obtain the modest privilege of getting books to read in a place and in a manner which suit their fancy.

And what shall we say lastly of the librarians of these highly blessed libraries? We may have our differing opinions as to whether such libraries ought to exist at all, but since they do exist, I am sure that we who serve the larger public and who sometimes grow weary of the utter commonplaceness of the task, the bustle to provide for inferior mental appetites, the unprogressive character of some of our work, may find something to envy, without malice, in the opportunities open to these associates of ours who are not obliged to consider the circulation of books, how it grows, or to explain and too often prevaricate over our failure to provide the public with some of the books it ought not to want, but does want most consumedly. The proprietary librarian lives in an atmosphere of literature and not of bustle. His nostrils are assailed with the comforting odors of old volumes, and his eye rests affectionately and intelligently on their venerable backs, while we, to our disadvantage, put them out of sight in cold and forbidding stacks. He is still a scholar

and a gentleman — a true shepherd of his slightly and commendable flock in sheep and goat.

It was a sad day when some years ago the cry went forth that the librarian must henceforth be a business man and not a scholar. Never was there a greater delusion. Economical, watchful, conversant with all movements of the day, not a mere book-worm, the modern librarian must surely be, but for business, in its real sense, what pray does he know about it? What does he have to do with the rise and fall of the market, the grave uncertainties of a venture, the bitter competition, the danger of bankruptcy or financial dishonor? No, my dear colleagues, that is not "business" in which there is a sure income on one side, and no risks and speculations on the other. I am a pretty indifferent sort of a librarian, but I know something of the difference between the methods of the commercial world and the prudence of keeping within your appropriation. The proprietary librarian fortunately is not called upon to assume the complicated role of a high-class janitor, caterer, and department store manager; he may still walk in the fear of God and not of a board of aldermen, loving, knowing and cherishing his books, courteous and helpful to his constituents. I am glad that he still holds his gentle sway in our midst, though my vision tells me that the weariness and solitudes of our own contact with a more real life is the nobler task because it is not along the primrose path. We are sharers of the common lot, and in that lot we find our satisfactions. Yet we should be churls indeed if we were not glad at heart that to some of us is vouchsafed the dignity of maintaining the scholar's lofty standard in the ministration of their books.

Mrs. ALICE H. STONE read a paper on

THE PROPRIETARY LIBRARY'S EXCUSE FOR BEING

To put the last word first, the fact that the proprietary library does exist here and there, and is still appreciated and enjoyed in spite of the more recent but tremendous growth and overshadowing of the public library, proves that it has reason for existing.

Had it been really supplanted by the public library, we should know it only as a tradition. I believe that when the Boston Public Library was opened the trustees of the Athenæum felt that there could hardly be room in the city for two libraries, and that their days were probably numbered. Salem has the same story to tell, but its Athenæum still lives on, quiet and modest though it may be. And I have a strong conviction that every community of reasonable size not only needs a public library, but has room and would be the better for a proprietary one as well.

We are very justly proud in this country of the great progress in the public library movement, both in regard to numbers and efficiency. As an adjunct to our educational system it cannot be too highly rated—in its special work with children, its co-operation with the schools, its readiness to assist club, classes and individual students in any kind of research, in the many lists daily given to the public to suggest interesting matter on current events or special lines of industry.

In the face of such far-reaching usefulness to intimate that the increasing work of the public library may be simultaneous with a decadence of the art of reading sounds like rank heresy; but the very wideness of its scope is at the same time its limitation. The throng of readers and borrowers of books bring together a number of people so large that they necessarily make their own restrictions; partial or entire restriction from access to the books—restriction of space or quiet since one is often so uncomfortably aware of the crowd of human beings in a reading room as to be unable really to read. Now to read for instruction, for information, for amusement, is well and good; but beyond that is something better still: to read for the pure happiness of intellectual stimulation, of increasing appreciation of delicacy of style and beauty and dignity of diction. For those who have some clear idea of what literature really is, for the lovers of reading, how disheartening to stand in a line of people waiting for a chance to thrust over the counter a list of titles selected—of necessity—more or less at random, only to re-

ceive, perhaps, something not wanted at all. These are the people who turn with relief to the quiet and freedom of the proprietary library.

The perception of literary excellence and delicacy of style is not a gift which is given to every one; but it is latent in many who are unaware of it and is being deadened in many for lack of opportunity to exercise it. In the peaceful atmosphere of the proprietary library, with free access to all the books, with quiet corners in which to sit unmolested, browsing at will, what chances one may have of the real pleasure of reading and the genuine formation of taste.

We do well to be proud of the privileges the public library freely gives, particularly to the poor and uneducated. The very rich may have large libraries of their own and buy what they please; but there should also be considered the interests of that larger but more or less overlooked class, the well-to-do. For people reasonably prosperous, refined and cultivated there is room for and need of something less crowded, restricted and business like than the public library, if there is to be preserved among us the real art of reading.

It is to be hoped that the proprietary library will more and more be found in cities and towns already possessing a free library in no way conflicting with its purposes, but extending its own definite influence for good on the mind and taste of the community.

At the close of the papers discussion followed. Mr. E. M. Barton spoke informally of the 1853 conference, pointing out that that was the age of proprietary libraries.

Mr. Richard Bliss spoke on the proprietary library as a force for culture, not simply as a literary club, and Mr. J. L. Harrison followed in the same vein.

Mr. W. D. Johnston spoke on the need of proprietary libraries and their rights to greater recognition, both historically and for their influential and intelligent constituency. There was further general discussion and expression of the feeling that meetings of this character should be continued at future conferences, with a clear definition of the limits of the term "proprietary."

TRANSACTIONS OF COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD

MEETINGS of the Council of the American Library Association were held in connection with the Narragansett Pier Conference on June 29, June 30, and July 5, in all three sessions being held. Meetings of the executive board were held June 29, July 4, and July 5, and of the new executive board on July 6. Of the 31 members of Council, 24 were present at some or all of the sessions, as follows: Mary E. Ahern, C. W. Andrews, A. E. Bostwick, J. H. Canfeld, C. R. Dudley, Linda A. Eastman, Caroline H. Garland, Helen E. Haines, W. E. Henry, Frank P. Hill, N. D. C. Hodges, A. H. Hopkins, G. M. Jones, W. C. Kimball, G. T. Little, W. T. Peoples, E. C. Richardson, Lutie E. Stearns, John Thomson, R. G. Thwaites, H. M. Utley, Anne Wallace, H. C. Wellman, J. I. Wyer, Jr. The members of the executive board served as *ex-officio* members and officers of the Council. They included the vice-president, Frank P. Hill; first vice-president, C. W. Andrews; second vice-president, Caroline H. Garland; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; recorder, Helen E. Haines; treasurer, G. M. Jones; ex-president E. C. Richardson.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL

Nominations. — Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were adopted on report of a nominating committee (H. M. Utley, Anne Wallace, H. C. Wellman) appointed after discussion and informal ballot at the first meeting of the Council. The nominations were as follows: president, C. W. Andrews; 1st vice-president, E. H. Anderson; 2d vice-president, Katharine L. Sharp; secretary, no nomination, as present three-year term is as yet unexpired; treasurer, George F. Bowerman; recorder, Helen E. Haines; trustee of endowment fund, D. P. Corey. Councillors: George S. Godard, Isabel E. Lord, Herbert Putnam, Samuel H. Ranck, H. G. Wadlin. The nominations were later announced in general session (*see* Proceedings, p. 181), with the statement that the ticket would also include any names sent in on nominations signed by five members of the Association.

Committee on nominations. — It was *Voted*, That the incoming president appoint a committee at a suitable season to report nominations at the next annual meeting of the Coun-

cil, and that the same committee report an amendment to by-law 3, governing the selection of vice-presidents.

Resignation of treasurer. — It was *Voted*, That the Council extends a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring treasurer, Gardner M. Jones, and expresses its deep appreciation of his devoted and untiring services for nine years in behalf of the Association; and requests that this motion be suitably prepared in writing and placed in full upon the records.

Place of next meeting. — Invitations for the meeting of 1907 were received from Asheville, N. C., Atlantic City, N. J., and Richmond, Va. Representatives from both Asheville and Richmond were heard, and assured the Association of a cordial welcome. It was *Voted*, That the invitation from Asheville be accepted, if suitable arrangements can be made with the railroads. It was also *Voted*, That the cordial invitations presented from Richmond, Va., be acknowledged with thanks, and with sincere appreciation of the kindly interest and warm fellowship they evince in the welfare of the Association.

Invitations for 1908. — Invitations for 1908 were received from Minneapolis, Minn.; Ottawa, Can.; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and Winona Lake, Ind. An invitation from Seattle, Wash., for 1909, was also presented. It was *Voted*, That these invitations be received and placed on file for later consideration.

Amendment to by-laws. — It was *Voted*, That the amendment to the by-laws recommended by the treasurer and presented on behalf of the executive board be adopted, as follows:

Amend by-law 1 by inserting the following sentence: "Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer shall be dropped from membership."

A. L. A. entrance fee. — A letter from the California Library Association was read, protesting against the adoption of an entrance fee of \$1, making A. L. A. dues \$3 for the first year of membership and \$2 per year thereafter, instead of \$2 per year as heretofore. It was *Voted*, That the treasurer report at the spring meeting of Council on the subject of the A. L. A. entrance fee adopted at the meeting of Council at Atlantic City, in March, 1906.

Permanent headquarters. — The executive board, through the secretary, reported the ac-

tion taken by it, in accord with the instructions of the Council, in establishing permanent headquarters, in charge of Mr. E. C. Hovey. The report was received and ordered placed on file.

Endowment fund income.—On recommendation of the trustees of the endowment fund and with the approval of the Publishing Board, it was *Voted*, That the income in the hands of the trustees of the endowment fund be paid to the treasurer of the A. L. A.; that the treasurer be directed to apply that income to the permanent headquarters fund; and that the action of the Council at Atlantic City on March 10, 1906, directing other disposition of this fund, be hereby rescinded.

Report on Copyright Conference.—Mr. Bostwick presented the following

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES APPOINTED TO REPRESENT THE ASSOCIATION AT THE COPYRIGHT CONFERENCES

At the date of the Portland conference of the A. L. A. last year one session of the conference on copyright had already been held, and it was reported upon by your delegates. At a meeting of the Council the executive board was requested "to take measures for the representation of the Association at future conferences on the revision of the copyright laws, and in behalf of the Association to protest against the inclusion in the copyright law of the provision prohibiting importation of copyrighted works into the United States without written consent of author or copyright proprietor, or to secure some modification of the same." Acting on these instructions the board requested the undersigned to continue as official representatives of the Association, and as such they have attended the two remaining sessions of the conference, namely, at New York, Nov. 1-4, 1905, and in Washington, March 13-16, 1906. They were also represented at the hearing in Washington before the Senate and House Committees on Patents, beginning June 6, 1906. In the interval between these two conferences they also had an informal meeting with the representatives of the American Publishers' Copyright League and attended a conference between these representatives and our executive board. As a result of these conferences and of the consequent correspondence and action of our executive board, as reported to the Council at its meeting in Atlantic City on March 10, the provisions of the proposed revision and consolidation of the copyright laws as embodied in the final draft prepared in the copyright office and now before Congress as Senate Bill 6330, have been worded as follows so

far as they affect the interests of libraries in the United States:

"Section 30—That during the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any foreign edition or editions thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor) not printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or any plates of the same not made from type set within the limits of the United States, or any editions thereof produced by lithographic process, not wholly performed within the limits of the United States, in accordance with the requirements of section thirteen of this act, shall be and is hereby prohibited: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That such prohibition shall not apply—

"(a) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

"(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

"(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages, of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

"(d) To books in a foreign language or languages, published without the limits of the United States, but deposited and registered for an ad interim copyright under the provisions of this Act, in which case the importation of copies of an authorized foreign edition shall be permitted during the ad interim term of two years, or until such time within this period as an edition shall have been produced from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates therefrom, or by a lithographic process performed therein as above provided;

"(e) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported under the circumstances stated in one of the four subdivisions following, that is to say:

"(1) When imported, not more than one copy at one time, for use and not for sale, under permission given by the proprietor of the American copyright;

"(2) When imported, not more than one copy at one time, by the authority or for the use of the United States;

"(3) When specially imported, for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States; but such privilege of importation without the consent of the American copyright proprietor shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States unless copies of the American edition cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor;

"(4) When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph; or form parts of libraries or of the personal baggage belonging to persons arriving from foreign countries, and are not intended for sale."

These provisions represent important modifications of the proposed law as it would have been approved by the conference if your delegates had not protested. As at first proposed by the various associations representing the different copyright interests, the law prohibited the importation into this country, with or without the payment of duty, of all books

that have been granted copyright in the United States, no matter what their origin, unless the proposed importer could secure the consent of the holder of the copyright. The present draft permits such importation by libraries and kindred institutions with the single exception of foreign reprints of American books, and it permits even these to be imported when copies of the American edition cannot be obtained here.

The privileges enjoyed by libraries under the present law are lessened in the proposed law only in two respects: the limitation of importation to one copy at a time instead of two, and the prohibition of importation of foreign reprints of American in-print copyright books without the consent of the copyright proprietor.

In consenting to these changes in the existing law your delegates acted under the conviction that it would be impossible to induce the conference to agree upon a complete retention of the existing privileges, and that these privileges were so slightly reduced by the proposed changes that it would have been bad policy on the part of your representatives to risk the disagreement of the conference by holding out against them altogether, especially as the representatives of other interests in the conference had shown themselves willing to meet us considerably more than half way.

No more sessions of the copyright conference are to be held, but in view of the fact that the bill cannot pass until the next session of Congress, we would respectfully recommend that a committee be appointed to watch its progress and take whatever action may be necessary in the interests of this Association.

FRANK P. HILL,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,

Delegates.

It was *Voted*, That the report be accepted and the recommendations of the committee adopted, and that the thanks of the Council be extended to the delegates for their successful efforts.

Delegates on Copyright Bill.—It was *Voted*, That the delegates appointed to represent the Association at the Copyright Conferences (Frank P. Hill, A. E. Bostwick) be continued as a committee, to watch the progress of the copyright bill and take whatever action may be necessary in the interests of this Association.

Papers read at conferences.—The recommendation made by the general association, in connection with the report of the publicity committee (see *Proceedings*, p. 218), that papers to be read at conferences be printed in advance, was discussed. It was *Voted*, to amend the proper by-law by providing that

abstracts of papers to be presented at Association conferences shall be in the hands of the program committee at least two weeks before the conference.

Receipt for customs entry.—In accord with the recommendation of the committee on bookbuying (see p. 193), it was *Voted*, That the executive board prepare and present to the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Council, a resolution setting forth the recommendation of the committee on bookbuying regarding the customs receipt required for purpose of customs entry.

A. L. A. district meetings.—It was *Voted*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider the advisability of holding district meetings of the A. L. A., said committee to report at the last session of the Council at this meeting. The committee was appointed as Miss Stearns, Miss Wallace, C. W. Smith. It presented the following report:

To the Council of the American Library Association:

The committee appointed to consider the desirability of holding district meetings of the American Library Association would respectfully report that it deems it advisable and necessary to hold such meetings, if the Association is to be of the greatest good to the greatest number. There is one section of the country, the Southwest, for example, that has never been visited by the A. L. A. as an organization or officially by any of its members. The libraries in this section are passing through the critical formative period, when help is of such great value and would be gratefully received. For lack of such assistance as the A. L. A. could give one section of the country—the Pacific coast—organized a district association some time since, while an effort was made to organize another in the southern states during the past winter, and there is a growing feeling for district organization in other sections.

As your committee feels that the organization of such associations would tend to lessen the effectiveness of the A. L. A., your committee would recommend that the executive board be requested to make a trial of a district meeting of the A. L. A., during the coming year, in the southwestern part of the country, in co-operation with the Texas Library Association and the public libraries of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and Southern California, the meeting to be presided over by a member of the executive board, Council, or appointee exclusive of any member of the A. L. A. in the district.

LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Chairman.*
ANNE WALLACE,
C. W. SMITH.

It was *Voted*, That the report and recommendations of the committee be referred to the executive board with power to act.

Discussion on public documents.—The chairman of the committee on public documents submitted the following recommendation:

"Your committee on public documents respectfully suggests the expediency of substituting for the present committee a Public Documents Section, in order that those librarians whose interests on this subject could neither be anticipated nor handled in a committee report, may be furthered by more direct means than is possible in such a report. The desirability of some such arrangement was only brought to the attention of your committee yesterday, and there has not therefore been time to consult all the members of the committee. Of those members present at this conference Mr. Henry, Dr. Whitten, and Mr. Koch have been consulted and have expressed themselves in favor of such a change.

"ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chairman*."

It was *Voted*, That the recommendation of the public documents committee be referred to the executive board, with the suggestion to the program committee that a round table meeting on public documents would perhaps be more effective and satisfactory.

Law Librarians' Section.—The matter of establishing a Law Librarians' Section was brought up in letters read by Mr. Thomson and the secretary from law librarians interested in the plan, and it was *Voted*, That the secretary be instructed to inform the persons interested of the course to be pursued in application for establishment of a section.

"*A. L. A. catalog*" *supplement.*—It was *Voted*, That the matter of a five-yearly supplement to the "*A. L. A. catalog*" be referred to the Publishing Board for action, with the approval of the Council.

Library post.—Letters were read from Dr. Canfield and Mr. W. Scott, urging that the A. L. A. should take direct action favoring the library post bill at present pending in Congress. There was general discussion of the present bill, and of the possibility of framing a substitute which might be better adapted to library needs. It was *Voted*, That a committee of the A. L. A. be appointed by the executive board to take up the matter of a library post and prepare a bill on the subject, with the co-operation, if desired, of the other associations interested in the matter.

Exhibit by Virginia State Library at Jamestown Exposition.—It was *Voted*, That the resolution commending the proposed bibliographical exhibition to be made by the Vir-

ginia State Library at the Jamestown Exposition, as submitted by the A. L. A. committee on Jamestown exhibit (*see Proceedings*, p. 219), be endorsed.

Social Education Congress.—Mr. Andrews read a letter from Mr. James P. Munroe, of Boston, calling the attention of the A. L. A. to the Social Education Congress, to be held in Boston on Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2, 1906, and suggesting that the president of the A. L. A. appoint a committee of three or five librarians in or near Boston to co-operate with the officers of the Social Education Congress in carrying out their plans. It was *Voted*, That the Council express its interest in and sympathy with the plans of the Social Education Congress, and refer the appointment of an advisory committee to the executive board with power.

Commercial advertising.—The matter of solicitation of advertising and issue of printed matter by local committees without previous approval by the executive board was discussed, on recommendation of the executive board. It was *Voted*, That the action taken by the Council at the Niagara Falls Conference in regard to commercial advertising and publications of local committee be reaffirmed; that the committee there appointed to frame a by-law covering this subject be revived; and that the secretary be requested to co-operate with the local committee and call its attention to such a by-law.

TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Non-library membership.—Upon motion of the treasurer 37 names of persons not engaged in library work were voted into membership.

Contemporaneous annual reports.—It was ordered that the reports of all officers, committees or boards having to do with finances and statistics shall cover the calendar year, with brief supplementary reports to the date of the annual conference.

Committee on cataloging rules.—The board affirmed the appointment by the Publishing Board of a committee on cataloging rules and established it as a special committee of the A. L. A., constituted as follows: J. C. M. Hanson, Alice B. Kroeger, A. H. Hopkins, E. C. Richardson, T. F. Currier, Nina E. Browne, W. S. Biscoe.

Assistant secretaries.—Edwin M. Jenks and Clara A. Mulliken were appointed to act as assistant secretaries for the Narragansett Pier Conference.

Library organization directory.—A communication was presented from Mr. A. H.

Hopkins asking that arrangements be made to print a list of all state library associations and commissions and local library clubs, with addresses of their officers. It was *Voted*, to request the editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist* to print a standing list of such names and addresses, supplementing and correcting the list printed annually in the Association handbook.

Permanent headquarters.—The matter of permanent headquarters received a large share of attention. Mr. C. C. Soule, representing the Publishing Board and trustees of the endowment fund, urged the early establishment of headquarters. He promised on behalf of the Publishing Board willingness to remove its office to any place selected; that the Publishing Board would pay not more than \$500 per annum toward the rent; that the board would relinquish the grant of the available interest of the endowment fund voted to it by the Council at Atlantic City; and that the board would contribute a limited use of the services of its employees on the general business of the Association, especially in answering questions and correspondence regarding technical library matters. A written report on the matter of permanent headquarters was submitted by Mr. E. C. Hovey, who added assurances that there was no reason why headquarters could not be established by Sept. 1. Mr. Hovey also presented personally his views regarding the headquarters and his own connection with the Association. The following communication was received from the Publishing Board: "The Publishing Board thinks it essential in establishing itself at the A. L. A. headquarters to have the use of two rooms besides storage for its publications. It also asks part time of a stenographer. In return it is ready to give assistance and advice in correspondence through its secretary and editor, and to contribute for the present \$500 a year toward rent; but it thinks that it should eventually be relieved from this charge." The treasurer stated that \$2800 had been paid in to the treasury from pledges secured by Mr. Hovey, and there had been about \$1000 expenses for salary and travelling expenses, leaving a net sum of \$1800 in the treasurer's hands. It was *Voted*, That from the report of E. C. Hovey, chairman of the ways and means committee, the executive board finds \$6300 in hand and available during the next year for the establishment of headquarters, and that in the opinion of the board the first year's budget should not exceed \$5000. It was also *Voted*, That the executive board appoint Mr. E. C. Hovey "in charge" of A. L. A. headquarters at a salary of \$2500 per annum, to date from opening of headquarters, provided the arrangement can be terminated

on reasonable notice if conditions prove unsatisfactory to the executive board or to the appointee. It was also *Voted*, to continue the present arrangement with Mr. Hovey as to salary from Aug. 1, 1906, to date of establishment of headquarters. It was later *Voted* That permanent headquarters be established in Boston at as early a date as possible. Also, *Voted*, That Mr. Hovey be instructed to draw up a statement covering such of the general activities approved by and included in the report of the committee on permanent headquarters submitted to the St. Louis Conference in 1904, which it seems practicable to undertake within a year, this statement to include under each head details of organization and administration; and that in addition Mr. Hovey submit a suggested budget for one year, including a sufficient item for furnishing headquarters, the total budget not to exceed \$5000.

Proceedings.—A letter from Mr. Hovey was read, recommending, among other things, the withdrawal of the free publications now furnished to members of the Association, and the use of every effort by the present members and officers of the Association to increase membership among libraries; also to relinquish for a year or two free distribution of the Proceedings, furnishing them at cost price to such members as are willing to pay for them. After discussion the executive board disapproved the recommendation as to abridgment of the Proceedings, and *Voted*, That no change in the present method of printing the Proceedings would be desirable. There was discussion of the manner of distributing the Proceedings, during which it was suggested, 1, that only one copy be sent to a single family; 2, that every member be required to ask for a copy of the Proceedings before it should be sent to him; 3, that the treasurer prepare a list of those members who would naturally receive duplicate copies because of library membership or other membership in same family, and ask them for specific orders before sending the Proceedings. It was *Voted*, That the manner of the distribution of the Proceedings be referred to the new executive board.

Resignation of Miss Doren.—The resignation of Electra C. Doren from the Publishing Board was presented and accepted with regret.

Receipt for customs entry.—The first vice-president (E. H. Anderson) and the secretary were instructed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the proper officer in the U. S. Treasury Department praying for the abolition of the receipt for purpose of customs entry.

Acting treasurer.—In the absence until September of the treasurer-elect, Mr. G. F.

Bowerman, it was *Voted*, That the board request Mr. G. M. Jones to act as treasurer until such time as the treasurer-elect shall be able to assume the duties of the office.

Discussion of public documents.—In accord with the recommendation of the Council, the secretary was instructed to inform the chairman of the public documents committee that the program committee is ready at any time to give favorable consideration to a request for a round table meeting on public documents, or as the chief topic on the general program for 1907 is to be "Use of books," a general session on public documents will be possible if the committee desires.

Appointments to committees, etc., were made as follows:

Finance.—C. H. Hastings, B. C. Steiner, D. B. Hall.

Library administration (continued).—W. R. Eastman, Cornelia Marvin, H. C. Wellman; continued without specific instructions for new work, but with authority to promulgate the recommendations made in its report to the Association at Narragansett Pier.

Public documents (continued).—A. R. Hasse, Johnson Brigham, W. E. Henry, J. P. Kennedy, T. W. Koch, H. H. Langton, Charles McCarthy, T. M. Owen, George W. Scott, Mary L. Sutliff, R. H. Whitten. Acting on the recommendation contained in the report of this committee, the secretary was instructed to state to the chairman that the constitution makes no provision for standing committees except such as are named therein, and that all committees are appointed annually.

Co-operation with the N. E. A. (continued).—J. H. Canfield, M. E. Ahern, Melvil Dewey, Martin Hensel. Electra C. Doren having declined to serve again on this committee, the secretary was instructed to secure recommendations from the chairman for a fifth person and communicate the name to the members of the executive board by correspondence.

Library training (continued).—Mary W. Plummer, H. E. Legler, J. C. Dana, W. C. Kimball, A. S. Root, Grace D. Rose, Isabel E. Lord, Eleanor Roper.

Publishing Board.—W. C. Lane, C. C. Soule, each for three years (to succeed themselves); H. C. Wellman, for term expiring 1908 (to succeed E. C. Doren).

International relations (continued).—E. C. Richardson, Cyrus Adler, J. S. Billings, Herbert Putnam, W. C. Lane.

Bookbuying (continued).—A. E. Bostwick, J. C. Dana, B. C. Steiner. The board appropriated \$200 for the use of the committee on bookbuying for the coming year, from conference to conference. The secretary was instructed to state to the chairman of the committee, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the report of the committee presented at Narragansett Pier, that there are no standing committees of the Association save those named in the constitution, and that all committees are appointed annually.

Publicity (continued).—J. C. Dana, S. H. Renck, Purd B. Wright. Reappointed until headquarters are established and satisfactory assurances can be given that the work of the committee can be cared for in the offices of the Association, after which time the committee, as named above, will be continued as an advisory committee.

Travel.—F. W. Faxon, E. C. Hovey, Mrs. Annie S. Ross, with power to appoint two additional members.

Title-pages to periodicals (continued).—W. I. Fletcher, Ernst Lemcke, A. E. Bostwick.

Bookbindings and book papers.—A. L. Bailey, W. P. Cutter, G. E. Wire.

Program.—C. W. Andrews, H. E. Haines, J. I. Wyer.

Library architecture.—C. R. Dudley, W. R. Eastman, C. C. Soule, John Thomson, F. P. Hill.

Library work with the blind.—N. D. C. Hodges, Emma R. Neisser, Etta J. Giffin, Asa D. Dickinson, B. C. Steiner.

Conduct of headquarters.—D. P. Corey, G. M. Jones, C. C. Soule.

Library post.—J. H. Canfield, chairman, with power to appoint two others.

Gifts and bequests.—D. B. Hall, unless arrangements can be made to compile this report at headquarters. The executive board passed a vote expressing its satisfaction with the report presented by Mr. Hall at Narragansett Pier and instructed the secretary to convey to him its thanks on behalf of the Association.

Commercial advertising.—President, secretary, H. C. Wellman. This committee, appointed at Niagara Falls, was revived and again charged with the duty of drafting a by-law covering the whole question of the relations of the Association to publishers and advertising.

Registrar.—Miss Nina E. Browne was re-appointed registrar for the ensuing year.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

FIRST SESSION

THE third annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held at Narragansett Pier, the first session being at 2 p.m. July 2, in the ball room of the Atlantic House.

Mr. Henry E. Legler, president of the League, welcomed those who were in attendance, representing 16 state library commissions, and also many others not directly connected with commission work, but who are interested in library extension.

A paper was read by Miss Alice S. Tyler on "What form of organization is most desirable for a small town making a library beginning," in which were discussed the advantages and disadvantages of certain plans of starting a public library in a small town, it being assumed that a small town shall be understood to be one with not more than 1000 inhabitants. Such a movement is usually along "the plane of least resistance" and is likely to be one of the following: the enlargement of the meagre school library for public use; a church reading room; a woman's club or town federation library; a temporary library association or subscription library; a travelling library center or station; or a free public library, supported by municipal tax. The serious factor in all these methods, except the last one mentioned, is that they are dependent on the spasmodic and irregular support resulting from the labors of the finance committee or the entertainment committee with fairs, suppers, entertainments, rummage sales, etc.

The value of a library association, which may serve as the medium for systematic and well-directed effort in working for a municipal tax, providing a book fund, and creating favorable sentiment was discussed. The helpful relation of the state library commission to the local movement and the great value of the travelling library sent by the commission, which materially strengthens any one of the local methods adopted for providing a public collection of books for the community, were also discussed. The value

of the reading room in a small town was emphasized, where it is possible to secure a librarian with the personal qualities that will make of it a stimulating center for the young people. The ultimate end of the effort to establish a public library in the small town should be to secure a municipal tax as provided by state law, but this will be such a small amount as to make it necessary that the friends of the institution shall provide by other methods for a larger book fund.

The paper was discussed by Mr. Eastman of the Library Extension Department of the New York State Library, Mr. Bliss of the Pennsylvania Library Commission and others.

"County systems of libraries" was the subject of a paper by Miss Merica Hoagland, in which she considered the growth of the idea of providing books for the use of residents outside the limits of the towns and cities, and the consequent legislation. The provisions of some of the county library laws were discussed and also the plan of making a large city library the center for a county system with branches, as was done in the case of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Miss Edna D. Bullock discussed "What the commission can do for the schools" by informally talking of the school library situation in Nebraska. With 10,000 teachers in 6660 school districts scattered over 76,000 square miles of territory, the commission found much pioneer work to be done. Many districts had no libraries five years ago, and even now many are without so much as an English dictionary or the most elementary sort of an encyclopædia. With one-third of the teaching corps annually recruited from the average rural and village schools, it was apparent that the schools would first have to get books, and then learn to use them. Accordingly, a graded list of books for school libraries was printed and distributed to county and city superintendents for the teachers under their jurisdiction, and county superintendents, institutes, summer schools, teachers' associations, and many public schools were visited in the interests of a wider use of

good books by teachers and pupils in the schools and in the homes. Instruction in the use of books was given to teachers. Programs and circulars for the celebration of Library day in the schools were prepared and distributed to all the schools, and also many other circulars and letters.

The results amply justify the time and money expended. Thousands of dollars are now being voluntarily raised and spent on school libraries every year, while the character of the books purchased has greatly improved.

"Selection of books for travelling libraries" was the subject of a paper by Miss Katherine I. MacDonald, in which the experiences of the Wisconsin Library Commission were used as a basis for observations and conclusions as to the kinds of books most desirable for the miscellaneous library sent to an average community. The practical value of this paper and the suggestions which were fruitful for discussion, led to a motion that owing to the lateness of the hour the discussion be taken up at the adjourned meeting at 10.30 the following morning.

Before adjournment the president named a nominating committee to report to the adjourned meeting on officers for the ensuing year, the committee consisting of Miss Bullock, chairman; Mrs. Howe and Miss Hoagland.

SECOND SESSION

The adjourned meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held at 10.30 a.m. July 3, in the ball room of the Atlantic House with a good attendance. The discussion of Miss MacDonald's paper on "Selection of books for travelling libraries" was taken up, those taking part in the discussion being Miss Reynolds of the Indiana Library Commission, Mr. Eastman of the New York State Library, Mr. Galbreath of the Ohio State Library, Miss Askew of the New Jersey Library Commission, Miss Stearns, and others. The questions of fixed groups of books for general reading and general collections which are drawn upon for flexible groups on special subjects were discussed, as well as the use of foreign books. It was recognized that readable, one-volume books on popular non-fiction subjects were in great demand and that books for foreign readers on American customs, institutions and history were much needed. Miss Campbell of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library told of foreign books and their selection in the Passaic library and Miss Stearns spoke of their value in the Wisconsin travelling libraries.

"State examinations and state certificates for librarians" was the subject discussed in a paper by Miss Clara F. Baldwin. The fact that the standards of teaching have been greatly raised by state examination of teachers was suggested as a reason for the question, Why may not the state exercise supervision over libraries in a similar way? Many difficulties were mentioned, such as the nature of the examinations, the grading of certificates, whether requirements should be on the basis of the size of the library to be served, whether examinations for assistants and administrative positions should differ, etc.

Discussion on this subject emphasized the fact that there are many difficulties in the way of working out a feasible plan; it was moved by Mr. Galbreath that a committee of three be appointed by the incoming president to consider the advisability of recommending to the next meeting of the League some plan for state examination and grading of librarians.

Miss Anne Wallace presented a paper on "Library commission possibilities in the Southeast," in which she told of what had been accomplished by the Georgia Library Commission without any appropriation for salaries or expenses in library extension, not only in the state of Georgia, but in the neighboring states of North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. A hopeful outlook was given regarding the prospects for future work and the valuable aid of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and the Southern Library School in the work that had been accomplished was acknowledged. The reorganization of the Georgia Library Commission and encouraging prospects for a state appropriation have led to the selection of an organizer.

Owing to the brief time remaining for the meeting the reading of the report of the executive board was dispensed with. During

the year the organization of the League has been perfected and the following active membership has been secured: California State Library, Connecticut Public Library Committee, Delaware State Library Commission, Idaho Free Library Commission, Indiana Public Library Commission, Iowa Library Commission, Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners, Minnesota Public Library Commission, Nebraska Public Library Commission, New Jersey Public Library Commission, New York State Library, Oregon Library Commission, Vermont Board of Library Commissioners, Virginia State Library, Washington State Library Commission, Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The meeting of the executive board in Indianapolis in December, 1905, was largely given to the final consideration of constitution, the matter of publications to be secured and recommended, and the program for this meeting.

The report of the publication committee was read by Miss Baldwin in the absence of the chairman, Miss Marvin. The "Library commission yearbook" has been printed and other material including a tract on travelling libraries and a pamphlet on small library

buildings, is nearly ready for publication. The committee recommended that the pamphlet on small library buildings should be issued as soon as possible; that a list of children's books supplementing the "Suggestive list" be provided at the earliest possible date; that a selected list of books in foreign languages suitable for small libraries be issued as speedily as practicable; that leaflets for newspaper use in pushing local campaigns for public libraries be issued at once; that the Yearbook for 1907 contain comparative commission library laws and an article on library administration; that the League co-operate with the publicity committee of the A. L. A. in furnishing material for press notices which may be used in papers throughout the states.

The report of the nominating committee was made, with the following officers recommended for the ensuing year: President, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa; vice-president, Mr. J. P. Kennedy, Virginia; secretary-treasurer, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota. Upon motion the president was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of these officers.

Adjourned.

Alice S. Tyler, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE annual meeting of the National Association of State Libraries was held in connection with the A. L. A. Conference, two sessions being held, on Saturday, June 30, and Monday, July 2. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. L. Gillis; 1st vice-president, T. L. Montgomery; 2d vice-presi-

dent, H. O. Brigham; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. M. Oakley.

[NOTE.—Owing to the loss, in the mail, of the full report of proceedings of the Association, the "Proceedings and addresses" could not be prepared for publication in time to be included in this volume of A. L. A. Proceedings.]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Bibliographical Society of America held a meeting in connection with the Narragansett Pier Conference on July 2, 1906, and meetings of the Council of the society were held on June 30 and July 2. Officers were elected as follows: President,

William C. Lane; 1st vice-president, Reuben G. Thwaites; 2d vice-president, E. C. Richardson; secretary, W. D. Johnston; treasurer, Carl B. Roden; librarian, Wilberforce Eames; councillor, C. Alex. Nelson. About 50 members were in attendance at the meeting.

NARRAGANSETT TO NANTUCKET: CONFERENCE DAYS AND POST CONFERENCE TRIP

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES

THE WEEK AT NARRAGANSETT PIER

"Let Fido chase his tail all day,
Let Kitty play at tag,
She has no time to throw away,
She has no tail to wag"—

SO she had supposed; but a week's respite from time schedule and delivery desk, a week in which the model book-supporter and the electric dust-chute alike faded into obscurity and became as though they were not, taught her otherwise. For the librarian, too, can play. Though she may work harder than "adamant" at home, in Conference week there is a delightful response to the calls of Frivolity, which does much toward clearing the atmosphere of all adamant-severities.

At Narragansett Pier, upon the hard, white beach, along the fringe of rocks that break the sandy stretches of the beautiful Rhode Island shore, upon the broad piazzas of the Mathewson, the Gladstone, the Metatoxet, even in the most unpromising spots of quaint Narragansett, did the librarians disport themselves, and prove that even the best and fullest program cannot crowd out the thousand and one unprofessional interests of friendly meeting, of greeting old friends in a new place, that make for the pleasantest memories that accrue to the A. L. A. gatherings.

This is not the place to speak of the sessions themselves, of the pleasure and satisfaction derived from listening on succeeding days to such speakers as Dr. Faunce, Dr. Schaeffer, and Owen Wister, unless it be to say that all left the sessions refreshed and interested, and awake to every new impression that the Narragansett world might have in store for them.

One of the chief features of the meeting was the special gatherings by which people with common affiliations—dwellers in the same state, graduates of the same school, members of the same association—were

given an opportunity to get together and compare notes or retail experiences. Among others, the states of Minnesota, Vermont and Connecticut, and the New York State, Illinois, Pratt, Drexel, and Wisconsin summer library schools were represented by special dinners or receptions, and the Southern librarians held a *conversazione* and afternoon tea. Indeed, at the Mathewson, the headquarters hotel, there was the atmosphere of an informal reception throughout the whole week, and in the corridors, the parlors, and on the piazza there were always to be seen groups of animated talkers who preferred to sit at their ease rather than to indulge in pastimes of a more arduous character.

The delightful ball room and orchestra offered an opportunity to the more frivolously minded to enjoy almost nightly dancing, and proved that whether or not librarians have become more proficient in their profession, they at least possess aptitude in the gentle art of the two-step and the waltz.

Opportunities for pleasure out of doors were numerous—drives, walks, trolley trips, and, last but not most important, bathing. There was nothing more popular than this, and either by the grace of God or grace of the program committee, there was always time for a delightful surf dip between the end of the morning session and the hour for dinner. For at Narragansett it is time and not tide that decides the bathing hour, and from twelve to one natives and guests alike pursue the path that leads to the bathing houses and the beach. Even on Sundays, it was told, the churches arrange their services so that the congregation shall be able to get from their pews to the bathing beach and change their Sunday clothes for their bathing suits, within the proper hour.—proving, by the way, that there are a few New Englanders less trammelled by Puritanical tradition than was that scion of the Adams family, the ill-

starred hero of Miss Pinneo's "true story," with whose adventures the librarians became acquainted on the Sunday evening that they spent at Narragansett.

To find wild roses growing within two feet of the breaking surf, it would seem that one must go to Peter's Never-Never land; but you will find them just as readily in Narragansett. Their fragrance was ever present during the delightful walks along the beach and rocks that edged the sea, again through the sand dunes and the long meadow grass that flanked the beach, and then in the far back country where there were a hundred beckoning roads and landmarks full of local or even historic interest that proved an un-failing bait to those possessing the "Bae-deker mind." The five-mile drive to Point Judith was particularly delightful, as was the long trolley trip to Providence. But perhaps the most charming of all the trips was the visit to the beautiful little village of Peace Dale, so appropriately named, a reminder that in the early days of its history the whole of Rhode Island itself was known to the Indians as Aquidneck, or the Isle of Peace. At Peace Dale the visitors saw the beautiful church, passed the old mill and mill ponds, were pioneered through the grounds of the Hazard homestead, and visited the Peace Dale Public Library, the gift of Rowland G. Hazard to the town—a charming building, well equipped for the excellent work that it has carried on. Here they were most cordially received and shown everything, from the assembly hall, with its fine collection of antlers and deer's heads, down to the basement, adorned at the moment with the fancy costumes that had been used in the entertainment last given there.

Though the weather was disappointing on the day of the Fourth, in the evening it was fine, and the fireworks, set off, as they were, directly over the sea, made a wonderful display. The moon, approaching to the full, half hidden by black clouds, remnants of the passing storm, and the glow of the rockets, whose fire seemed to drop into the shadowy waters, made a picture never to be forgotten, and marked the end of a Fourth of July that had been unusually interesting to all. But all things end, and just as the bathing

beach had become an accustomed haunt and the rocks familiar friends, came the time for packing up and the rush for certificates and return tickets. The last evening at the Pier ended in gayety—dancing and a full moon proved too inviting to make sleep before midnight tolerable; and the next day the departing clans carried back with them the memory of that last night as a fitting close to the delightful Conference of 1906.

PROVIDENCE DAY

Narragansett Pier was so attractive that it required a strong sense of duty on the part of many librarians to take them off for a day in the city. But here did virtue receive its reward in the very doing! For there were none of the unpleasantnesses associated with the thought of the city in summer, and there was pleasure of sorts strewn all through the day. And perhaps what gave most pleasure of all to "dealers in things" was the delightful sense of the ease with which the whole matter was managed, the ordered smoothness of all arrangements.

Tuesday, July 3, was set down on the program as "Providence day." First came a trolley trip to Saundertown on special cars—and who is there can resist the thrill of superiority brought by anything "special"? Then the steamer *Warwick*—which was special, too!—carried the visitors up the beautiful bay to the city wharves. The Providence committee offered apologies, on the way to the boat, for the non-arrival of the special (!) maps of Providence ordered for the occasion, but even this slight flaw was not to mar the perfect ordering of the day, for the maps came in time for distribution on the boat. The sheet contained, besides a plan of the city, historical matter, and a list of the settlements, islands, lights, and so forth, to be passed on the sail up the bay. This reading matter gave intellectual occupation to many on board, the excitement of trying to fit names to places proving almost too much for several.

At Providence the party, numbering some five hundred, scattered, some seeking one library Mecca, some another. (For every library may be a Mecca to the devout librarian.) A buffet luncheon in Sayles Hall, on

the Brown University campus, was served from twelve to two, so that there was ample space, as well as ample refreshment for all.

But the choicest "feature" of the local committee's work was the magic way in which, whenever a librarian desired to go to any of the libraries of the city, a special trolley car appeared at once and whirled him or her away to it. Of an inspector on one of the cars a librarian asked, "How do you know librarians when you see them, so as to let them on?" The inspector smiled loftily and replied, evasively, "Oh, I guess we don't make many mistakes!" Presently as the special car approached a plain ordinary car the questioner continued, "Those people are not librarians, are they?" "No," said the inspector, laconically, "they're paying their nickels!"

The Brown University Library, crowded into a quarter of the space it needs, the Historical Society Library, where old portraits and historical relics preside gravely over solemn rows of books, the beautiful John Carter Brown Library, with its priceless collection and its atmosphere of scholarly leisure, the Athenæum, tempting one to stay and browse, the State Library, in its pleasant quarters in the towering white capitol, the Public Library, with so many specialties that every one desired to see, that the librarian and his assistants must have been worn out answering questions—all were duly visited by all the truly conscientious of the party. And who in the A. L. A. is not conscientious?

At four—all too soon—the *Warwick* bore the party away again, stopping this time at Rocky Point for a Real Rhode Island Clambake. Although it was early for dinner, there seemed to be but one mind in the five hundred, who, with dinner tickets in hand, flocked straight to the clambake pavilion. There was time to linger a little outside, to see the clams, piled on red-hot stones, being covered with wet seaweed; but the moment the gates were opened none stayed to look in any other direction. The long tables, parallel with the sea, gave those seated on the inner side the view out through the open side of the pavilion over the shining water, but the contents of the tables attracted more attention

than the view. Pilot bread, Boston brown bread, salad and pickles were soon supplemented by huge bowls of steaming clam chowder. It is supposed to be after several plates of such that the poet produced the immortal stanza:

"You cannot choose in life your lot,
You cannot right all wrongs.
The clam loves not the chowder hot—
But that's where he belongs!"

After the chowder came the principal dish—the "baked" clams—which had been steaming in the seaweed, and now appeared accompanied by drawn butter. Big pans came in full only to disappear empty a few moments later, replaced by other pans. One hundred and thirty-four clams is said to be the record individual consumption for the occasion. What appeared to be a full brass band discoursed gay music to hearten the attack, and nobly did every one respond. After infinite clams there appeared clam fritters in large quantities and then two kinds of fish, with baked sweet potatoes. A few became disheartened at this point, and at the soft shell crabs that followed more ceased to be interested. Then arrived lobster, so good that it *must* be eaten. When watermelon appeared next there were sighs of relief because there *couldn't* be any more, but before the coffee was served ice cream! There were some who said the flavor was ptomaine. Who wonders that a member of the Council renamed Rocky Point—Royal Gorge?

A few brave souls, after this, went on merry-go-round, shoot the chute, scenic railway, and the like, but the majority wisely refused the invitations of the barkers. To the boat again and a pleasant sail to Saundertown, and in the cabin actually cake walking by the undaunted! The special trolleys whirled the pilgrims homeward through the dim night and brought to Narragansett Pier the whole party, tired, perhaps, but enriched by a delightful, and to most a unique, experience.

The hospitality, the thoughtfulness, the efficiency and the originality of our hosts are hard to put into words, and the pleasure of those who profited by them was even greater. All hail, Providence!

THE NANTUCKET POST CONFERENCE TRIP

For a day and a half the librarians travelled from Narragansett Pier to Nantucket, exemplifying in their journey the sad story of the "Ten little Indian boys." For they set out from the Pier at noon on Friday, July 6, some three hundred strong, and they reached the "island home" of Nantucket on Saturday night as a party of fifty, less one. All along the way there were leave-takings, as singly or in groups people left for home, for vacation outings, or for return to work.

From the Pier by trolley to Saunderstown, and from there by steamer, the three hundred reached Newport, in the beauty of a perfect summer afternoon. Here carriages were waiting for a long drive about the town and past the line of villas and palaces, whose identification is the glory of the Newport guide. A stop was made at the Redwood Library, where the visitors were welcomed by Mr. Bliss, and studied with interest the quaint and timeworn fittings and interesting contents of this historic old library. The drive ended at Easton's Beach, where a shore dinner was served—modelled upon the historic Rocky Point clambake, but tamer, less enthralling than that memorable Orgy. After the watermelon had put its gentle quietus upon chowder, baked clams, clam fritters, blue fish, sweet potatoes and "fixin's," the party scattered, some to take the famous Cliff Walk, in the sunset glow, some to return to Narragansett Pier for their homeward journey, and some to wander about Newport, or rest at the Aquidneck House. This quiet old hotel was headquarters for the night, and from it at eight-thirty on Saturday morning the pilgrims set out, to go by trolley to Fall River. It was a delightful spin—flying along green fields and woods, through a luxuriant countryside, until the increasing number of great mills showed the outskirts of the mill city.

At Fall River the library was visited, in its new and monumental building, and there was time for a short walk about town before the second relay of special trolley cars bore the party to New Bedford. Here dinner, at the Mansion House, was the first order of the

afternoon, and then came a visit to the Free Public Library, housed in an old-fashioned city building, but full of the atmosphere of books and of kindly service. Mr. Tripp and his assistants received the visitors, who later made their way to the rooms of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, where they hung absorbed over the quaint and curious relics and implements of the whaling days, until it was time to hasten to the wharf for the Nantucket boat.

It had been "a misty, moisty morning," and early in the afternoon a persistent drizzling rain set in, so that the charms of the four hours' voyage were considerably mitigated. The *Gay Head* was late in leaving New Bedford; she carried an amazing cargo of freight, furniture, and summer colonists for Wood's Hole and Cottage City; she was damp and chilly without and close and stuffy within; and it was a tired and bedraggled A. L. A. party that finally reached Nantucket, nearly two hours late, and were driven through a heavy rain to the light, good cheer and comfort of the Sea Cliff Inn, where dinner was waiting and rooms were ready for all.

The Conference had not been wearying, but at Nantucket rest was all pervasive. Two days of fog and intermittent rain, with a Sunday thrown in, followed the arrival of the A. L. A. party. Its members wrote letters, visited, walked, drove, looked over the curio and antique shops, and went to church. There are four churches in the town and at each one on Sunday morning was read the general notice that a company of representative librarians was within its borders and would be given a reception at the Nantucket Athenæum the next day, and the townspeople generally were invited to attend and make the occasion one of hospitality and interest. In response to this cordial invitation most of the librarians and many of the townspeople met informally at the Athenæum Monday forenoon. The people of that island town may well be proud of this well-selected, well-arranged, and well-cared-for library containing about twenty thousand volumes, and of the dignified wide-columned building which shelters it. To the regret of all present, the librarian, Miss Barnard, who had served for nearly forty years,

was not able to be present, being ill at home. Later in the day a note of appreciation of her work and regret for her illness was signed by all the librarians and sent to her at her home. The whole reception was most pleasant, trustees and their friends greeting cordially the visitors. An address of welcome was made, to which ex-President Carr responded, and remarks followed by other of the Nantucketers and by Miss Ahern, Mr. Bliss and others of the library party.

The next day was fair and sunny, and in divers carriages and at different times most of the party took the drive to Siasconset, usually called Sconset. This narrow-streeted collection of little houses, ranging in their names from "Wild Rose Arbor" to "The Captain's Gig"—and placed well up on a shrub- and vine-grown cliff—well rewards a drive across the open moor; and one may wander on beyond the queer little village to the lighthouse on Sankoty Head, or may scramble down the cliff and walk on the sandy stretch of beach below. In the midst of all that is old and queer and quaint, one suddenly comes upon the latest of modern inventions in the form of a Marconi wireless tower, which, if sentient, might well wonder to find itself standing thus in strange company. Beside the ride to Sconset one may also go to the Surfside or Monomoy, where the best view of the town of Nantucket is to be had, showing the open bay with the houses clustering along the curve of the shore, the church steeples rising here and there, the lighthouse on the seaward point, and on the hill inland the old windmill, lifting uselessly its broad, short arms. As one lingers over this view he does not wonder that Nantucket has long been beloved of artists who never weary of her form and color. Inland from the marshes lie the moors, with their clumps of scrubby pines and stretches of bayberry and wild rose. Great purple patches show where large beds of the delicate little *polygala polygama*—new to many of the visitors—are growing. Soft sagey greens of unusual varieties of the beach pea range themselves against the vivid yellow greens of the marsh grass, while over and around all are the varying blues of sea and sky.

An invitation to the exhibition of the Cof-fin school was accepted by most for Wednesday afternoon, and the results of the manual training, basketry and needlework compelled admiration and in many cases the opening of pocketbooks. Indeed, the island is not lacking in expedients for the relief of overfull purses, and the visitor may acquire a large variety of souvenirs, varying from post-cards to antique sideboards.

Each of the four days brought its share of pleasant things. A glorious twenty-one mile sail, out at sea, "along towards Tuckernuck," will long be remembered; the Historical Society was most interesting, with its fine collection of early Nantucket relics, including the "marine camels" that were for some time a mystery to the visitors; the Maria Mitchell memorial house more than repaid a visit; and there were, besides, the Unitarian church belfry, inviting a long climb and a fine view, the ancient overgrown burying ground, the Oldest House, and many another quaint and curious landmark.

One evening all gathered in the parlor of the pleasant Sea Cliff Inn and listened to Miss Hartwell read a detailed and interesting account of the Yellowstone trip of the year before, and looked over the photographs taken by Mr. Faxon and others. Re-traveling thus that wonderful journey, one could not fail to be impressed with the inestimable value these conference trips have been to those of us who have taken them. One who has followed the meetings of the A. L. A. for the last dozen or more years has seen under unusually good conditions a really large part of our country and has in addition made lasting friendships which have enriched and broadened and sweetened life.

Quaint is the adjective usually applied to Nantucket. Dignified and self-respecting, it is, too, with its fine brick mansion houses, its tree-shaded Main street, its ample schools and churches. These date from the days of flourishing whale fisheries, when big ships crowded the docks and the activities of large and prosperous business gave employment to many people. Now all this is changed. The big whalers are a thing of the past, the whaling industry having been pushed aside by the

introduction of steam vessels on the sea and the competitive products of petroleum in the market; so that now along the shore are moored only little white-sailed sloops and cat-boats, and at the wharves great excursion steamers come and go.

To-day the summer boarder possesses the island. He comes early and he stays late, for the climate is singularly soft and mild, having nothing of that sub-Arctic quality frequently felt along the north shore. He finds still water or surf bathing, fresh and salt-water fishing, and, best of all, unlimited sailing.

All these pleasures the librarians tested, returning with red noses and whetted appetites. They took the drives, they bought antique candlesticks, they ate broiled live lobster for supper, they danced, they walked, they rowed, they sailed. And on Thursday morning when their time was up they reluctantly took the steamer for home, cheering themselves with the consciousness that they had scored their usual record of making the most of many good times, and finding expression for

their emotions in the epic hereto appended, which celebrates and is dedicated to

THE A. L. A. AT NANTUCKET

A for the A. L. A., forty-nine strong,
 B for the Baggage they toted along,
 C for the Clambake they had down the Bay,
 D for the Drive, through the long summer day.
 E for the Evening Star shimmering bright,
 F for the Fog that shut it from sight,
 G for the Gay Head that bore us o'er sea,
 H for the Heave of the waves wild and free,
 I for the Inn, the best on the Isle,
 J for the Jetties, in length near a mile,
 K for the Kurfew that sounded at nine,
 L for the Lightships that roll on the brine.
 M for Maria's Memorial Dwelling,
 N for Nantucket, of which we are telling,
 O for the Oil that comes from the Whale,
 P for the "Pound rounds" that never are stale.
 Q for the Quaintness pervading it all,
 R for the Roses on every stone wall,
 S stands for 'Sconset, where bluefish are caught,
 T for the Trades at the Coffin School taught.
 U for Ubiquitous — Faxon yclept,
 V for the Vanes, on each cottage porch kept.
 W for the Windmill, that every one saw,
 X — its Xtreme Age, which filled us with awe.
 Y for the Yearning we felt to remain,
 Z for the Zest with which we'll come again.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

SERVING IN 1905-6 AND DURING THE NARRAGANSETT PIER CONFERENCE

President: Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

First vice-president: Clement W. Andrews, Librarian, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

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Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., Reference Librarian, New York State Library.

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- p Sanderson, Edna M., Registrar State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y.
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- p Sharp, Katherine L., Director L. School, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.
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- p Smith, Mary A., Ln. P. L., La Crosse, Wis.
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- p Smith, May F., As. Ln. Colgate Univ. L., Hamilton, N. Y.
- p Smythe, Elizabeth H., As. State Univ. L., Columbus, O.
- p Snyder, Mary B., As. P. L., New York, N. Y.
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- p Solis-Cohen, Leon M., New York, N. Y.
- Sornborger, Harriet B., Ln. Bancroft Memorial L., Hopedale, Mass.
- p Soule, Chas. C., Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.
- p Speer, Lois, As. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Sperry, Helen, Ln. Bronson L., Waterbury, Conn.
- p Spilman, Emily A., Chief Cat. P. L., Washington, D. C.
- p Spofford, *Mrs.* Edith F., As. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- Spratt, *Mrs.* J. R., Bridgeport, Conn.
- Spriggall, Lizzie S., Ln. Town L., Dexter, Me.
- p Stearns, Miss L. E., F. L. Commission, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Stechert, *Mrs.* Emma, Brooklyn, N. Y.

- p Stedman, Lillian M., Ln. Kent Memorial L., Suffield, Conn.
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- p Steiner, Bernard C., Ln. Pratt Free L., Baltimore, Md.
- p Stephens, Mrs. Alida M., Cat. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- p Stern, Renée B., Library Supervisor Chicago Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill.
- p Stetson, Willis K., Ln. F. P. L., New Haven, Conn.
- n Stevens, Mary E., Dover, N. H.
- p Stevens, Wm. F., Ln. Carnegie L., Homestead, Pa.
- n p Stevenson, Luella M., As. Carnegie F. L., Braddock, Pa.
- Stewart, Cora L., Station Custodian P. L., Boston, Mass.
- p Stock, H. H., Ed. *Mines and Minerals*, Scranton, Pa.
- p Stock, Mrs. H. H., Scranton, Pa.
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- Sylvester, Harriet B., Middleboro, Mass.
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- Taylor, S. N., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- p Taylor, Wm. B. A., Ln. Mercantile L., Cincinnati, O.
- p Taylor, Mrs. Wm. B. A., Cincinnati, O.
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- p Thurston, Eliz. P., Ln. F. L., Newton, Mass.
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- p Titus, Mary V., Ln. N. Y. Prison Assn., New York, N. Y.
- Tobey, Ellen H., Br. Ln., New York, N. Y.
- p Tobey, Grace E., As. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Topping, Mary M., As. Ln. P. L., Utica, N. Y.
- p Tourtellot, Harriet A., As. P. L., Providence, R. I.
- p Tower, Ruth N., Ln. Fogg L., S. Weymouth, Mass.
- p Tripp, Geo. H., Ln. P. L., New Bedford, Mass.
- Tripp, Mrs. Geo. H., New Bedford, Mass.
- p Tripp, Grace C., New Bedford, Mass.
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- p Utley, Geo. B., Ln. P. L., Jacksonville, Fla.
- p Utley, H. M., Ln. P. L., Detroit, Mich.
- Utter, Hon. Geo. H., Governor, Providence, R. I.
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- p Wadlin, Horace G., Ln. P. L., Boston, Mass.
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- Wales, Emma, As. F. L., Newton, Mass.
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- Wallace, Anne, Ln. Carnegie L., Atlanta, Ga.
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- p Walter, Frank K., As. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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- Ward, Langdon L., Supervisor of Br. P. L., Boston, Mass.

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- p Watkins, Sloan D., Ln. Furman Univ., Greenville, S. C.
- Watts, Florence A., As. Osterhout Free L., Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
- Weir, J. Harvey, Old Corner Bookstore, Boston, Mass.
- n p Welles, Jessie, Supt. of Circulation, Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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- Welsh, Robert G., Dramatic Critic, *N. Y. Telegram*, New York, N. Y.
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- p Wheeler, Florence E., Ln. P. L., Leominster, Mass.
- p Wheeler, Joseph L., As. Brown Univ. L., Providence, R. I.
- p Wheeler, Martha T., Annotator State L., Albany, N. Y.
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- p Whitcher, Florence E., Ln. P. L., Belmont, Mass.
- p White, Alice G., Cat. Thos. Crane P. L., Quincy, Mass.
- White, Charles J., State Board of Education, Woonsocket, R. I.
- p White, Gertrude F., Children's Ln. P. L., New Haven, Conn.
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- p Whitney, Mrs. Carrie W., Ln. P. L., Kansas City, Mo.
- p Whitney, H. M., Ln. P. L., Branford, Conn.
- p Whittemore, Edith A., As. Robbins L., Arlington, Mass.
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- p Whitten, Mrs. Robt. H., Albany, N. Y.
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- p Wiggan, Mary P., As. P. L., New York, N. Y.
- Wiggan, Miss, Morgantown, W. Va.
- Wiggan, Pauline G., Ln. West Va. Univ., Morgantown, W. Va.
- Wilbur, Amey C., As. P. L., Providence, R. I.
- p Wilcox, Ethan, Ln. P. L., Westerly, R. I.
- p Wilde, Alice, Br. Ln. P. L., New York, N. Y.
- p Wilder, Gerald G., As. Bowdoin Coll. L., Brunswick, Me.
- p Wildman, Bertha S., Ln. P. L., Madison, N. J.
- Wiley, Edwin, Ln. Vanderbilt Univ. L., Nashville, Tenn.
- Willard, Harriet S., Providence, R. I.
- p Williams, Elizabeth S., As. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Williams, Lizzie A., Ln. P. L., Malden, Mass.
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- n p Wilson, Mrs. H. W., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Wilson, Louis N., Ln. Clark Univ. L., Worcester, Mass.
- p Wilson, Louis R., Ln. Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
- Wilson, Ralph H., Bookseller, New York, N. Y.
- Wilson, Mrs. Ralph H., New York, N. Y.
- Winans, Euphemia, As. P. L., New York, N. Y.
- p Winchell, F. Mabel, Ln. City L., Manchester, N. H.
- Winchester, Geo. F., Ln. P. L., Paterson, N. J.
- Winer, Beatrice, As. Ln. P. L., Newark, N. J.
- Winship, Geo. P., Ln. John Carter Brown L., Providence, R. I.
- Winsor, Mrs. W. P., Th. Millicent L., Fairhaven, Mass.
- p Wire, Dr. G. E., Deputy Ln. County Law L., Worcester, Mass.
- p Wire, Mrs. G. E., Worcester, Mass.
- Wister, Owen, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wister, Mrs. Owen, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wood, Charles R., Ry. Ln., Providence, R. I.
- p Wood, Mary W., Br. Ln. P. L., Chicago, Ill.
- Woodman, Mary S., Sch. Ln., Somerville, Mass.
- p Woodruff, Eleanor, Ref. Ln. Pratt Inst. F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- p Woodward, Frank E., Tr. P. L., Malden, Mass.
- p Woodworth, Florence, Director's As. State L., Albany, N. Y.
- p Wright, C. E., As. Ln. Carnegie F. L., Duquesne, Pa.
- p Wright, Purd B., Ln. P. L., St. Joseph, Mo.
- Wright, Mrs. Purd B., St. Joseph, Mo.
- Wright, Master, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Wyer, J. I., Jr., Ref. Ln. State L., Albany, N. Y.
- Wynkoop, Asa, Sub-Inspector State L., Albany, N. Y.
- Wynkoop, Mrs. Asa, Albany, N. Y.
- p Yaeger, Clement L., As. P. L., New Bedford, Mass.
- p Yerkes, Lillian M., As. Jacob Tome Inst. L., Port Deposit, Md.
- p Yust, Wm. F., Ln. P. L., Louisville, Ky.
- p Yust, Mrs. Wm. F., P. L., Louisville, Ky.

ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES

BY NINA E. BROWNE, Registrar; Secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board

BY POSITION AND SEX				BY STATES			
	Men.	Women.	Total.				
Trustees.....	25	7	32	Me.....	14	Ky.....	4
Commissioners.....	7	11	18	N. H.....	10	Ohio.....	29
Chief librarians.....	119	147	266	Vt.....	8	Ind.....	11
Assistants.....	64	302	366	Mass.....	211	Ill.....	30
Library school students and instructors.....	3	28	31	R. I.....	81	Mich.....	11
Commercial agents.....	32	5	37	Conn.....	32	Wis.....	15
Teachers, professors, etc....	6	2	8	N. Y.....	197	Minn.....	14
Others.....	24	110	134	Penn.....	64	Ia.....	9
Total.....	280	612	892	N. J.....	30	Mo.....	15
Deduct those counted twice.....		1	1	Del.....	1	Kan.....	2
	280	611	891	Md.....	6	Neb.....	7
BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS				D. C.....	47	Col.....	2
9 of the 9 No. Atlantic states sent.....			647	W. Va.....	2	Utah.....	1
9 " 9 So. Atlantic states ".....			69	Va.....	4	Cal.....	5
4 " 8 So. Central states ".....			12	N. C.....	3	Ore.....	3
8 " 8 No. Central states ".....			134	S. C.....	1	Wash.....	2
3 " 8 Western states ".....			11	Ga.....	4	Canada.....	6
4 " 8 Pacific states ".....			11	Fla.....	1	England.....	1
Canada ".....			6	Tex.....	3		
England ".....			1	Okla.....	1	Total....	891
Total.....			891	Tenn.....	4		



EXECUTIVE OFFICES AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 34 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON



A. L. A. OFFICES



A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD OFFICES

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THE printed Proceedings of the A. L. A. Narragansett Pier Conference, published as the August number of the JOURNAL as well as in separate form, exceeding 300 pages, emphasize as well as record the usefulness and effectiveness of that large and hard-worked gathering, which included representatives from no less than 37 states, Canada, and England. It is difficult to say which part is the most important, the papers, the committee reports, the general discussions, or the record of special interests and meetings; and the conscientious librarian who was not able to be among the 900 will do well to give as much time as practicable during the balance of the calendar year to making the contents of this volume part of his professional equipment. It is much to be regretted that the minutes of the meeting of the National Association of State Libraries were lost in the mails and could not be included in the volume. It is a matter of pride to the American Library Association that its Proceedings are issued more fully and promptly after an annual meeting than is the case perhaps with any like body, and it was impracticable to delay publication until these important though ancillary proceedings could be replaced. The Proceedings, with the growth of the Association and related organizations, have come to be so voluminous as to make it questionable whether they can be in future issued as a regular number of the JOURNAL, despite the advantage that they are then bound up in the volumes of a permanent periodical and so not lost sight of; and there is indeed further question whether as time goes on it will be practicable to print a comprehensive instead of selective record of papers and proceedings. To those who joined in the American Library Association at its first conference thirty years ago, the present record is the more surprising, in view of the opinion freely expressed at that time that while librarians might usefully come together once in a while for conference, and print a periodical of an occasional character, there could scarcely be enough to talk about to justify either frequency or regularity in either meetings or publication.

ONE of the most important steps at the conference was the definite though still somewhat provisional arrangement for official headquarters for the Association. While the money raised for this purpose did not justify launching forth on the larger plan originally outlined, with New York as a center, it was felt that much could be gained and a fair trial made by removing the publication work not from Boston, but to better headquarters in that city of library history, and securing the larger part of a house which would also give facilities for other features of a national headquarters more ample than could be obtained within the financial limitations in New York. The choice made seems to be an excellent one, and now that Mr. Hovey has been definitely appointed to enter upon the continuing development of permanent work, it is to be hoped that this initiative step may prove the first of a "forward movement" of real importance. The choice of Asheville as a meeting-place for next year marked the desire of the Association to respond to the call of the South for missionary work in that direction, and the new headquarters should be a base of operations for all such extension work, including the new and promising idea of holding meetings under the auspices of the Association in parts of the country, such as the Southwest, where it will scarcely be practicable for many years to hold a conference.

WHAT seems an unjust stricture upon the representatives of the A. L. A. at the Copyright Conferences appeared recently in the "Librarian" column of the *Evening Post*. Noting the considerable number of libraries that have allowed Mr. W. P. Cutter to use their names in his protest against the book-importation compromise embodied in the copyright bill now before Congress, the writer remarks that either these libraries do not know what is good for them or else the Association has not been properly represented in the conferences. It is, of course, evident that a considerable number of the members of the A. L. A. do not approve the course of the delegates, but it

must also be evident that the delegates have spared no pains to ascertain the wishes of the majority and to take no step except in consonance with those wishes. Their course was unanimously approved by the executive board last year, and the Council has twice (at Atlantic City and at Narragansett Pier) voted down proposals to restrict or negative their action. Under these circumstances the dilemma proposed by "Librarian" will scarcely hold, and its implication seems an unnecessary attempt to discredit the work of men who have spared neither time, labor, nor expense in their efforts to draft copyright legislation satisfactory to all the conflicting interests that have to do with the making and distribution of books.

THE change of place for the New York Library Association's annual "library week" from the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks to Twilight Park in the Catskills continues to the association and its co-workers the advantages of that associated effort which has produced such remarkable results under Mr. Dewey's leadership at Lake Placid—and indeed Mr. Charles Wingate's summer colony at Twilight Park was a precursor, though on a lesser scale, of the Lake Placid Club development. It gives also an added advantage, in furnishing a location more central, and more readily and cheaply accessible to those who desire a working outing less strenuous than the national conference and only less profitable professionally. While the attendance at Lake Placid has been very large, nearly equalling last year that at the national conference held at the same place a dozen years ago, it has been confined to comparatively few libraries, and has reached only a small percentage of the small libraries of New York state. It is hoped that one of the results of the change of base will be to bring librarians from smaller libraries in all parts of the state, *via* the several lines of railroad which reach the great water way of the Hudson and connect with the steamers that navigate that historic and picturesque river. The cost of attendance at the meeting will be so small to libraries in a large section of the state that trustees should be willing to regard it as a desirable invest-

ment. The charm of the environment and the interest of the program should bring to this year's "library week" an added number of participants.

AN unfortunate precedent has been set by Brooklyn for other municipalities in respect to its proposed new central library. For this building a site has been secured on the beautiful plaza forming the entrance to Prospect Park and dignified also by the great memorial arch—a site which calls for the most worthy efforts of the best architect that can be secured, and involves danger that any work other than the best may be a disfigurement to a noble place instead of a further adornment. Twenty-five thousand dollars had been appropriated by the city for the preliminary study of the site, and it is expected that possibly two millions may be expended on the building. As the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library, though in part appointed by the mayor, is not technically a division of the municipality, it was decided that the city appropriations must be spent under the direction of a city official, and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn was appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to direct the expenditure, although it was provided that the plans should be subject to approval by the board of trustees. It was naturally expected that there would be either a competition for or the most careful selection of an architect. To the surprise of all concerned, however, the borough president, Mr. Coler, took upon himself to appoint at once, before the preliminary studies or program had been worked out, a local architect, who had been the designer of two of the Carnegie branches, one of them perhaps the least satisfactory in the general estimation of those buildings. He stated that he did not consider the endorsement of the board necessary, but he obtained the nominal approval of a bare majority of the special committee. The board of trustees has passed a vote of regret and protest. President Coler was elected to his office on the Municipal Ownership ticket at the last election, and his action is a serious blow to the administration of great enterprises by municipalities. From the library point of view it is certainly to be severely criticised.

THE WORK OF A LIBRARY TRUSTEE.*—I: FROM THE TRUSTEE'S POINT OF VIEW

BY JOHN PATTON, *President of the Board of Library Commissioners, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

THE popular idea of the work of a library trustee is that of one who devotes a certain amount of time each month to matters of business arising in connection with the administration of a public library. On the theory, probably, that the busiest men have the most time at their command, those usually selected for this position are men who are fully engrossed with their own occupations, yet, with public spirit, are willing to give time and labor for the general good. It is a work without pecuniary remuneration, and still an important service which can be made of great value to the community. One who has a proper conception of its duties will not be satisfied with simply attending stated meetings of committees or monthly meetings of the board. He can and will, in many ways, lend efficient aid to advance the work of the library and make it what it should be—an institution of the highest educational value in the community.

To my mind, one of the chief causes of friction among trustees is the failure to recognize and define the exact place of the librarian. The librarian should be the official head of the library, and responsible to the board, and his jurisdiction should not be needlessly invaded. Every attempt on the part of employees to secure favors from, or make complaints to trustees, as individuals, should be severely frowned upon. A fit librarian should be able to handle such matters and bring them to the attention of the board in the proper way. Merit and efficiency, not personal favoritism, should be the standards in selecting librarians and employees, if the work is to be successful. A library, of all places, should be the one where a "pull" does not count, and the abuse of patronage is one of the chief causes of the disorganization of libraries. A trustee should be governed in selecting employees by one rule, *viz.*, to get the best person to be had for the money.

When, as sometimes happens, librarians are selected because they are the sole support of widowed mothers, or assistants are chosen because they can make the library the vestibule to a college course, the service invariably suffers. The library is not a charitable institution, and the money annually appropriated for its maintenance is not to be devoted to "first aid to the injured."

A trustee must, therefore, be one who can withstand pressure and importunity, and have a regard for efficient service and not sentiment in selecting assistants. All promotions should be made on the recommendation of the librarian, who, if competent, will know the needs of the library and, from actual contact and experience, the abilities of subordinates much better than individual members of the board. Examinations and a proper civil service system should be the guarantee to every employee that honest, deserving work will receive suitable recognition and a just reward.

As harmony is all-essential to the operation of a successful board, trustees should, at times, agree to disagree. Differences should be settled in the board meetings. It is a great mistake to embroil the library or hamper its work by personal interviews or acrimonious cards in the newspapers. Much strife and many heartburnings and misunderstandings may be saved by frank talks and concessions in the board meetings.

The ideal trustee is therefore a broad man, who realizes that he is administering an institution which is supported by general taxation, in which all the people participate and have rights, and he should not be insistent in exploiting certain views or doctrines, either of politics or religion, or social questions. He is a trustee for all the people, and his aim should be to bring the advantages of his institution to as many as possible. He should be sufficiently familiar with details of library work to know whether it is well done, and should keep abreast of recent developments in the administration of libraries. He stands be-

*Papers read before Michigan Library Association.

tween the institution and the community, and ought constantly to plan for its enlargement and usefulness, and he can by bringing it to the notice of citizens who are not familiar with it do much to enhance its value and popularity.

There are generous people in every town who can be induced to become benefactors of the library if they are properly approached. The trustee should have the library's interests constantly in mind, and by suggestions, not as a mendicant but as a friend, by pointing out the opportunity and privilege which is offered to those who would serve, many gifts can be obtained. The librarian is too much occupied with necessary duties to do this, but here is a fertile field for the trustee whose heart is warm with the enthusiasm he ought to have. By systematic effort a city or town may be so educated as to regard the library as a personal possession, and when it becomes "*our library*"—as it must be to fulfil its mission—it is easy to get help.

The trustee can do much toward inspiring a proper library spirit; he ought to be so familiar with the work that he can intelligently follow it; he should be a constant visitor to the building, and it ought not to be necessary to identify him when he visits the institution. When an employee does a good thing he should not hesitate to utter the word of praise which often means so much, and, on the other hand, poor work and glaring imperfections should not be glossed over. He should stand for fair wages and good work, and should not be niggardly or give them grudgingly. His city or town is entitled to good work, and it is his business to see that it gets it.

Judicious advertising is an important thing in library management, and in this the trustee can play a leading part. He should be alert, and embrace every opportunity that is legitimate to interest people in the books and attract them to the building. Too often the patrons of libraries are confined to school teachers, school children, and the professions. Many times a man who has accumulated a private library, a book lover perhaps, who has been the easy prey of book agents with *de luxe* editions, does not know that he can get fuller, better, and more recent information at the public library than in any private collection of

books bought in a haphazard way. The trustee can be of service in showing him how much better and less expensively he can be served on all questions in the public library, and after the reference librarian has furnished him a list of references on some subject he is investigating he usually realizes this and becomes a regular visitor.

Working men who are not patrons of the library should be made to feel that it is theirs, and a trustee can do no better work than to advocate the purchase of books in their languages, and elementary works on trades and occupations, which will profit and interest them.

It is an interesting question how far the trustee should go in directing the purchase of new books. He should approve all selections, of course, and one of the prime qualifications of the librarian should be a knowledge of books sufficient to make proper recommendations for purchase. While trustees are, as a rule, chosen more for business qualities than for literary attainments, their suggestions may at times be fruitful. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, for much depends on the composition of the board and the ability of the librarian.

One of the most important duties of library trustees consists in defining the general policy of the library. Its attitude toward the general public, as well as its features of specialization, should be determined by the board, and not by the librarian. The trustee, as directly representing the people of his community, is supposed to know its needs and be answerable for all matters of policy. He should, by his regular attendance at all meetings, make it impossible for him to be successfully charged with being a mere figurehead. Owing to recent revelations in financial corporations the word "trustee" has now somewhat recovered its original meaning, and one who, from indolence or lack of time, cannot fulfil a trust which includes such solemn duties as the selection of the counsellors and companions of our children and the development of those agencies which will mould their lives for good or ill, will best serve his town by resigning and making way for some one who will measure up to the position. In such a work indifference and neglect should not be tolerated.

The successful modern library is so extended in its ramifications that its development and influence are only measured by the amounts communities are willing to be taxed for in order to maintain it. A trustee should be indefatigable in creating a public sentiment which will not be satisfied with inadequate appropriations or miserly support. He should be willing, and able, to defend its interests on all occasions, and eager to make personal sac-

rifices to promote its growth and prosperity. His attitude toward the public must at all times be one of fairness, and he will find it of advantage to be patient and a good listener. There are troublesome questions for him to solve, and he cannot avoid misunderstandings or the criticism inseparable from public office, but he has also the joy of serving in a great work which has rewards for all who appreciate its opportunities.

II: FROM THE LIBRARIAN'S POINT OF VIEW

BY HENRY M. UTLEY, *Librarian Detroit (Mich.) Public Library*

It may be thought presumptuous for a librarian to describe the qualities that should be conspicuous in the trustee. He has no voice in the selection of trustees and therefore has no opportunity to enforce his views. Here is where the trustee has an advantage, for he has all to say on the qualification of the librarian. Nevertheless, there are some points for legitimate discussion, without presuming to venture far.

The most important quality in a library trustee is the "saving grace of sense." This appears to be that co-ordination of the faculties of the mind which enables one to see things in their varying relations and to change one's viewpoint to a station outside the range of immediate vision. It is necessary for all of us at times to modify our ideas and conduct under the influence of the best judgment of others. This does not signify weakness or lack of stability, but only a proper recognition of the fact that others have eyes as well as we. The man who is always right while everybody else is wrong is a hard proposition on a library board, as elsewhere. The person who is useful on any committee or board or organization where he must act in co-operation with others, is the one who approaches a discussion with a mind open and free to accept any argument and consider it frankly and fairly upon its merits.

The library trustee should, of course, have some obvious fitness in the way of mental endowments and training. The position calls

for a person of education, refinement and a natural inclination towards literary associations. College training is not necessary, though desirable. There should at least have been opportunities for that degree of mental equipment which is found in the high schools and academies. There should above all have been the disposition to make the most of such opportunities. The taste which shows itself in the fitness for a library trustee is that which keeps its possessor informed in the best literature of the day and the current thought of the world in various lines of mental activity. The man who holds himself in touch with the best minds, however absorbed he may be in his own business or professional affairs, is the man who finds time to read more or less outside the daily newspaper and the current magazine. Books will have attractions for him. He will know something of them and their contents. The conscientious library trustee will wish to keep himself informed of what goes on in the book publishing world, and so be able to judge intelligently of the merits of works which may be presented for his consideration.

The matter of book selection is one of the most serious problems of the library. The trustee will not wish to leave this wholly to the librarian, though naturally he may rely confidently upon the judgment of that official, whose business it is to know and to advise him intelligently. But the trustee should know for himself. He should be so familiar

with the contents of the library that he can say in what departments it needs strengthening, and when a book on a given topic is offered for his consideration whether it is likely to meet a want, or whether, in view of what the library already has, it is worth while. In other words, he should be an earnest student not merely of literature in general, but of the contents of his own library.

But the library has a business side also. Its proper management calls for good judgment in financial affairs and that degree of practical sense and knowledge of things which makes the dollar do its utmost. A trustee may lack the quality of scholarship essential to the selection of books for the shelves and still be very useful at the business end of the library. There are purchases of various sorts to be made, including books and supplies. The library building must be cared for, insured and kept in repair. There are furnishings required from time to time. In short, there are many matters of a promiscuous character which call for the wisdom and experience of a man of affairs. And when it comes to lobbying with the powers which hold the purse strings, for liberal appropriations to keep the institution up to the high water mark of efficiency and popular usefulness, one such may be of more real practical service than a half score of dilettante scholars unskilled in the art of influencing their fellow-men.

The library trustee should not be so busy with his own private affairs that he can give little or no time or thought to those of the library. This is probably one of the most common grounds of complaint against trustees. A man may have an honest regard for the library and feel that it is a kind of work which he would enjoy. He is flattered at the suggestion of his name for such a position and believes that he can give it the needed attention. He does not realize that to discharge his duties fully requires a really considerable portion of his time. Unless he does actually give the necessary amount of time he will not become deeply interested in the work of the library. Without this active interest he is sure to shirk his duties. No one has a right to assume a public position unless he is willing to make all necessary sacrifices

to perform his work in good faith. Many perhaps do not understand at the outset the amount of sacrifice involved. A little trial will show whether he is able to give it the needed attention. When he sees that he is not keeping himself in touch with his colleagues in the current of progress, when his interest begins to wane, if indeed it ever had much strength; when he feels that he cannot afford to neglect his own business for the sake of the public, then he should frankly say so and step aside to make place for some one else. Unfortunately, this seems to be a hard thing to do. The incumbent is disposed to hang on, perhaps in the hope or expectation that the situation may change, and that by and by he may be able to do better. There appears to be great disinclination to let go of any office, however perfunctorily its duties may be discharged.

Only a little worse than the trustee who is so busy that he can give no time is the one who has nothing to do and gives his whole time to the library. If such an one is not gifted with extraordinary good sense he is likely to become a bore to the librarian and all the busy library workers. If he makes himself at home about the library he is in danger of getting under foot, of hindering the assistants in their work, of taking up their time, of interfering in ways which they cannot comfortably resent, and of making a nuisance of himself generally. He is likely to be even a more serious trial to the librarian. The latter must show him proper respect, and this is not always easy, when valuable time is frittered away, and too many suggestions without merit are freely volunteered. The librarian will welcome suggestions from his trustees. But the advice which is given by the idle trustee who takes note of all the petty details is quite as likely to be good for nothing as otherwise. At least it is in the field where the librarian is or ought to be supreme.

And this suggests the meddlesome trustee. There are some people so constituted mentally that they consider themselves endowed with superior wisdom. When such a person is clothed with official authority he is likely to assume that his directions are to be obeyed. Such a dictatorial attitude is fatal to the harmonious working of the library. The other trustees are justified in combining against one

of their number so afflicted and squelching him without mercy. It not infrequently happens that the trustee given over to this kind of conceit shows a disposition to usurp the powers and duties of his fellow trustees, in which case there will surely be lack of harmony until he has been taught a useful lesson in a way which he will not forget.

There are persons who sometimes get on library boards with an idea that an important perquisite of the position is the patronage thereof. There is a sort of political flavor in this idea. Fortunately, the day when political debts were paid with the gift of public office is nearly gone. Civil service has come into vogue, and it is now thought to be rather bad form to sneer at it. Any person who would aspire to an appointment as a library trustee might naturally be presumed to be above any such low view of it. But there is a world of selfishness in human nature still. Library boards generally prescribe civil service regulations nowadays, and so the tenure of positions in the library is such that library workers understand that they are holding their places upon merit and not upon "pull," and "influence" becomes of little importance.

In the selection of library trustees there have sometimes been considerations, not reflecting necessarily upon the character of candidates, but nevertheless unworthy. It is really of no consequence whether a trustee is a Catholic or a Lutheran, a German or an Irishman, a Roosevelt Republican or a Bryan Democrat. Too often these distinctions are insisted upon and some special class of citizens which considers itself strong in the community insists upon being recognized. This is usually controlled by unwritten law, but I have in mind a case in which the charter of a public library of a town of considerable size requires that clergymen representing certain leading religious denominations must be chosen. This is a bad case of clericalism. It was doubtless intended to preserve the peace and to keep out of the library literature not strictly orthodox. While a clergyman is usually an educated man and superior intellectually to the average of his flock, it is exceedingly bad policy to give a board of trustees any denominational caste. It is also bad to insist upon a representative of any partic-

ular nationality or class of citizens. Regard should be had first and foremost to the fitness of the candidate, and public attention should not be diverted from this by inconsequential considerations of any sort.

There is such a thing as strangling a library with red tape. Obviously some system of rules and regulations is necessary. But there is danger of going too far in this direction. A public library should be as free and convenient to the people as possible. It should be easy, not difficult, to make use of its books. The fewer the restraints the better. The library is maintained and the books are bought with the money provided from the public purse. The establishment belongs to the people, and they have rights therein which no board of trustees has authority in justice to curtail. The restrictions should be as few as is consistent with the proper conservation of the property and the enforcement of equal and exact justice to all. Certainly the spirit of any regulations should be a cordial invitation to the people to make the freest use of their own and a pledge of fairness to all and special favors to none. I mention this point because I have sometimes noted among trustees a disposition to carry technicalities to the extreme and a tendency to legislate in the direction of restrictions rather than of opening wide the bars. There is in some men a personal idiosyncrasy of narrowness and limitation. These men are technical upon small points and would run everything in narrow grooves. It is an unfortunate characteristic for any library trustee, for it tends to hamper the usefulness of the library and to discredit it in the minds of many who would be otherwise inclined to use it.

The trustees should allow the librarian much freedom. Let him give his heart and mind to the promotion of the best interests of the library and of the public in relation thereto. Leave him free to work out his ideas along lines which seem to him to promise good results. Do not chill his enthusiasm by throwing cold water on the plans to which he has given much thought and which appear to him feasible. Above all, do not curtail his initiative by laying down such rules and regulations as will make it absolutely impossible for him to act without the formal approval of

the entire board. The trustees should have such confidence in the wisdom and honesty of their librarian and in his unselfishness and earnestness of purpose that they are willing to trust him to do the right thing in the right way. Hold him responsible for results. Support him cordially in his efforts to produce results. There should be the fullest and frankest confidence and co-operation between trustees and librarian. They should not work at cross purposes in the slightest degree. The librarian should take the trustees into his confidence and they in turn should rely upon, trust and uphold him. This is not to say that they are bound to follow his lead blindly. But he is the leader; to him is given the responsibility of directing. All suggestions of trustees he will consider with favorable predisposition. Naturally if the suggestion is a good one, he will wish to take advantage of it. A little frank discussion will throw light upon phases of the suggestion which will aid both librarian and trustee in reaching a correct conclusion. Frankness, good will and unbiassed judgment go a long way in accomplishing good results. Equally, suggestions by the librarian are to be considered by trustees upon their merits, with a predisposition to regard them favorably. It is to be presumed that he has not made them without careful thought and a knowledge of their bearings, based upon experience and a superior opportunity for correct judgment.

A library trustee should not serve too long. Generally the term of office is three or five years. If a man has exceptionally good qualifications and has proved himself a useful member, a second term will not be out of order. But beyond that it is not wise to go. There is danger that he will get into a rut and that from long service and familiarity he

will become indifferent. The best there is in him can be brought out in the early years of his service. He is likely to come on the board with some ideas and some enthusiasm and when he has exhausted these he is likely to have exhausted his usefulness.

In the organization of the trustees simplicity should be the rule. It is not wise to multiply offices or committees beyond the actual necessities of the case. There must be a secretary to keep the record of the business transacted. In some cases the librarian is made secretary. There can be no objection to this and in some respects it is a convenience. The librarian is not a member of the board, but this need not prevent the board from making him their secretary, if they see fit to do so. The minutes are kept in the office of the board and the making of them is a merely clerical duty. The librarian should attend the meetings of the board to keep himself informed of their plans and purposes and to furnish information which any member may require. If the trustees wish to discuss the librarian himself, a gentle hint only is necessary to secure his absence. It is not wise to have too many committees. With a board of trustees of the usual number three committees will give everybody a chance. This naturally divides the work into book selection, or literary side; the appointment and practical handling of employees, or the administrative side; and the finances, or the business side. The specific distribution of duties is easily adjusted.

I have heard it said of the library trustee that he should be, not like the hare which outruns all, nor yet like the tortoise which lags behind, but like the bell wether of the flock which leads the lambs into nourishing and succulent pasture.

BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

IN THE HARRIS ALCOVE

ACROSS the dreamy college green it looks,
Beneath old dreamy, silence-haunted trees.
Here would I anchor by this isle of books
And gather apples of Hesperides!

J. RUSSELL HAYES.

BUILDING UP A PUBLIC DOCUMENT COLLECTION

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief Document Department, New York Public Library*

THE document department of the New York Public Library is now just eight and one-half years old. It is still very much in the process of being built up. Eleven years ago no library had, to my knowledge, specialized in public documents. The simple fact that many libraries had been for a long time more or less willing recipients of federal documents ought hardly to establish on their part any claim to specialization. At the time mentioned the Los Angeles Public Library had segregated its collection of public documents, which was composed almost entirely of American federal and California state documents, and the librarian had permitted me to give a large part of my time to the arrangement and shelf-listing of this collection. It was at this time that the first "List of publications" of the Department of Agriculture, afterwards published as "Library bulletin 9," was begun. Here, too, was conceived the plan which has developed into classification and notation of federal documents now in use in the office of the Superintendent of Documents. The next step in the recognition of a library of public documents was that provision in the Richardson bill of 1895, which established the library of the Superintendent of Documents. The first effort to carry that provision into effect was made in May, 1895. There was then created out of chaos the library of American federal documents. At the close of the last fiscal year this library amounted to 75,000 pieces. In June, 1897, the New York Public Library established its Department of Public Documents, and in October, 1900, the Library of Congress appointed its first chief of the Document Department.

There is no means of knowing the number of documents in the New York Public Library at the time of the establishment of its Document Department. The aggregate additions from June 1, 1897, to Dec. 31, 1905, have been 185,000 pieces. Ten thousand volumes would probably have covered the collection as it existed before that time. On June 1,

1897, the collection comprised a file of federal congressional documents, then numbering about 3000 volumes, a fair file of American state documents, a broken file of French and British federal documents, and of American federal and state departmental reports, a comparatively very good file of colonial documents, a file of collections of treaties, and a very fragmentary file of statutes. In addition there were the great British, French, German, Spanish and Portuguese series of calendars and reprints of state papers. This collection differed materially from that of the Los Angeles Public Library and that of the Superintendent of Documents, first in that the latter were both, so to speak, local collections, and secondly in that they were collections in the sense of having been prepared with intent to specialize. The collection of the New York Public Library, on the other hand, might have been more properly described as an accumulation of public documents, in that there had hitherto been no intent towards specialization. Even then, however, it was far more general in scope, and far more valuable, in the sense of being more representative, than either of the two mentioned document libraries.

The record of the entire collection on June 1, 1897, was preserved in three places, namely, in the two printed catalogs, one supplementing the other, and on cards in the catalog as it then existed. There were no shelf lists. The obvious thing to be done first was to separate the document cards from the general catalog. This still left the most valuable part of the collection unrepresented in the departmental catalog. Next a set of the printed catalogs was cut up, the individual entries were mounted on regulation cards, and the document entries being turned over to the document department were amalgamated with the written cards. The arrangement of the catalog, which was confined to author entries, had been the now generally discarded one of graduated entries under departments. This was reversed into the one alphabet arrangement

regardless of rank of office. The rearrangement was effected in the days before the inverted *vs.* non-inverted bubble had begun to agitate the fraternity, and was made according to the inverted entry plan. The plan has proved itself to be simple, sane and natural for permanent bodies, in the large majority of cases, but awkward and unsatisfactory for temporary or special bodies in the majority of cases. With the collection growing at a rate which made it impossible for the staff assigned to this work to keep pace with the accessions, it seemed far more expedient to secure some sort of orderly record than to add to our harassment by quibbling over moot questions. Therefore the general rule to invert was followed in all cases, while we were perfectly aware of its defects in some cases.

The official catalog, which on June 30, 1898, numbered 30,000 cards, now numbers 431,520 cards. The arrangement had been the traditional dictionary scheme. The cards, with the exception of inversions, and a few minor variations, were of the traditional form. The record of serials, including journals, legislative documents and statutes, was confined to a single card. In every respect we were observing the proprieties. As the catalog grew both in bulk and in scope, I came to realize that the proprieties had not been adequately proportioned. The first extension of their provision which I made was in the case of serials. Public document serials are divided

into two classes, those dependent on the fiscal year and those dependent on the legislative period. A tabulated card was devised for each of these series. It is no uncommon thing to find in the official catalog five, six or even ten cards for a single serial. These tabulated cards serve merely to provide a space for every addition to the series, spaces for additions not in the library being left blank. When the volumes of a series have any bibliographical value a card is made for each volume, and it may then happen that there are 20, 30, or more cards for a series.

Soon after this we began to feel the need of supplementing our broken files of state serials with the record of these files as contained in the collected documents. A tabulated card was devised to meet this want. This card is meant to show in what volume of the collected documents any volume of a series may be found. The card is used only in the official catalog, and is attached to the card bearing the record of the separate serials. The defect here was that the double record could not very well be duplicated in the public catalog. Very recently I designed a card which will combine the record of separate serials with the record of the same serial in the collected documents, and which will give the shelf mark of each report, whether the library has it only in one or in both of these forms.

The several cards mentioned are as follows:

Card used for all legislative journals and documents of all governments:

Maine.

House

Journal.		Augusta, 1855.		8°	
SESS.	DATE	SESS.	DATE	SESS.	DATE
34	1855 (1st prtd.)				
35	lack				
36	1857				
37	lack				
38	not published				
39	1860				

[In some cases it is necessary to modify this card to provide for a volume number, or parliamentary number; this is effected by adding an additional column, which may be readily done.]

Combination card, tabulated to show in what volume of collected documents any volume of a series may be found:

Maine. Railroad Commissioners

NO.	YEAR	LOCATION		NO.	YEAR	LOCATION		NO.	YEAR	LOCATION	
		Sep. Issue	Coll. Docs.			Sep. Issue	Coll. Docs.			Sep. Issue	Coll. Docs.
				27	188 $\frac{1}{2}$		Me. 144				
				28	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	lack	" 148				
				29	188 $\frac{3}{4}$		" 151				
				30	188 $\frac{1}{2}$		" 155				

The latter card is intended for the public as well as for the official catalog. Though designed in the first instance for American state documents, it can be used for city documents in the separate or the collected form, and for foreign documents as well as for American federal documents.

Contrary to other departmental catalogs in the library the official catalog of documents contains both subject and author entries. The subject catalog contains no scientific or historical matter. It duplicates the public catalog only where public economics is concerned, and was intended to show primarily the serials which governments issue illustrating their own activity, rather than to show what the library contained on a given subject. This latter purpose was very well fulfilled by the public catalog. The headings selected corresponded at first to those of the public catalog. While these headings serve perfectly for a general dictionary catalog, it was early borne in upon me that they did not answer my purpose. My material demanded a record which should disclose for instance the degree of uniformity and of minuteness with which various governments publish their revenue or expenditure accounts, their estimates or appropriations, their assessments, valuations and to what point of development the various systems of maintenance or regulation may have arrived in the several states. I read, I listened to learned discussions, I reflected and I experimented with my material. I think I have

a scheme now which in the main answers my purpose. It is applied, in part, in the analysis of state documents, the preparation of which was announced at the Portland conference.

Not only were the subject headings unsatisfactory. The simple alphabetical arrangement of the author catalog proved itself to be unsuited to my purpose. As representing my subject it was incoherent, vacant and meaningless. It began nowhere and led to nothing. What I needed was an arrangement which would assemble and co-ordinate and not separate divisions of government. I proceeded to construct such an arrangement. It is just being carried into effect. The independent governments are arranged alphabetically. Each is followed first by the local political jurisdictions, then by the municipalities, then by the extraterritorial jurisdictions. Another departure is that the arrangement under each country is made to conform to the political changes of that country. Thus in France the documents published by the Assemblée Nationale and the ministries of the third republic are preceded by those of the Corps Legislatif and the ministries of the second empire, these again by those of the Assemblée Nationale and the ministries of the second republic, and so on until the national constitutional assembly of 1789 is reached. From here on backwards in point of date the arrangement is by regnal periods. In place of the parliament and the ministries we have

here the crown and the council of state. The arbitrary division of statutes is retained under each regnal period, and is classified according to the various promulgations in vogue under different reigns, as decrees, ordinances, edicts, in addition to collected statutes and codes.

The adopted arrangement of conforming to political changes of government affects extraterritorial jurisdictions as well as the central government. The merging of governments is twofold, from independence to dependence and *vice versa*. An example of the former is Hawaii. Titles of the kingdom of Hawaii are filed under Hawaii in the general alphabetical arrangement, those of the territory of Hawaii are filed among those of the American states. An example of the other merging, from dependence to independence, is Mexico. In this class of governmental succession my rule is to preserve the continuity under the final independent government. Thus the documents of Mexico are divided into those of Mexico, a Spanish province, Mexico, the empire, and Mexico, the republic.

You will ask what disposition I have made of international material under this country arrangement. I am glad of the question. For six or seven years I blindly followed custom as to entry for treaties and international tribunals. Then I decided that the rule to enter single treaties under all contracting parties as author, and to duplicate this process under subject, was not only cumbersome but was wasteful as well. As soon as I could I abandoned the rule in my own catalog. In place of it I adopted the general heading international law. I am aware that this is comparatively a subject heading. But the very nature of the material, being international, seemed to me to reason against the assignment of any one or more nations as author. Here again is a very large body of literature which demands synthetic, coherent treatment instead of the analytic and incoherent treatment which the current rules provide. Under the heading of international law I chose my own classification. Up to date it is confined to treaties, collected, regional sub-arrangement; treaties, single, chronological sub-arrangement; and arbitration tribunals, chronological sub-arrangement by date of treaty authorizing tribunal.

Parallel with the growth of the catalog, and its natural precursor, was the growth of the collection. As the increase in the collection was sudden and was not likely to be spontaneous, it may be suspected that it was due to an artificial impetus. As soon as the catalog was in fair working order, a careful canvass of it was made, and a general alarm, so to speak, was sent out to state and federal bodies whose files had been allowed to lapse. Next a canvass of the catalog was made for the records of those bodies representing the subjects which it was intended to build up, *viz.*, public economics, including statistics and taxation, and of those interests over which government exercises regulative jurisdiction, as railroads, insurance, banking, trade and commerce, etc. Various sources which might contribute titles as yet not in the library on these subjects were examined, and a systematic effort was made to secure such titles, with, however, varying success. No record of any title, which, for one reason or another, is not in the library, is ever destroyed. It is retained in its proper place in the catalog, easily identifiable, and serves two purposes, *viz.*, that of keeping me informed of weak places in the collection and of acting as a sort of reserve order list. These titles are gathered from a variety of sources, principally, however, from library and dealers' catalogs. All catalogs of old book dealers are read item by item, items referring to public documents being copied, with price and name and catalog number of dealer offering. This information is filed in the catalog exactly where the entry for the item would be filed, if the item were in the library. Regional bibliographies are examined, and any contribution they may contain to the subject of public documents is noted in the catalog.

After having put the machinery in motion which, it was intended, should renew lapsed files of state and federal documents and inaugurate new files, city documents were taken up. A canvass was made of all American cities having upwards of 25,000 population, and a list of "wants," including the collected documents, charters, ordinances and financial documents, was sent to each. In European countries the cities of each country approximating the rank in the country addressed, which cities of upwards of 25,000 do in the United

States, were appealed to for corresponding material. We soon learned that unless appeals were periodically renewed files would regularly lapse. To facilitate this renewal we opened what we term a date record, a record showing the date on which each recurring report of a series falls due, somewhat on the plan of a borrowers' record in a public library.

This is the machinery which has resulted in the collection as it exists to-day, which is far from approaching completion, and in the present catalog which, likewise, I am very sensible, is far from approaching perfection.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS

IN accordance with the action taken at the Narragansett Pier Conference establishing the long-discussed A. L. A. headquarters, offices of the Association were opened at 34 Newbury street, Boston, in August. The illustrations shown elsewhere do not represent all of the space that has been secured. They do, however, give a very good idea of the working offices of both the Publishing Board and the Association. The room on the left of the front door has been set aside for the A. L. A. offices. Here will be carried on what may be called the business activities incidental to carrying out the purposes for which the Association determined to open central offices. In the rear on this same floor is a large room, intended to be used as an exhibition room for a museum of library appliances, forms, systems, etc. Immediately above this room is an apartment of equal size which will be used as a reception and committee room. Here will be found the architectural plans and photographs which it is proposed to collect. Other uses will be made of this room as expediency suggests. A room directly over the front door and occupying the entire width of the house is the working office of the Publishing Board.

These new A. L. A. offices are in the immediate vicinity of the Public Library, the Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Natural History Society, the Art Museum and the Institute of Technology. They are removed by but a single block from a line of electric cars which will take one to any part of Boston or its suburbs. They could not be more centrally located, having the convenience of being near to transportation with none of its accompanying nuisances.

A short statement of what it is hoped to accomplish through the establishment of central administrative offices may not be out of place at this time.

In its report made to the Association at the St. Louis conference in 1904, the committee on permanent headquarters suggested the following activities which might be carried on, adding, however, the words, "to undertake all the activities suggested would require a yearly income of at least \$50,000."

1. "The concentration of the administrative work of the Association, including that of the Publishing Board."

It is intended that the entire administrative work of the Association shall be done in these new offices, including all the bookkeeping heretofore carried on by the treasurer, the Publishing Board, the trustees of the Endowment Fund and the treasurer of the Publishing Board. Acting in connection with the several committees on publicity, library architecture and travel, it is intended that the administrative officer in charge of these offices shall do the work assigned to these several committees besides all work, excepting the program alone, incident to the preparation for each yearly conference. Further than the above it will be the province of the administrative officer to take such steps as may be necessary to increase interest and membership in the A. L. A. and to secure independent funds for carrying on the work. It is proposed to ask the hearty co-operation of many librarians in carrying forward the above mentioned items of publicity, membership and library architecture.

2. "The collection of exhibits of library plans, appliances, systems, etc. These should be deposited in three or four centers of population, provided suitable custody can be secured, and carefully kept up to date by the Association."

To accomplish this result in the shortest time possible will require earnest help on the part of all librarians, who should deem it a pleasure as well as a duty to forward to the offices at as early a date as possible everything bearing on the administrative side of the library under his charge. Short annotations of any feature which may be peculiar to a library and notes calling attention to the conditions surrounding the same would be of the greatest value. There should always be included in each collection a copy of the latest annual report, which should be replaced at once when it becomes out of date. This latter point can be covered if those who read these lines will at once place the American Library Association, 34 Newbury street, Boston, on their mailing list.

Regarding the architectural plans, it may be said that the advisory committee, having that matter in hand, have promptly started on a campaign to build up a valuable collection.

Already plans have been promised which augur well for the success of the enterprise. Architects who have been seen are hearty in their endorsements and promise valuable assistance. The committee will issue a circular which, reinforced by personal effort, may well be counted on to bring about the desired result. It may be well to impress upon the mind of every librarian that he should always consider that a request for information from the administrative offices should receive immediate attention, as the offices will make no demands on any librarian which are not justified by the development of library progress. This suggestion has special reference to the points covered by article 2. It is a pleasure to report that the exhibit of library forms and systems has had promised a most valuable collection as a nucleus, Miss Nina E. Browne having expressed the intention of contributing all the papers, pamphlets, etc., which, in her usual careful and methodical way, she has been collecting for many years, confident that the time would come when they would be found of service. It is with pleasure that a valuable addition to this exhibit can be recorded, Mr. R. R. Bowker having generously offered to deposit on loan a complete set of both *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the "American catalogue."

3. This article refers to the collection of a professional library. As its accomplishment would entail the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, the executive board have deemed it wise to postpone action.
4. "The extension of the present work of the Publishing Board in the preparation of library aids."

The administrative offices should give the heartiest assistance to the Publishing Board in carrying on and extending the admirable and valuable work of the Board. This help will come largely as a result of the publicity work which it is intended to carry on. As a result of such co-operation it is confidently hoped that sales of publications will increase largely.

5. "The furnishing of expert advice on library matters, such as plans, organizations, regulations, and selection of books, including the formation of a repertory of the sources of information and counsel on these subjects."

This article is covered to a large extent by article 2, which provides for a collection of library appliances, forms and systems. When this collection is made and properly classified and indexed a long step ahead will have been made. It is further proposed, however, when funds will permit, to have connected with the administrative offices one or more assistants whose experience in library work will qualify

them to give the advice and assistance which this article has particular reference to.

6. "The establishment of an office which shall register and give information in regard to both candidates for library positions and vacancies."

This article covers a very important and necessary field of operation. If properly conducted, it will prove to be of invaluable assistance to all of those who make use of its opportunities. This work should be conducted on an absolutely confidential basis, the records being open to few. During the past year not a few applications have reached the office from those who desired to better existing conditions, and it is possible to make this article one of the most active and valuable activities. The executive board deems it wiser to postpone action on this article for the present.

- 7 and 8. These articles have to do with the exchange of duplicates between libraries and the facilitation, through clerical assistance, of inter-library loans. The accomplishment of these objects requires but little more than systematized clerical work and correspondence. It would mean, however, the employment of additional assistants. Such expense, for the moment at least, is not warranted by income in sight. Something, however, might be done in preparation of this activity against the time when funds will be available.

The above statement covers the eight activities to which the committee on permanent headquarters specifically referred. The report of that committee is given in full in the volume of St. Louis Conference Proceedings (p. 249). As will be seen, most of the suggestions of that committee can receive considerable impetus through a judicious and systematic use of such clerical force as may be at the service of the administrative offices. Work has been started with two assistants only, one connected directly with the Publishing Board, the other finding her place in the A. L. A. offices.

A year of earnest work should accomplish very much along the lines of each of the first six suggestions enumerated above. Much depends, however, upon the assistance and sympathy of those for whose benefit this important step has been taken by the Association. Let every library worker in the country pledge his active loyalty to the A. L. A. Let each one feel it to be his particular duty to "lend a hand" when asked to help in the common cause. United and earnest effort will produce results which will redound to the benefit of every library and library worker in the country, an end surely worth striving for.

E. C. HOVEY.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING HELD
JULY 2, 1906

A MEETING of the Bibliographical Society of America was held in connection with the Narragansett Pier Conference of the American Library Association in the music room of the Atwood House, July 2, 1906, at 10 a.m. Over 50 persons were present. President William C. Lane on taking the chair made a brief address of welcome and stated that no formal program had been prepared, but he hoped that in the papers on the methods and practical details of bibliographical work to be presented the members would find matter of interest and profit.

Charles Alex. Nelson, secretary, reported that after much vexatious delay caused by the printers' strike in New York City the "Proceedings and papers, vol. 1, part 1, 1904-5" had been published, and that copies had been mailed to all members of record whose dues for 1905 had been reported paid by the treasurer. He also reported to the society the doings of the Council as recorded in the proceedings of its meetings held on June 30.

In the unavoidable absence of C. B. Roden, treasurer, his report was read by the secretary, showing a balance on hand June 26, 1906, of \$793.46. The secretary stated that bills in his hands for payment would reduce this balance to about \$450.

Mr. John Thomson presented a report from the committee on list of incunabula, stating that some 5000 different titles had been collected, that the list would make a volume of 460 pages or more, at a probable cost of \$1800; and that it was proposed to issue it in two parts, as the annual publication for members for the years 1906 and 1907. That it was also proposed to print an edition of 500 copies putting a limited number on sale to cover the cost of publication. Various questions as to form of entry, size of page, etc., were asked by members and responded to in detail. Messrs. Lane, Kates and Nelson were appointed a committee to secure a guarantee fund for the publication of this "List."

On motion of Dr. E. C. Richardson, Messrs. Thomson, Little and Biscoe were appointed a committee to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. D. Johnston, of Washington, read a paper on "The bibliographical work of Henry Carrington Bolton."

Dr. E. C. Richardson gave some personal reminiscences of Dr. Bolton illustrative of his enthusiastic zeal and his great versatility in lines of investigation and research. The secretary followed with some remarks on the genial personality and the deep interest and warmth of friendship shown by Dr. Bolton toward those drawn into close relations with him.

The committee on nominations presented their report and the following officers were elected for the year 1906-7: president, W. C. Lane; 1st vice-president, Reuben G. Thwaites; 2d vice-president, Ernest C. Richardson; secretary, W. Dawson Johnston; treasurer, Carl B. Roden; librarian, Wilberforce Eames; councillor, Charles Alex. Nelson.

Mr. Clement W. Andrews read a paper on "Union lists of periodicals." The secretary stated that a committee of the New York Library Club had been considering the publication of a new list for Greater New York, but had not yet secured financial support to warrant its compilation. Messrs. Richardson and Andrews made additional remarks on the value of and experience in editing such lists, and stated the difficulty of securing uniformity in the preparation of copy by different compilers.

Mr. Johnston said it had taken a year to get matter in shape in editing the Washington list, and suggested that definite instructions should be prepared or a good model be used.

In response to a query from Mr. B. A. Finney as to how periodicals should be marked for shelving Mr. Andrews replied: "We use a comparatively broad classification and alphabetical arrangement under that, using the Decimal classification. I am not in favor of the segregation of periodicals from the books on a subject."

Mr. Merrill stated that at the Newberry Library a tabulated decimal number from 1 to 99 was used under the alphabetical arrangement.

The president said: "At Harvard we do not mix the periodicals with the books but put them in groups; we find this plan more useful to our student workers."

Mr. Hanson presented a communication from Mr. Felix Neumann regarding the more exact cataloging of early Americana. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Hanson's communication was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hanson, Legler, Bain, Winship and G. W. Cole, to be reported on to the Council and to the next meeting of the society.

The secretary read a short paper from Mr. Victor H. Paltsits calling attention to the very common misuse of the dignified term "Bibliography" in applying it to any list or catalog of books on a given subject, and claiming that it should be given only to exact work of a high order of merit.

The secretary also read a paper by Mr. Robert Fletcher, of the Surgeon-General's Office, giving a brief sketch of the origin and development of its library, and of the method pursued in carding and indexing books and periodicals for its great "Index-catalogue."

A privately printed paper by Mr. Philip R. Uhler, provost of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, on the "Origin and development of the catalogue" of the Library of the Institute, was read by title.

The president exhibited some advance sheets of the "A. L. A. portrait index" and explained the method adopted for the arrangement of the entries. Mr. Solberg's new form for publication of the *Catalogue of Title Entries* was also shown, and pronounced a valuable piece of systematic bibliography.

On motion of Dr. E. C. Richardson, it was *Voted*, That a meeting of the Society be held at Providence, R. I., in December, in connection with the meeting of the American Historical Association.

The president asked for suggestions as to the next piece of work to be undertaken for publication by the society.

Dr. Richardson suggested a co-operative list of the periodicals of at least six great centers, also a bibliography of codices. Mr. W. J. James, of Wesleyan University, suggested a bibliography of early American literary periodicals. Mr. Thwaites stated that Prof. W. B. Cairns, of the University of Wisconsin, is preparing such a list, and the secretary announced that two theses on these periodicals had been written at Columbia University within the past three or four years.

The president made the suggestion that the society might connect itself with prominent and valuable bibliographical projects, issuing them with its endorsement.

The secretary explained at some length the personal interest taken by the printer in bringing out the first publication of the society in its neat and attractive form and presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Society hereby tender to Mr. Ingalls Kimball, proprietor of the Cheltenham Press, New York City, its appreciation of the work done on Volume 1, Part 1, of its 'Proceedings and papers' in the face of difficulties arising from the late printers' strike involving delay and pecuniary loss."

The resolution was seconded with remarks of approval by Messrs. Andrews and Thwaites and was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Thwaites stated that an index to the historical material in mss. in libraries in Wisconsin had been prepared and would be printed.

Mr. Bain gave an account of the character of the work undertaken by the Champlain Society of Canada, which proposed to publish this year the first volume of the English translation of Lescarbot and a collection of documents connected with seigniorial tenure in the Province of Quebec. He had himself been invited to collate and edit a bibliography of Canada based on the mss. in the large libraries in Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. It was proposed to begin with A.D. 1700 and bring the record down to 1900. He referred to the new building at Ottawa for the proper housing of the Canadian archives, on which the government had expended \$100,000, which would be opened in August. He said that a card catalog has been made of all documents, and that Mr. Doughty was making important

changes in the character and method of his annual reports on the archives, in which reprints would hereafter be issued. He also spoke of a bibliography of F. Mesplets, the first printer in Montreal, which is being prepared by Mr. McLachlan of the Antiquarian Society of that city.

The secretary announced the recent publication of the "Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York" down to 1776, in eight large octavo volumes, with a complete index occupying 326 p. of the last volume.

Adjourned at 1.15 p.m.

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the Bibliographical Society of America was held in the parlor of the Atwood House at Narragansett Pier, June 30, 1906, at 10.15 a.m. There were present Messrs. Lane, Thwaites, Legler, Thomson, Bain and Nelson. President Lane announced the papers expected for the annual meeting on July 2. The treasurer's report was read for information. Attention was called to the fact that the life-membership fees were not reported by the treasurer as an independent fund, as required by the constitution.

The secretary brought up the question of furnishing reprints to authors of papers published by the society in its volume of "Proceedings and papers." On motion of Mr. Legler it was *Voted*, That it shall be the policy of the society to furnish to contributors reprints of their papers at the actual cost of printing and paper.

In the matter of Mr. Josephson's paper and resolution regarding a Bibliographical Institute referred to the Council at the meeting of the society held Dec. 28, 1905, the secretary reported that advance proofs of the paper were sent to all the members of the Council early in the year. After careful consideration the Council voted to report to the society that the members are unanimously of the opinion that the scheme of establishing an endowed Bibliographical Institute seems to them an impractical one, and that they see no likelihood or possibility of securing from any quarter any grant for preparatory and experimental work preliminary to establishing such an institute.

The president reported that he had had some correspondence with Dr. von Klenze regarding the bibliography of Chaucer offered by Miss Eleanor P. Hammond to the society for publication. He stated as the result that he considered the matter now in the hands of the Chicago Chapter.

At 12.30 the Council adjourned till 9 p.m. to consider at that time the report of the committee on "List of incunabula."

The Council re-assembled at 9.15 p.m. with Mr. C. S. Kates of the incunabula committee present in conference by invitation. Mr. John Thomson presented his letter to Mr. Lane regarding the "List of incunabula," and also

read a report from Miss Brinkman, his assistant in charge of the work upon the list, giving a full account of what had been done in its compilation. He also submitted a specimen (proof) page of the check list which was fully discussed; important changes were suggested which were adopted by the committee. Mr. Thomson stated that the printers' estimate of the cost of 500 copies of a volume of approximately 460 pages, covering 5000 titles, was \$1400, but with corrections and additions he was of the opinion that the probable cost would be nearer \$1800. A general discussion ensued as to whether the check list should be issued as a special publication at an extra cost to members, or in two parts as the regular publication for the years 1906 and 1907.

The consensus of opinion favored the latter plan, and the printing of 500 copies and putting a limited number on sale toward defraying the cost of publication. With this in view, on motion of Mr. Thwaites, seconded by Mr. Bain, it was *Voted*, That a special committee of three be appointed by the president, of which he shall be the chairman, to procure a guarantee fund of \$1500 or more for the publication of the "Check list of incunubula," with power to act.

Adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

A special meeting of the Council was held at 5.30 p.m., July 2, 1906. *Voted*, To hold a meeting of the society at Providence, with the American Historical Association in December.

A report from Mr. Thwaites on the cost of reprinting bibliographical lists from the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* as separates gave the prices which would be charged by that office: for a 24 page quarterly issue, 12 pages matter and 12 pages blank, the cost exclusive of paper would be \$14—if not rearranged in one alphabet, or \$20 if cumulated into one alphabet; paper would cost \$1 or \$2 more, and new material \$2-\$3 per page; making a total of about \$100 per year. Mr. Thwaites was of the opinion that the society could print an annual list at a cheaper cost.

Mr. T. L. Cole appeared before the Council in advocacy of greater exactness in giving pagination in bibliographical work, explaining his own method in compiling legal bibliographies.

On motion of Mr. Legler the question of the incorporation of the society was referred to the president and secretary, with power to act, if in their opinion such incorporation seemed desirable.

The president named the following committees: *Membership committee*, W. C. Lane, W. D. Johnston; *Publication committee*, W. Eames, V. H. Paltsits, C. A. Nelson; *Auditing committee*, W. S. Merrill, A. G. S. Josephson; *Program committee*, W. C. Lane, E. C. Richardson, W. D. Johnston; *Committee on Americana*, J. C. M. Hanson, H. E. Legler, J. Bain, G. P. Winship, G. W. Cole; *Committee on financing publication of "List of incunubula,"* W. C. Lane, C. S. Kates, C. A. Nelson.

Mr. W. D. Johnston was requested to survey the field and report on the possibility of a record of current bibliography being prepared.

Voted, That an editorial copy of "Proceedings and papers," v. 1, pt. 1, be sent to the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*.

Adjourned at 7.15 p.m.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary*.

CATALOGING OF EARLY PRINTING IN THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO 1800

In the latter part of this spring I sent to my superior, the Librarian of Congress, the following memorandum, which with Dr. Putnam's kind permission is given here in full:

"I beg to submit to you the following suggestions in regard to the cataloging of books, pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, etc., printed in the United States prior to 1800, which seem to me worthy of consideration.

"At present there is no way for any reader, or any employee, of the Library to ascertain from our catalog

(1) What publications our Library has, printed by any particular early American printer (for instance, William Bradford, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Keimer, the Ephrata Press, etc.)

(2) The names of early American printers in any particular locality (for instance Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc.).

"I therefore beg to suggest that books, pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, etc., which fall under this class, should be cataloged just as incunabula are, i.e., making three cards for each entry.

1. An author card.
2. A card for the printer.
3. A card for the place where the book is printed.

"Card no. 1, including subject card, does not need any commentary.

"Card no. 2 will enable anyone, be he reader or member of the library staff, to ascertain at a glance what publications of a given early American printer the Library has in its possession; for instance, Zenger, John Peter, printer in New York, 1725-1746.

Library has the following issues of his press:

Drissens, Peter van — The advisable ways of God. 1726.

A letter from a gentleman in the country. 1732.

Dickinson, Jonathan — The vanity of human institutions. 1736.

Nederduitsche Almanake voor 1742

"Card no. 3 will enable any one, be he reader or employee of the library staff, to ascertain at a glance which of the early American printers of a given place are represented by issues of their presses in this Library; for instance,

New York City, printing prior to 1800.

Library has issues of the following printers:

Bradford, William. 1693-1743.

Zenger, John Peter. 1725-1746.

Rivington, James. 1760-1802.

Holt, Elizabeth. 1784-1786.

"I hope the usefulness of these cards is too obvious to need any explanation.

"But I have in mind not only our own Library. My suggestion has a much farther reaching object in view. I do not know whether any of the libraries in the United States follow, at present, the practice which I have outlined to you.

"I would respectfully suggest to you the advisability of communicating with other leading libraries of the United States, partly to suggest the above mentioned method, and partly to ascertain whether any of them already use the plan.

"If it has not already been done, I would further suggest — if you favor my suggestion — that the matter be submitted for discussion at the next meeting of the American Library Association.

"If this suggestion were generally accepted by all the libraries in the United States, these cards should be printed and deposited in the leading libraries of our country, so that it will be possible at any time to ascertain in Washington, in Boston, in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, etc., where copies of these books may be found.

"This suggestion might be extended to private libraries in the United States which are at present inaccessible and sometimes contain Americana which are unique and not to be found in any public library of the United States.

"Books, etc., which do not give the printer's name, but only the name of the place, should be added at the end of the place cards (card no. 3 of my suggestion); but if there is any strong reason to attribute them to a certain printer they should be added to the printer's cards, with the remark 'doubtful.'

"If my suggestion should be accepted only by this Library, there would be great practical results.

"While it cannot be the aim of the Library to buy or to have every issue of the early American printers (with some exceptions), each should be at least represented by several issues of his press.

"Now, if my plan is accepted, we can do this in a systematic way, guided by our cards, which show at a glance what we have.

"In what respect my suggestions, if generally accepted by the A. L. A., might lead to the printing of a catalog of early Americana, printed in this country, or might give the first aid to a scientific history of American printing prior to 1800, I will not discuss at present."

As the Narragansett Pier conference of the American Library Association as well as the meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was close at hand, it seemed best to Dr. Putnam without having first communicated with other libraries, to submit the matter there for discussion, and he intrusted it to Mr. Hanson, the chief of our Catalog Division. Mr. Hanson selected the Bibliographical Society of America as the proper place, and at the only meeting of that society the matter was brought up.

Unfortunately, lack of time prevented the full reading of my memorandum and also an exhaustive discussion of my proposition. From this a misapprehension evidently resulted, which it is the purpose of this article to dispel.

The main reason for submitting the matter was first to ascertain whether anything of the sort proposed by me is already being done in any library. In the Library of Congress, for instance, as may be seen from the following statement sent by Mr. Hanson to Dr. Putnam, in connection with my recommendation, the following practice was planned:

"Provision for a special catalog or checklist of Early American imprints in the Library of Congress was made by this Division for the first time October 1, 1905, the following methods being adopted:

"The catalogers who usually handle such material have been directed to place on the back of the main entry card of every work coming within this category (the terminus ad quem varies for different places and printers, e.g., California to 1850-60) the following check mark ZA. The assistant who sorts the printed cards for distribution to various Divisions of the Library and for the stacklists and shelflists has instructions to set apart a card for ZA: the catalog of Early American imprints.

"The method is simple but has not proved entirely efficient because the occasions for applying the check are comparatively infrequent, and isolated cases pass through the hands of the catalogers unchecked through inadvertence."

There prevailed at the meeting the general opinion that my whole proposition is useless, as the work which I propose is already done, or will be done, by Mr. Charles Evans in his "American bibliography," of which vols. 1-3 are already published, and I owe it only to my colleague, Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, that a special committee was appointed to circularize libraries in regard to my proposition, and to submit a report to the next meeting of the Bibliographical Society, which will be held in December next, in Providence.

As already stated, I ascribe it only to misapprehension that my suggestion was received so coolly and met such opposition. On the other hand, I cannot understand how the objection can be made that the carrying out of my plan would be simply a duplication of Mr. Evans' work.

It is not my intention, and it would be now untimely, to go into the merits of Mr. Evans' work, but the difference between his work and my plan is so obvious, that it seems unnecessary seriously to discuss it.

For those who have not seen Mr. Evans' work, and for those who have seen it, but have had no time to examine it, I beg to say that Mr. Evans' work is a *chronological* bibliography of books, broadsides, newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, which is intended to give an account of what is printed in the United States prior to 1820, and is compiled for purely bibliographical reasons, while my purpose is an entirely different one.

My principal aim is to have books, broadsides, newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, which were printed in this country when printing was in its infancy, cataloged in such a way that the reader, the student and the employee of any library could ascertain at a glance:

1. What publications a particular library has, printed by a particular printer;
2. The names of the early American printers in a particular locality; or, as I expressed it in my memorandum to Dr. Putnam, "should be cataloged just as incunabula are."

For what else are these books but our "American incunabula?" As to how incunabula should be properly cataloged, I think there exists no serious doubt. When in 1892 the late Karl Dziatzko visited Italian libraries to collect material for a history of printing in the 15th century, he was obliged to abandon his plan on account of the defective system of cataloging incunabula. Most of the libraries visited by Dziatzko had only an alphabetic author catalog of incunabula, without index of printers, or place of publication, and by means of an alphabetic author catalog alone it was impossible in a few hours, or even days, to obtain a review of the material in these libraries which would serve his purpose.*

The same conditions that were found by

*Karl Dziatzko: an obituary, by Felix Neumann. LIBRARY JOURNAL, March, 1903.

Dziatzko in the Italian libraries prevail, if I am not mistaken, in most of our American libraries. To better these conditions, to utilize the treasures hidden away under other material, I made this suggestion, guided by a simple practical purpose, which involves as consequence a technicality in cataloging, but so immaterial that it is not worth while to argue regarding it.

And now an answer to those who said that the work which I propose will be a simple duplication of Mr. Evans' work. "Why don't you take Mr. Evans' 'American bibliography,' check it off and your work is done?" (This remark was made to Mr. Hanson by a gentleman after the meeting.)

These gentlemen are evidently acquainted with Hain's "Repertorium bibliographicum" and Panzer's "Annales typographici," the alpha and omega for those who work on incunabala. Do they really think that the great European libraries with their long experience would catalog incunabala by making an author card, an index card for the printer and for the place of publication, if "Hain" or "Panzer" would answer the purpose? By no means! Or, how would it serve a reader or a student who enters one of our libraries to find out, for instance, which publications the library has printed by William Bradford if the reference librarian refers him to Evans' "American bibliography" (if that library has a copy). And even if Mr. Evans should compile a general index to his work, would that help to indicate the facts desired?

There is only one point of contact between my suggestion and Mr. Evans' "American bibliography"; that is when I ventured the question, as a mere *ballon d'essai*, whether it might lead to the printing of a catalog of early Americana, printed in this country, or might give the basis for a scientific history of American printing prior to 1800. If my plan is carried out in the right direction, I leave it to others to decide this question.

FELIX NEUMANN,

Library of Congress.

NO HELP FOR IT

I saw Montaigne upon a stand;
He smiled a Gallic smile quite bland
And beckoned me. Had I the time
I might have stopped. But 'twas a crime
To waste upon Montaigne a look
When I'd not read the latest book.

As I sat waiting in a room,
Oppressed with some ancestral gloom,
I looked, and, lo! in binding rare
I saw Cervantes pining there,
Brooding alone in dusty nook,
Nay, friend! For me the latest book.

There's Shakespeare, Homer, Goethe, too,
And others — quite a cultured crew,
They say their wit is fresh to-day
As ever. But to read them! Nay!
It cannot be! By hook or crook.
Why, I must read the latest book.

—Life.

LABOR PAPERS, 1827-1837

THE following list of papers has been prepared by Professor John R. Commons in the course of his work in the American Bureau of Industrial Research. It includes all known periodicals published between 1827 and 1837, the primary purpose of which was to support organized labor, together with the libraries in which one or more numbers of these papers have been found. It also includes, marked (†), certain papers which are known to have been sympathetic to the interests of working men, and others which are known to have given considerable space to hostile criticism — no files of which have been located. The years given after the name are those of the first reference to the paper, or in case there is no dash, of the year it is desired to locate. The dash (-) indicates possible publication before or after the date. Papers the announcement of the publication of which has been found, but of which it is not positively known that any number was issued, are indicated by a star.

Librarians will confer a favor if they will furnish information regarding any files they may have, either of the papers in this list or of similar publications, to Professor John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. It is particularly desired to locate those papers of which no files or only incomplete files have been found.

- †*American Manufacturer*, Pittsburg, -1830-
- American Mechanic*, Washington, D. C., -1834-
- American Statesman*, Washington, -1830-
- Anti-Auctioneer*, N. Y., 1828: Society Library, N. Y., Nov., 1828, No. 5.
- Baltimore Trades' Union*, -1836-
- Buffalo Bulletin*, Buffalo, N. Y., 1830-32?: Western Reserve Historical Society, (Cleveland, Ohio,) June 30-Dec. 15, 1832 (Incomp.)
- Clearfield Banner*, -1830-
- Cleveland Democrat & Farmers', Mechanics' and Workingmen's Advocate*, Cleveland, Ohio, 1837-
- Co-operator*, Utica, N. Y., -1832-
- Crisis*, -1830-
- Daily Freeman's Advocate & Farmers', Mechanics' and Workingmen's Champion*, Albany, -1831-
- Daily Sentinel*, N. Y., 1830-
- Delaware Free Press*, Wilmington, Delaware, 1830: Historical Society of Delaware, (Wilmington, Del.) Jan. 9-Dec. 25, 1830.
- Delaware Register, or Farmers', Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Advocate*, 1828-
- Disseminator of Useful Knowledge*. New Harmony, Indiana, 1829: St. Louis Public Library, Jan. 14-Dec., 30, 1829; New Harmony Workingmen's Institute, (New Harmony, Indiana,) 1829-
- Eclectic Observer*, Wheeling, Va., -1830-
- Factory Girls' Advocate*, Portsmouth, N. H., -1829.
- Farmers' & Mechanics' Advocate*, Princeton, N. J., -1832-
- Farmers', Mechanics' & Workingmen's Advocate*, Albany, 1830: New York Historical Society, (N. Y.,) April 3, 1830-June 28, 1831.
- Free Enquirer*, N. Y., 1828-35: Complete in Library of Congress, N. Y. Hist. Society, and New Harmony Workingmen's Institute. Incomplete files in Historical Society of Pennsylvania, (Philadel-

- phia.) Library Company, (Philadelphia.) Columbia University Library, New York State Library, (Albany, N. Y.) Wisconsin Historical Society, (Madison, Wis.) and at least 14 other libraries.
- Friend of Equal Rights*, N. Y., 1830-
- Genesee Republican & Herald of Reform*, 1830-
- Gloucester Democrat & Workingmen's Advocate*, Gloucester, Mass., 1834-
- Herald of Reform*, Auburn, N. Y., 1830-
- Independent Politician & Working Man's Advocate*, Dedham, Mass., 1831-
- †*Journal of Commerce*, N. Y., 1836.
- **Journeyman Mechanics' Advocate*, Phila., 1827.
- Maine Workingman's Advocate*, 1831-
- The Man*, (daily), N. Y., 1834-35: New York Historical Society, (N. Y.) Feb. 18, 1834-July 7, 1835; New York Public Library, Feb. 18-May 16, 1834; Library of Congress, May 17-August 30, 1834; Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1835.
- The Mechanic*, N. Y., 1835-
- Mechanics' Banner*, 1834-
- Mechanics' Free Press*, Aurora, 1830-
- Mechanics' Free Press*, Phila., 1828: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, April 12, 1828-April 23, 1831; Library Company, (Phila.) Jan. 9, 1830-Jan. 1, 1831; Mercantile Library, (Phila.) April 12, 1828-Dec. 25, 1830.
- Mechanics' Gazette*, Philadelphia, 1828-
- Mechanics', Farmers' & Workingmen's Advocate*, Portland, Me., 1831-
- Mechanics', Operatives' & Laborers' Advocate*, Norwich, Conn., 1836-
- Mechanics' Press*, Utica, N. Y., 1829: Oneida Historical Society, (Utica, N. Y.) Nov. 14, 1829-July 31, 1830.
- †*Morning Herald*, N. Y., 1829-31.
- National Laborer*, Phila., 1836-37: Library of Congress, Mar. 26, 1836-Mar. 18, 1837.
- National Trades Union*, 1835-
- New Bedford Workingman's Press*, New Bedford, Mass., 1834-
- New England Artisan*, 1834-
- New England Weekly Review*, Hartford, Conn., 1828: Connecticut Historical Society, (Hartford, Conn.) Mar. 1828-Oct., 1832; Watkinson Library, (Hartford, Conn.) 1828-30; Yale University Library, (New Haven, Conn.) 1828-30, and May 27, 1837; Western Reserve Historical Society, (Cleveland, Ohio.) Jan.-July, 1830; Library of Congress, Mar. 17, 1828, Jan. 26-June 8, 1829.
- †*New Era*, N. Y., 1836-1839: New York Public Library, Dec. 9, 1836-Nov. 3, 1838. (Incomp.)
- New Harmony Gazette*, New Harmony, Indiana, 1825-28: complete in Library of Congress, New Harmony Workingmen's Institute, New York Historical Society, De Pauw University Library, (Greencastle, Indiana,) Indiana State Library, (Indianapolis,) Historical & Philosophical Society of Ohio, (Cincinnati,) California State Library, (Sacramento, Cal.) and the Boston Athenaeum. Incomplete files in the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Wisconsin University Library, the University of Pennsylvania, the Yale University Library and others.
- †*New York Evening Journal*, 1830-
- New York Trades' Union*, 1835-
- Operative*, Phila., 1834-
- Pawtucket Artisan*, Pawtucket, R. I., 1832-
- Peoples' Palladium*, Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio, 1831-
- Philadelphia Trades Union*, 1834-
- Political Observer & Working Man's Friend*, New London, Conn., 1831-
- Portland Mechanic*, Portland, Me., 1831-
- Radical Reformer & Workingmen's Advocate*, Phila., 1835-
- Salina Herald*, Syracuse, N. Y., 1829-
- Southern Free Press*, Charleston, S. C., 1829-
- Spirit of the Age*, Rochester, N. Y., 1829-
- Spirit of the Age*, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1829-
- Spirit of the Coming Age*, 1836.
- State Herald & Factory People's Advocate*, Portsmouth, N. H., 1831: Boston Public Library, Jan. 6, 1831-May 30, 1833. (Incomp.)
- Times & Independent Press*, Phila., 1831?-1836.
- Troy Farmers' Register*, 1830-
- Union*, N. Y., 1836.
- Union & Mechanics' & Workingmen's Advocate*, Indianapolis, Ind., 1831-
- Village Chronicle & Farmers' & Mechanics' Advocate*, Newark, N. J., 1830-
- Workingman's Advocate*, Boston, 1831-
- Working Man's Advocate*, N. Y., 1829-36: New Harmony Workingmen's Institute, (New Harmony, Ind.) Oct. 31, 1829-Aug. 14, 1830; N. Y. Historical Society, 1830-1832 (6 nos.); New York Public Library, 1830-1836 (Incomp.); Library of Congress, Oct. 31, 1829-June 5, 1830.
- Workingman's Advocate & Practical Politician*, Boston, Mass., 1831-
- Workingman's Banner*, Boston, 1832.
- Workingman's Friend*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1836.
- Workingman's Gazette*, Woodstock, Vt., 1830-
- Workingman's Shield*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1832: Library of Congress, Aug. 8, 1832-Nov. 23, 1833.
- **Workingmen's Union*, Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, 1830.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS

THE July-August number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* is devoted to the recent meeting of the association of German librarians (now numbering 336 members), which took place on June 7 and 8, in Berlin, Dr. Paul Schwenke in the chair. An unusually large number—162—attended, even Austria and Sweden being represented.

The chairman, in his opening address, touched on various topics of special interest to his countrymen: the founding of the German music collection at the Royal Library, Berlin, the new library building of the Heidelberg University (in the building of which "the architect unfortunately had more to say than the library expert"), library employees, insufficient salaries, interlibrary loans, the old complaint as to insufficient funds (probably to become more acute by the settlement of the rebate question), and finally the matter of the enormous increase in the price of rare books, such as incunabula and 16th century works with woodcut illustrations, brought about by foreign buyers. "It is hardly to be expected," said the speaker, "that all the means necessary for complementing our libraries will be granted by the state. . . . If we desire to attain our object we must appeal to [private] liberality. . . . We cannot expect a German Carnegie, but public-spirited people are not wanting here." Among others, he mentioned the late Albert Cohn, the bookseller, who left his property of 600,000 marks to the city of Berlin for library purposes.

Four papers were read and discussed at the meeting. Dr. Schnorr v. Carolsfeld opened the series with one on "The library courses at Munich." Library training in Germany is mainly based on the idea that a "thorough attainment in some field of knowledge is indispensable to the librarian; without an insight into the methods of scientific work the librarian remains a subordinate registrar." The speaker referred to the statement of an American librarian that what the latter's country needed was the German scientific librarian. The course of study, which he described in detail, includes practical demonstration of technical process (paper making, binding, etc.), and the illustration, by specimens, of appliances, of methods (e.g. wood engraving), etc. The resultant discussion brought out various interesting points regarding the training of librarians in Prussia and other parts of Germany. The desirability of vacation courses was urged, especially in the branches for which illustrative material is wanting in the smaller libraries. The late Dr. Dziatzko's services in this field were recalled, and his insistence on practical as well as theoretical education.

Dr. Maas surveyed the whole field of "Public documents," their importance, their availability, the want of system in their production and distribution, the necessity of a periodically issued list. Dr. Wolfstieg illustrated this paper by a description of actual conditions, as to control of issue of documents, in various states and cities in Germany and elsewhere. He found the "most complete organization, as regards production and distribution of public documents," in the United States, and referred to the New York Public Library's collection of government publications, which on Jan. 1, 1906, amounted to 185,000 pieces.

Dr. Naetebus read an interesting paper "On the libraries of the Prussian university institutions." These are mainly reference libraries, but books may be taken home during the time that the library is closed, that is, from the hour of closing at the end of the day until that of opening next morning, as well as over Sunday. In some, the less necessary books are removed from the library and stored in a less easily accessible place, which recalls the suggestion made by President Eliot, of Harvard, some years ago. The assistants are mostly students, usually unpaid; the resultant frequent change in personnel has its distinct disadvantage. "Insufficient funds" is again the cry, but different organization—implying co-operation between librarians and an agreement as to the field to be cultivated by each—is suggested as a means for attaining better results with even the present means.

"The aims of the union catalog" were elucidated by Dr. Boysen, who spoke in favor of a general author catalog, but was opposed to a subject (classed) catalog, and objected to the

introduction of bibliographical features and super-exactness and fullness. The volume form is to be preferred to slips (cards), the latter to be used only as a supplement to the former. A long discussion followed, in the course of which the whole matter was again thoroughly ventilated, and many objections raised and difficulties stated. The general opinion was that the union catalog should be extended to cover, not only Prussia, but all Germany.

After the business of the convention was over various libraries in Berlin were visited, including the Lipperheide costume library; the vacuum cleaner in operation at the university library was also examined. There was also the usual *Festessen*. The *Zentralblatt* in closing, says: "The proceedings of the seventh convention of librarians have had no positive result, but their value in clearing up and working out the questions treated must not be underestimated."

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

A LIBRARY PROBLEM

From Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6

AN official statement by Reuben G. Thwaites, the librarian of the Wisconsin Historical Society, which has one of the richest collections in the United States, tells of the examination under a search warrant of five boxes left in a warehouse in Madison by a much esteemed student in the graduate school of the university in that city. They contained 200 volumes stamped with the name of the library of which he is the custodian, which had been stolen by the student who had the freedom of the shelves in connection with her investigations in a special field of American history.

In the decennial report of the president of the University of Chicago the librarian furnished a table showing the losses of books in each department during 10 years, the aggregate being something over 1300. In some cases the thefts were so persistent as to occasion serious inconvenience to workers who needed particular books. A few years ago a dealer in second-hand books in the city called the attention of the authorities of the institution to the offerings of a student who made frequent calls with the object of selling volumes bearing the perforated stamp of the library. An examination of some of the boxes which he was about to ship to his home revealed a good collection of books upon a special topic, which would represent a large outlay in money if he had paid cash for what he had stolen.

The Wisconsin authorities are said to be disinclined to prosecute the offender, who has just been discovered, on the ground that the

stealing was due to a mental condition induced by a great desire to obtain a library upon a particular line of her investigations, which the limited means at her disposal prevented her from acquiring. The case calls attention to a peculiarity of the mind of the book thief, which seems to be associated with a feeling that it is not theft to take a book. If the student had taken a watch and chain or a brooch or a dress, the guilt would have been unquestioned. But to steal a book is another thing and of trifling moment.

It is a source of constant anxiety to library officials and makes the administration of a collection a difficult problem. Hundreds of investigators must have access to the shelves in order to get the best results. The great majority of students are both honest and thoughtful, but now and then there comes one who feels no compunctions when a valuable map is detached from the inside cover, a rare engraving is cut out, or a costly book is taken outright. A library to be of the most service must be used freely. The slow and unsatisfactory method of signing slips for books to be brought by an attendant to be examined under more or less close surveillance pleases neither the investigator nor the library officials, who are anxious to co-operate with honest students, and thus the thief in his selfishness brings injury to many who are prevented from making the contributions to knowledge which otherwise might be made. The thief who steals a diamond from a jeweler's tray never begins to do the damage which the book thief does when he puts all patrons of a library under restraint and suspicion.

NET PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

At the annual meeting of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain, held at Oxford, the following resolutions, previously passed by the Publishers' Associations, were endorsed:

"1. That second-hand copies of net books shall not be sold under the published price within six months of publication.

"2. That new copies of net books shall not be treated as dead stock within twelve months of the date of purchase, nor shall at any time afterwards be sold at a reduction without having been first offered to the publisher at cost price, or at the proposed reduced price, whichever is the lower."

A communication on the subject from "A librarian" is given in the *Academy* of July 21, which is of interest in its bearing upon the library discount question in this country. "The close time for net books," says "A librarian," "is only another step in the endeavor to injure public libraries. Previous to 1901, booksellers recognized that public libraries were amongst their best customers. Library

orders gave no trouble, as the whole of the details of the books required were given; the orders came in regularly in bulk; and from a commercial standpoint libraries required and received preferential treatment, in the matter of discount, over the occasional purchaser of single volumes. In 1901 the number of net books published was 2322 and the value £983. Last year the number had increased to 4617 and the value had risen to £1480. Side by side with this hardening of the price, a marked deterioration of the material and binding has been going on. Wherever a discount was offered and accepted on net books an opposition tradesman was found to give information to the association, with the result that the offending tradesman was threatened with a boycott. This caused an increased demand for early second-hand copies of net books. It naturally followed that the larger circulating libraries, which are treated as 'trade,' laid in a stock of new net books knowing that they could get rid of their surplus copies at a good price—usually at about cost—after they had been in circulation some two or three months. It is this system that the 'close time' has been instituted to combat.

"In the United States, the home of the net book system, the claim of the public library to consideration is recognized, and retailers are allowed to give a discount off net books to these public institutions. No librarian objects to the net book system—it is a perfectly logical one—he only objects to the refusal of publishing houses and booksellers to grant him the same terms that any other tradesman would give to a large buyer. Apart from the books which publishers are only able to put upon the market with success by the support of the larger public libraries, the public library has made markets which otherwise would be non-existent. And the more the net book system is extended, and the more cast-iron its regulations become, so much the more will the spending powers of the public libraries be restricted until the removal of the rate limitation is accomplished.

"Unless publishers and booksellers as a body come to recognize the fact that their 'best interests' are not served by antagonizing the public library, the only solution of the difficulty appears to lie in the formation of a co-operative library-booksellers' union; and if an endeavor should be made to treat this as outside the 'trade,' it would naturally undertake publishing also. As it would be able to give a safe market up to a certain point, it could offer the best terms to authors. There is no thought of a threat in this—the matter has never been discussed, or even broached before—it would be but the natural outcome of unnatural conditions. The turnover of such a co-operative society, amongst its public library members alone, would amount, in round figures, to at least £100,000 a year."

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION "LIBRARY WEEK"

"LIBRARY week," the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, will be held at Twilight Park, in the Catskills, during the week of Sept. 24-Oct. 1. The general meetings will be held in the auditorium of Squirrel Inn, unless the attendance prove too large for that room, in which case the meetings will be held in the Union Chapel. Delegates will be entertained at the two inns of the Park, Squirrel Inn and Twilight Rest, and their attached cottages. Rates for board and room have been fixed at from \$9.50 to \$10.50 a week, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day for those remaining less than a week. The railroad station and post office for Twilight Park is Haines' Falls or Corners; the place is approached directly from Catskill by the Catskill Mountain Railroad, and from Kingston and Oneonta by the Ulster & Delaware. These roads both offer a large reduction from their usual rates, amounting in the case of the former to about one-half, and in the case of the latter to a little more than one-half, for round trip tickets. The Trunk Line and the Central Passenger Associations will make the usual conference rate of one and a third fare for the round trip, on the lines covered by these associations, to the points of juncture with the roads named above. Delegates pay the full fare to those points and receive from the railroad agent a certificate entitling them to a return rate of one-third.

The scenery at Twilight Park and in the vicinity is the most beautiful and interesting in the Catskills, the atmosphere of the place delightful, and the accommodations good, though simple. For beautiful walks and drives, no place in the state is more celebrated. By the courtesy of the Park managers, delegates are offered the free use of the club's fine tennis courts and golf links.

For the program of the meeting the principal papers will be on the following subjects:

"The effect of civil service on library efficiency," Helen E. Haines.

"Problems of the small town and village libraries," Sarah B. Askew.

"The love of books as a basis for librarianship," Arthur E. Bostwick.

"Women's clubs and libraries in New York state," Anna H. Perkins.

There will be two Round Tables, one, conducted by Miss Frances D. Thomson, on "New ideas, methods and devices," and one on "The encouragements of library work," conducted by Miss Waller Bullock, to both of which it is hoped there may be contributions from all kinds of libraries and librarians. The final evening session will be one of business, as usual, and will serve also as an opportunity for impromptu discussion of "what lies uppermost." Any member wishing to have a given subject discussed is invited to submit it beforehand for

consideration to the president, and, if time allows, arrangements will be made for bringing it before the association at this meeting.

A meeting of the executive board of the American Library Association will be held at Twilight Park during the meeting.

An effort has been made to make the program representative of the interests of both large and small libraries, and of various parts of the state. The officers and a number of long-time members have been appointed a reception committee to receive and introduce newcomers, and it is earnestly hoped that no librarian in the state will fail to come through an impression that he or she would probably be isolated among strangers. The officers of the association are: Mary W. Plummer, president; Asa Wynkoop, vice-president; Mrs. Adèle B. Barnum, secretary; Edwin W. Gailard, treasurer.

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

ADVANCE PUBLICATION OF CONFERENCE PAPERS

I am advised by the Boston manager of the Associated Press, who did so much to further the wishes of the A. L. A. at Narragansett Pier, that much more could have been accomplished had papers been in his hands earlier. Looking forward to the Conference of 1907, he says that, if the A. L. A. desires the fullest degree of publicity, copies of every paper to be read at the conference should be in his hands at least 30 days before the conference, the Associated Press agreeing of course not to "release" any paper until authority to do so is received from the representative of the A. L. A. This is a very important matter from the standpoint of publicity, and I trust that every one who is to be on the program for 1907 will co-operate to this extent with the Associated Press, through the A. L. A. publicity committee.

E. C. HOVEY.

A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS, 1906

The American Library Association Papers and Proceedings, Narragansett Pier Conference June 30-July 6, are now ready, and have been mailed to members. The volume covers over 300 pages, being the largest yet published. Extra copies may be had at \$1 apiece, on application to the business offices of the Association, 34 Newbury st., Boston.

A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS, SURPLUS COPIES

It has been decided to offer the surplusage of the A. L. A. Proceedings at the following reduced prices, and it is hoped that those who

bers and publications are listed, and there is a full record of the district officers, districts and libraries in the districts, followed by a history of the association. Information is also given regarding other associations closely allied to the California Library Association, including the American Library Association, National Association of State Libraries, Oregon Library Association, and Washington Library Association. It is interesting to note that 56 of the 186 members of the California Association are also members of the A. L. A.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: M. H. Douglass, Iowa College Library, Grinnell.

Secretary: Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Public Library, Boone.

Treasurer: Mrs. J. M. Carpenter, Fort Dodge.

The 17th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held at Ottumwa, Oct. 10-12. The evening address on Thursday, Oct. 11, will be by Prof. S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, the subject being "Literature and the community." Bookbinding will be discussed by Miss Gertrude Stiles, of Chicago, and Miss Edna Lyman will speak on "The purpose of the story hour." Topics of interest to trustees will be discussed by well known Iowa library trustees, and special prominence will be given to round table discussions.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Myra Poland, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

Secretary-treasurer: Robert P. Bliss, State Free Library Commission, Harrisburg.

The sixth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held Oct. 11-13, 1906, at the Park Hotel, Williamsport, Pa. Thursday evening, Oct. 11, will be devoted to an informal reception; there will be three sessions on Friday and two on Saturday. The program will include a round table for small libraries, with ten or twelve five-minute papers and brief discussion; trustees' session; round table for children's librarians; and an exposition of the work of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, with addresses by members of the commission.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Electra Doren, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Matilda M. Light, Public Library, Dayton.

Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, Wittenberg College Library, Springfield.

The Ohio Library Association will hold its 12th annual meeting at Portsmouth, Oct. 23 to 26. The topics for discussion are: "The value of a free library to the public," "What it should afford to the people of the city, of the small town and of the rural districts," "What may be done in Ohio."

Library Schools and Training Classes

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Susan W. Randall, class of '97, assistant librarian University of Pennsylvania, was married July 2 to Mr. Henry Bacon.

Miss Sarah C. Clark, class of '04, was married in June to Dr. Charles Root Turner.

Miss Mary Krichbaum, class of '01, former assistant secretary Pennsylvania State Library Commission, was married in June to Mr. Frederick Brooks Lindsey.

Miss Mary E. Crocker, class of '05, has resigned her position as assistant in the 59th st. branch of the New York Public Library to become first assistant in the Public Library of Williamsport, Pa.

Miss Katharine S. Leiper, class of '00, has been appointed first assistant librarian in the University of Pennsylvania Library to succeed Miss Randall.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director.*

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Library School Association was held at Naragansett Pier, R. I., on the afternoon of July 2, Ellen G. Smith, president, in the chair.

The usual routine business was transacted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows on report of the nominating committee: president, Harriet E. Howe, Iowa; 1st vice-president, Joanna Hagey, Nebraska; 2d vice-president, Fanny Duren, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Margaret Budington Plum, Iowa; executive committee: Alice Mann, Marjorie Graves, Miriam E. Cary, all from Iowa.

The association will try the plan of localizing the administration, Iowa having been chosen as headquarters for the coming year.

The association voted to appoint an advisory board to confer with and assist the officers of the school. Twenty-two members were present. The business meeting was followed by a dinner at the New Mathewson, for which 30 covers were laid. Miss Margaret Mann, of Pittsburgh, acted as toastmistress, the toasts being followed by an address from Katharine L. Sharp, director of the school, on the present condition and future prospects of the school.

FRANCES SIMPSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEW COURSES

The new courses for 1906-07 will emphasize public library work and will be in charge of instructors who have had wide experience in both large and small public libraries. With our increased appropriations it is now possible to supplement our own faculty by bringing

competent persons to Albany for whatever time may be required to prepare and present a carefully planned course of lectures and work.

Library administration (two courses)

Elementary course; junior (required)

Covers organization and conduct of small libraries, the library and the public, procedure of governing bodies, library book-keeping and accounts, reports and statistics, the librarian, the staff, and other related topics. Will be conducted by Miss Marilla W. Freeman.

Advanced course; senior (elective)

Covers topics dealing with large libraries: departmental organization, municipal systems, branch library problems, etc. Will be conducted by the director, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson.

Library seminar (required)

Both classes meeting together. Consists of mock trustees' meetings, discussion of current problems, practice in writing for newspapers, library news, library literature. Will be conducted by Miss Corinne Bacon.

Government documents: senior (required)

This course consisting of 12 lectures and abundant practice work with the indexes and principal sets, will include state and municipal as well as U. S. documents. Will be conducted by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Children's work (required of both classes)

The course will be given every other year, and will consist of 10 lectures covering the theory, importance and methods of library work with children. It will be conducted by Miss Frances J. Olcott and Miss Clara W. Hunt.

Bibliographic practice work: senior (elective)

From 50 to 100 hours will be allowed for actual practice in compiling lists of books on topics which are referred to the New York State Library for attention. This work will be done under competent supervision.

REVISED COURSES OF STUDY

An hour value representing the time devoted to each course, including lectures, preparation and examinations, has been assigned to every subject offered in both junior and senior years. The junior course will consist of approximately 1400 hours and the senior course of 1300 hours as outlined below.

Junior schedule

Administrative

Elementary administration.....	25
American libraries.....	10
Library buildings.....	12
Library seminar.....	30
Outside lectures.....	25
Library visit.....	85

Technical

Elementary cataloging.....	283
Elementary classification.....	77

Accession work (including book-

buying).....	34
Shelf work.....	23
Loan work.....	28
Bookbinding.....	15
Printing.....	15
Notes and samples.....	50

Bibliographic

National bibliography.....	93
Elementary reference.....	123
Selection of books.....	380
Practice work.....	100

Total..... 1408

Senior schedule

Administrative

Advanced administration.....	25
Library buildings.....	40
Library seminar.....	30
Outside lectures.....	25
Library visit.....	85

Technical

Advanced cataloging.....	150
Advanced classification.....	60
Indexing.....	20
Notes and samples.....	50

Bibliographic

Subject bibliography.....	75
Original bibliography.....	200
Advanced reference.....	63
Selection of books.....	333
History of libraries.....	20
Government documents.....	45
Practice work.....	215

Total.... 1436

Of the 1436 hours listed in the above senior schedule the courses covering approximately 1200 hours and not included in the following list are required. Of the courses in the following list 100 additional hours, to be elected by senior students, are also required.

Advanced administration.....	25
Library buildings.....	40
Practice work in advanced cataloging.....	100
Indexing.....	20
Advanced reference.....	63
Bibliographic practice work.....	50-100

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-director.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

On June 13, 1906, Simmons College conferred the degree of bachelor of science upon its first class, which numbered 32 students.

The following is a list of the graduates from the library school, with the positions they are to fill: Florence Stratton Allchin; Laura M. Bragg, librarian, Public Library, Orr's Island, Me.; Jennie Elizabeth Dunmore, assistant cataloger, University of Maine, Orono, Me.; Winnifred Sampson Farrell; Florence Gertrude Finley; Alice Gertrude Higgins, assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Minerva Hubbard; Harriet Gardner Parker, assistant,

Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Theresa Bates Walley, assistant, Boston Athenæum; Edna Florence Winn.

Five students completed the one year course open to graduates of other colleges, and will receive certificates after three months of approved experience in some library: Alice W. Chase, A.B. Mt. Holyoke; Jane Conard, A.B. Ohio Wesleyan University; Jessie L. Knowlton, A.B. Wellesley; Eva F. Magee, A.B. Syracuse University, assistant cataloger, Public Library, Cambridge, Mass.; Grace L. Todd, Ph.B., Alfred University.

MARY ESTHER ROBBINS, *Director*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

The summer library class held at Simmons College from July 10 to Aug. 18 numbered 21 students. Of these one came from Canada, one from Wisconsin, one from Missouri, one from Connecticut, two from New York state, and the remainder from Massachusetts. All were women holding library positions or under appointment for positions. Courses were given in cataloging, classification, library economy, and reference work. The work was so arranged that single courses could be taken if desired. Miss June R. Donnelly, instructor at Simmons College, and Miss Grace Child, librarian of the Public Library, Derby, Ct., were the assistants. Visits, followed by quizzes, were made to the Boston Athenæum, the Boston Public Library, the Massachusetts State Library, and the Library Bureau.

In addition to the regular class work the following lectures were given: Miss Nina E. Browne, Boston, Mass., on history and work of the A. L. A. Publishing Board; John C. Dana, Public Library, Newark, N. J., on book binding, advertising, and library administration; Miss Fuller, City Library, Springfield, Mass., on children's work; Miss Caroline Garland, Public Library, Dover, N. H., on book selection; Drew B. Hall, Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass., on library administration; C. B. Tillinghast, Mass. State Library, on the Massachusetts Library Commission; Louis N. Wilson, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., on library administration; Dr. G. E. Wire, Worcester County Law Association Library, on library housekeeping and sanitation.

MARY ESTHER ROBBINS, *Director*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

The 12th annual summer school conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was held in Madison, from July 16 to Aug. 25. The school rooms, on the second floor of the new city library building, recently fitted up by the commission for its permanent school, were used by the summer school students.

Two courses of study were offered, an elementary and a supplementary course. For the elementary course of six weeks, open to

those already engaged in library work, or under definite appointment to positions, there was an attendance of 31, 18 coming from libraries in Wisconsin, three each from Iowa and Kentucky, two from Illinois, one each from Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington.

The course included 19 lectures in cataloging, eight in classification, seven lectures and eight seminars in the study and use of reference books, and six in the care and use of public documents. Brief courses were given in the selection, ordering, and buying of books, and in accession records; while others, regarding the shelf and loan departments, children's work, and library administration were included. The instruction was given in the form of lectures, followed by practice work, which was carefully revised.

Through the courtesy of the Card Distribution Section of the Library of Congress, sets of printed cards were secured for the students, and one lesson was devoted to the ordering and use of the printed cards, and to practice in preparing them for the catalog.

The instruction was in charge of the regular faculty of the school, of which Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine is preceptor, Miss Julia E. Elliott head instructor and Miss Zana K. Miller instructor. The faculty was assisted by Miss Julia A. Hopkins, of the Madison Public Library, who gave the lectures in classification; Miss Hannah C. Ellis, also of the Madison Public Library, who gave the lectures on children's work; Miss M. M. Oakley, of the Historical Library, who lectured on book selection, and Miss Ono M. Imhoff, of the commission, who had charge of the public document work. Special lectures were also given by Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of the Historical Library; Miss Alice G. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Commission; Miss K. I. MacDonald, Miss L. E. Stearns, and Dr. Charles McCarthy, of the commission. Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the commission and the director of the school, gave the lectures on administration and the history of books.

A supplementary course has been given by the Wisconsin commission every other year in connection with its summer session, the course being open to those who have completed a summer course in a library school of recognized standards, and to properly equipped students who desire the inspiration and help that the lectures offer.

The supplementary course of 1906 gave two series of lectures, on Binding and the Elements of prose fiction.

The course on binding, given by Mr. John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Free Public Library, was most helpful and stimulating. The lectures, which were open to the elementary students and all the library workers in Madison, were given every morning at nine, during the first week in August. There was an average attendance of 60. The mech-

anism of a book, the essentials of book making, the process of binding, and repairing were treated in logical sequence, and Mr. Dana also discussed at each lecture some important phase of library work, as picture collections, art in the library, bulletins, publicity, simplifying records, etc.

Following the lectures, the supplementary class of 18 students did actual book binding under Mr. Dana's direction. A binding kit containing the simple binding tools always useful in a library, and various binding materials were provided for each student at a nominal cost, and every member of the class bound several books. The binderies of Madison were visited during the week. The binding exhibition, prepared by the Newark Public Library, was displayed during the week; a loan collection of many rare and beautiful bindings was also exhibited, showing examples of the work of Cobden-Sanderson, Cockerell, and other well-known binders. There was also an exhibition of books about book binding.

The course on the Elements of prose fiction was conducted by Prof. Henry Burrowes Lathrop, of the English Department of the University of Wisconsin. The lectures dealt with the reasons for the predominance of the novel at the present day. The novel was defined with relation to other types of imaginative literature, and was shown to be but the manifestation in the field of literature, of forces working in modern times in religion, philosophy, politics, and industrial life.

The members of the class read three, in some cases four, works of modern prose fiction, and wrote reports upon them. The design of the exercises was not so much to criticise the author as to realize his object, and to understand his method. Suggestions for further reading were given. The course was so planned that those who desired could devote some time to technical work, and all of the class took advantage of the opportunity offered.

The course was successful in itself and inspired the students to a more careful and judicious reading of books. It also showed that the library as an educational institution does not do its duty if it does not encourage the deliberate reading of the best books.

During the session, the social side of life was not neglected. Several informal gatherings were planned by the faculty to bring the students together, to promote good fellowship and better acquaintance.

Reviews

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. Proceedings and papers. vol. 1, part 1. New York, printed for the Society, 1906. 106 p. 8vo.

This beautifully printed volume is most welcome as tangible evidence of the work of the

Bibliographical Society. The paper is heavy and of a creamy tint, the type and ink excellent, and with a few exceptions the proof-reading has been well done. The edition is limited to 300 copies, and it is provided that "copies remaining after members of record are supplied" shall be sold, to new members only, at \$2 each. The membership list as printed in the front of the book shows 145 names. It is to be hoped that the society will receive much larger support from American librarians and bibliographers as its work becomes better known.

Forty of the 146 pages are filled with the constitution and by-laws, the names of officers and committees, the list of members, an historical sketch, the proceedings of the meeting for organization at St. Louis, and of the meetings at Portland and Baltimore. These meetings have been reported in this JOURNAL, and need not detain us here.

Mr. Roden's historical sketch is a modest and clear account of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago and the successive steps by which the national society has been formed from the Chicago nucleus. With this process most readers of this paper are familiar. The Chicago Society now reappears as the Chicago Chapter of the Bibliographical Society of America.

The address of the president, W. C. Lane, holds the place of honor in the "Papers." It was read at the Baltimore meeting last December. After a resumé of the fortunes of the society, Mr. Lane outlines some of the ways in which the bibliographer works, and points out some possible lines of activity for the society. He cautions the members against attempting to run counter to any of the great bibliographical undertakings of the day or to duplicate work already in progress. He continues: "What is left in which it can render service? Three openings occur to me now, and others are likely to appear as we proceed. It can provide a medium for the publication of articles of an historical or descriptive nature. A periodical devoted to bibliography may some day be possible; in the meantime it can publish in its Proceedings contributions of a bibliographical character.

"There is at present no satisfactory record of current bibliographical work. A comprehensive, accurate, annotated and classified annual record of published bibliographies would be of the greatest service to all students; to produce and publish such a record, or to secure its publication by some competent hand, should, in my opinion, be one of the aims of this society."

Mr. Lane also mentions as possibilities the publication of a check-list of incunabula, catalogs of mediæval manuscripts, of early newspapers, of special collections, of periodicals devoted to a special subject. It may be mentioned here that the collection of material and editing of a check-list of incunabula has already been begun by a committee of the so-

ciety. To the various plans of useful work suggested by Mr. Lane might well be added the establishment of a clearing-house of information regarding bibliographical work in process of preparation. Something of the sort has been attempted in the "Notes" at the end of this volume, and this department of the society's publications might well be extended. The scientists are already doing work of this nature to some extent. Such information serves two ends: it discourages competition and duplication of work, and it secures aid and comfort to the man already engaged on a specific task.

Mr. O. G. Sonneck, of the Library of Congress, contributes a paper of 14 pages on the "Bibliography of American music." After an historical introduction, showing what has been done by the various workers in this field, he takes up in detail the various possibilities of listing American music and the literature of music in this country, calling attention to what seems a lamentable state of confusion in our existing records and our provision for their continuation. In fact he calls the "bibliography of American music a deplorable vacuum." Doubtless this is a correct judgment from the point of view of one desiring an absolutely complete bibliographical record. However, Mr. Sonneck's own labors and the works he lists in his footnotes and describes in his text hardly give us the impression that the field is absolutely untitled.

Miss Eleanor Prescott Hammond, of Chicago, follows Mr. Sonneck with a paper entitled "The need of bibliographies in literary history." This title is misleading, as the elaboration of an outline of a proposed bibliography of Chaucer is the chief matter of the article. This is offered as a model for bibliographies of other authors, but we do not observe in the outline any remarkable departure from earlier notions of literary history or bibliography.

Mr. B. A. Finney, of the University of Michigan Library, demolishes most completely the notion of the existence of the "1516" edition of Gaddesen's "Rosa Anglica," and shows that the idea of the existence of this edition arose from a misreading of the colophon of the edition of 1502. The article is a very neat piece of work.

The paper by Mr. J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library, entitled "Contributions to the theory and history of botanical bibliography" is one of the best in the volume. It shows a scientific temperament and what seems a reasonable view of the province and possibilities of the bibliographer. Mr. Bay gives an outline of the history of botanical bibliography, noting with care the value of the various works he cites. He also discusses the various special branches of bibliography within the general field of botany, and the journals devoted to recording the literature of that science. It is interesting to observe that

Mr. Bay commends highly Miss Clark's catalog of the botanical portion of the Library of the Department of Agriculture and the catalog of the Natural History Department of the British Museum. The "International catalogue" of the Royal Society comes in for some sharp, and, as it seems, well-deserved criticism. It is encouraging to learn that the author of this paper is engaged on a general bibliography of botany from 1872 to the present day.

"Material in the Library of Congress for a study of United States naval history" is discussed by Charles Henry Lincoln, of that library. The paper mentions at some length the ordinary book and newspaper sources for this topic known to all historical workers, in which the Library of Congress is hardly more than usually rich. Of manuscript material for our naval history Mr. Lincoln tells us that library possesses little for the period after the Revolutionary War, and of the manuscripts he cites the most important, the Journals of the Continental Congress, are rapidly being published. Mr. Lincoln gives an interesting sketch of the various official bodies governing the navy from 1775 to 1783. He mentions also the John Paul Jones papers (a calendar of which has been published by the Library of Congress), the papers of John Barry, the log-book of the *Chesapeake* for 1807, several volumes relating to the War of 1812, some manuscripts of David Porter, and 25 volumes of Preble papers. While the article is readable, it is hardly sufficiently bibliographical to be a serious contribution to the bibliography of American naval history.

Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, writes "*In re* a Bibliographical Institute," discussing replies to a circular letter of inquiry sent out by him to over 400 librarians and scholars. There is little doubt that such an organization as the one he proposes would accomplish valuable results, but we may be forgiven for skepticism as to its immediate prospects, and for mild amusement over the heated discussion as to whether one million dollars is too small, or five million too large an endowment for its purposes.

An abstract of a paper by Prof. A. L. Dennis, of the University of Wisconsin, on the "European histories of the Turks in the 16th and 17th centuries" closes the "Papers," and some valuable "Bibliographical notes" end the volume. There is no index.

As an initial volume this makes a creditable showing. As the society grows older we may expect a somewhat more scientific and more useful series. The aims of the Bibliographical Society are not only praiseworthy, but extremely practical and valuable. As a member, the writer naturally hopes that its influence and power may increase. As a librarian, he joins with all other librarians in welcoming the new organization and wishing for it a prosperous career. WM. WARNER BISHOP.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires for July concludes M. Berthélemy's article on "Law books in public libraries" with a list of works in political and judicial law recommended for libraries.

CENSUS BULLETIN 45, statistics of cities having a population of 8000 to 25,000, just issued, contains a table presenting statistics relating to public libraries, their number, number of volumes, number added during the year, number withdrawn for home use, number withdrawn for reading room use.

Ceska Osveta in its July issue contains an article on Karel Havlicek, "propagator of popular education in Bohemia," by Dr. Arne Novak; and accounts of the reorganization of the Brunn public library, and of libraries in France. This number completes the second volume of this little periodical.

The Library largely devotes its July quarterly issue to a series of reminiscences and "appreciations" of the late Dr. Richard Garnett, opening with memorial verses by Austin Dobson, and including contributions from G. K. Fortescue, John Ballinger, H. R. Tedder, Arthur Symons, and A. W. Pollard. A fine reproduction of Collier's portrait of Dr. Garnett forms the frontispiece. Alex. Hill, of the National Home Reading Union, writes on "Responsibility for the public taste," urging the need of library censorship and of efforts to interest people in good literature. Other articles are "The Lady Dilke gift to the National Art Library," by Gilbert R. Redgrave; "On Christian captive indulgences in the British Museum, Lambeth Palace and John Rylands Library," by W. E. A. Axon; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "Patrons and professional writers under Elizabeth and James I.," by P. Sheavyn.

Library Assistant for July reports the 11th annual meeting and conference of the Library Assistants' Association, and contains a paper by Walter Powell on "Librarianship in the future," urging uniformity in library methods and practice.

Library Association Record for July contains articles on "A weak point in library administration: the absence of exact classification from British public libraries," by Edward McKnight; and "Newspapers," by Arnold G. Bart. In the August number W. J. Willcock answers the question, "What should an annual report of a public library contain?" by recommending that a librarian's narrative report of the year's work should be so composed as to render unnecessary the many elaborate tables usually appended to the report. There is a short account of some of the treas-

ures of Wells Cathedral Library, by T. W. Williams.

Library World begins its ninth year, with its July issue, with a new cover, and in an enlarged and somewhat different form, as indicated by its new title of *Library World and Book Selector*. The department of annotated lists of new books, which has always been a useful feature of this useful publication, now becomes its mainstay, and will be developed to serve, so far as possible, as a comprehensive and up-to-date guide for librarians and general book buyers. In an editorial on "The importance of book selection," the purpose in view is set forth. "The books described will be annotated by experts, and nothing will be admitted that is not worth preservation in a public library. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining access to new foreign and American books, only British publications will be dealt with at present." The book list is classified "according to the system of Subject classification" (that of Mr. J. D. Brown), and the notation is affixed to each title. The annotations are on the whole compact and useful, though there is room for improvement in the classes Language and Literature and Literary forms (fiction, poetry, etc.). Select bibliographies will also appear from time to time. The August number, in addition to the various departments, contains an article by J. D. Brown on "Open access lending departments," with illustrations; and reviews of Brown's "Subject classification" and Baker's "Manual of descriptive annotations."

LUMMIS, Charles F. Books in harness. (*In Out West*, September, p. 195-225.)

A popular general account of the development of public libraries, from the clay tablets of Nineveh to the present time. "At last books are harnessed. They are systematized to draw our train of thought farther and faster; they are even organized on an enormous scale for mental outings. While not taken away from scholars, they are fairly forced upon everybody." Statistics of the leading libraries of the world are cited from the "New international encyclopedia." The general review of the subject is followed by an extended historical and descriptive account of the Los Angeles Public Library, from its organization, Dec. 7, 1872.

UTLEY, George B. What the negro reads. (*In Critic*, July, p. 28-30.)

Notes the use of books made in the colored department of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library. Standard fiction, juvenile books, American history, and literature dealing with the colored race seem most popular; books on mechanics, domestic economy, useful art, and travel are very little in demand.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin for August contains an account of "Legislative reference

work," by Charles McCarthy, chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Department; and a critical note on "Evolution of library buildings" (in Wisconsin), by F. A. Hutchins.

LOCAL

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. libraries.

BUSSEY, S. E. Santa Fé reading rooms. (*In Out West*, August, p. 124-131. il.)

Author is the superintendent of the system of reading rooms and libraries conducted by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. In connection with this the company also conducts a series of musical and other entertainments. The article is interesting in pointing out methods used in getting working men interested in the library.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. A meeting of the library directors was held on July 19 in the office of the borough president of Brooklyn, Bird S. Coler, at which Mr. Coler announced the appointment of Raymond F. Almirall, of Brooklyn, as architect for the great central library building, to be erected at Prospect Park plaza. Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, was appointed consulting architect. The power to appoint the architect lay altogether with the borough president, and in view of the recent appropriation by the board of estimate and apportionment of \$25,000 for preliminary plans, Mr. Coler stated that he thought it well to act quickly on the matter. It was recommended that Mr. Hill, the librarian, Mr. Almirall and Professor Hamlin, constituting a sub-committee on the central building, should be sent abroad to examine library buildings. This recommendation was approved, and the sub-committee named left early in August for a six weeks' visit to European libraries. Mr. Almirall, the newly-appointed architect, is a native of Brooklyn, and studied his profession at Cornell and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He has designed numerous public buildings in New York and vicinity, and was architect of the Pacific and Prospect Carnegie branches of the Brooklyn Public Library. At the Narragansett Pier conference of the American Library Association he read a paper on "Design and construction of branch library buildings."

The new Carnegie building of the Prospect branch library, at Sixth avenue and Ninth street, was formally opened on the evening of July 30. The building cost \$95,000, and is one of the largest in the branch system; it is the seventh Carnegie branch building to be completed.

California library buildings. Attractive and inexpensive library buildings are noted and illustrated in the July number of *News Notes of California Libraries*, published by the California State Library. Exterior views are given of the libraries of San Luis Obispo

(\$10,000), Bakersfield (\$8000), Visalia (\$10,000), Los Gatos (\$10,000), Selma (\$6000), La Jolla (\$780), Chico (\$10,000), Colusa (\$11,337.90), Santa Monica (\$12,500). Exteriors and floor plans are shown for the Corona Public Library (\$12,500), Palo Alto Public Library (\$11,000), Tulare Public Library (\$10,000), Watsonville Public Library (\$10,000), and Covina Public Library (\$8000).

Denver (Colo.) P. L. The contract for the construction of the library building, designed by Albert Randolph Ross, was awarded on Aug. 1 to Henry W. Schlueter, of Chicago, for \$250,000. Ground was broken on Aug. 7 and the building will be finished in 18 months.

Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L. (32d rpt. — year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 1544; total 31,085. Issued, home use 78,240, an increase of 1410 (fict. 38,716, juv. fict. 21,066); ref. use 35,210. New cards issued 922; "live" cards 1677. Receipts \$8974.29; expenses \$7062.40 (salaries \$2379.35, books \$1405.06, periodicals \$414.33, janitor \$757.01). Summing up the work of the year Miss Hoover says:

"In making this report I have to record an uneventful year, yet one of continued prosperity. It has not been found necessary to make any radical changes in our methods of work, as those in use still continue to meet our needs. . . . The first two or three years in our new building produced a rapid increase in both the circulation of books and in the use of reference books, but from now on, I believe, under the present regulations, and until the population of the city becomes larger, we will grow much more gradually."

During the year the children's librarian visited all the rooms in grade schools and talked to the children on the use of the library, how to use the catalog, etc., also distributing lists of carefully selected books. Miss Hoover suggests the further extension of this work with class room libraries. A pleasant feature of the year was the colonial exhibit of articles of dress and furniture held at Thanksgiving.

Laconia (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1905; in 13th rpt. of city officers, p. 86-100.) Added 543; total 11,513. Issued 32,197. New registration 462; total registration 1577.

The library received 196 v., 2 pamphlets, and 262 numbers of the *Granite Monthly* from the estate of the late Judge Hibbard, which were received too late for record in the gifts of the year. The *Granite Monthlies* were especially valuable, as they completed the library set. In this connection Mr. Davis urges the importance of prompt binding of periodicals for reference use.

The circulation shows a gain of nearly 10 per cent., and no books were lost. Indeed, of 73,856 books issued since the new building was opened, all but one have been returned or paid for by the borrower. "This is the

more gratifying because no one claiming a temporary or permanent residence in the city has been required to furnish a guaranty or make a deposit. In almost every instance a card has been issued and a book loaned immediately. Moreover, the youngest child who can write can come to the library alone, register, and obtain a book to take home. 252 children under 12 years of age have registered and drawn books. No one of these has been known to abuse the confidence thus reposed." Delivery service by messenger has been maintained for the district known as The Weirs, to which 1056 v. were sent—a gain of 80 per cent. The experimental Sunday opening of the library for reading room use will be continued a little longer, in order to fairly judge results.

Much has been done to improve the collection and make the library more useful by adding periodicals, books on trades and useful arts, popular books, and songs and instrumental music; there are frequent exhibits of pictures and photographs; and shelving for reference books is to be placed in the study room. A separate children's room is greatly needed.

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. (Rpt., year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 4224; total 19,409. Issued, home use 119,560, of which 38,763 were juvenile. Of the adult circulation 76.3 per cent. was fiction. New cards 2139; total registration 7144. Receipts \$992.38; expenses \$9787.23.

"The growth of the library during the past year, both in patronage and books added, has been the largest in any year of its history." Work with the schools has been continued, so that families who would not otherwise be reached share library benefits. An interesting experiment was made for five days during the winter in order to ascertain what districts of the city need the library. Addresses having been noted in charging books, a city map was then dotted in black and white to show the localities most affected by the library. Improvements have been made in the children's room and a story hour begun. In the cataloging department, aside from routine work, a printed finding list has been issued.

Littleton, Mass. Reuben Hoar L. At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Reuben Hoar Library in March last Mrs. Adelia M. Parker was appointed librarian in place of Miss S. F. White, resigned.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. In *Out West* for September Charles F. Lummis gives, under the title "Books in harness," an extended historical and descriptive account of the Los Angeles Public Library, with numerous illustrations. The real birth of the institution was Dec. 7, 1872, when at a public mass meeting the Los Angeles Library Association was organized. In 1889 the library received its first

municipal appropriation and was removed to the city hall building, and Miss Tessa L. Kelso was appointed librarian; it then contained just 6356 books and 132 members. With Miss Kelso's administration began its real expansion along modern ideals; "the library has never grown so fast in books, circulation, membership or scientific methods in any equal period since, as in the six years during which she raised it from 6000 to 42,000 volumes, from 12,000 to 329,000 circulation, and from 132 members to almost 20,000." In 1891 the library was made free to the public. The development of the past 15 years is reviewed, and Mr. Lummis describes the changes effected during the last year, under his own administration. At the present time, he says, the library ranks among the chief public libraries of the United States, "first in number of volumes per capita and in circulation per capita—and the field nowhere; second in circulation per volume; ninth in gross circulation, even as against cities 14 times its size and with 10 times as many books; 20th in population, or thereabout." Tabulated statistics show increases in appropriations, staff, expenditures, and activities. The new quarters to which the library removed in the spring of this year are described, with particular emphasis upon the roof garden reading room, already noted in these columns. Of this Mr. Lummis remarks that "a couple of Carnegie branches in Brooklyn have roofs and some flowers in terra cotta flower-pots; but Los Angeles has the first real roof-garden reading room in America." In the interest of accuracy it should be mentioned that the Irvington street branch of the New York Public Library had a roof garden reading room in successful operation some time before the establishment of the Los Angeles department.

One recent change in method has been the restriction of free access. Mr. Lummis says: "About eight years ago this library adopted the 'open shelf' system. The enormous loss of books by theft and mutilation within the last four or five years, exceeding in proportion that reported by any other library in the country, led to the closing of the shelves in the reference and reading rooms in June, 1906. Fiction and juvenile shelves had been closed in 1903. This is intended as temporary only, and only until a system can be put in operation by which the public shall not be deprived of the important privilege of access to the shelves on account of the few but active thieves who abuse this privilege."

Madison, Wis. Library thefts. During the last week in July the authorities of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and the state university library, both housed in the same building, discovered that valuable books and pamphlets had been stolen, the thefts extending over a period of two years. The offender was Miss Jennie H. Morrill, of Atlanta, Ga., for two years a fellow in history at the state

university, who had left Madison at the close of the university term to accept a position in the autumn as instructor in a southern college.

It is the custom of both the historical and the university libraries to take an inventory of the shelves during the quiet period immediately after commencement and just preceding the summer session. As a result of the inventory this year an unusual number of important books and pamphlets were found to be missing—particularly in the case of the historical library. Even after careful search for possible mislaid volumes, the residue of actual losses was so large as to create alarm. An analysis of the losses disclosed the fact that they were particularly heavy in rare and valuable items bearing on southern history. The number of persons working in this field, and granted access to the shelves, did not exceed three or four. This narrowed the inquiry down to a small circle. A council of war was held between the professors of history and Dr. Thwaites, superintendent of the library, and a combination of circumstances pointed strongly to Miss Morrill, who had been a graduate student at the university for two years past, and a fellow in history. She took her master's degree at the university in June last, and was engaged upon studies in southern history leading up to a doctor's degree a year or two hence. Although Miss Morrill had left town, it was known that six of her boxes were in temporary storage in a warehouse in Madison. Her keen desire to accumulate a library of American history, especially upon the south, was a fact well known to many. She had during the past year purchased numerous books at auction; but the grounds for suspicion were so convincing that her collection also contained books and pamphlets taken from the historical library that on July 28 a search warrant was sworn out, and Dr. Thwaites, with Walter M. Smith, the university librarian, made the examination of the boxes in the presence of a deputy. Evidences of theft were at once found and they multiplied as the examination proceeded. In the boxes were found about 200 books and pamphlets, many of them of great rarity and value, and about equally divided between the two libraries. While upon the historical side, southern history led all other fields, the books from the university library were of a more general character. To add to the outrage, in order to destroy identity, title-pages had been torn out, either wholly or in part, in scores of books, and in many other ways the volumes had been cruelly mutilated. As very many of those thus wantonly injured are rarities of high market value, the vicious ruin of the book, from a bibliographical point of view, is particularly saddening. Not only were 200 items from these two libraries discovered, and their identity established through marks of ownership elsewhere in the books; but some 35 or 40 other volumes were set aside as exhibiting

evidences of belonging to some out-of-town library, probably of a college.

Publicity was given to the matter in the local press, and in the press elsewhere, but it is not likely that the matter will be prosecuted further. Miss Morrill was at once communicated with by letter, by Dr. Thwaites, and in reply acknowledged the thefts, stating that at the time they were committed she was not accountable for her actions.

New York P. L. A placard setting forth the rules regarding school and special use of books has been printed for display in all places where it may be useful. It is to be posted in all the public schools, elementary and high, truant, nautical and technical; in colleges, corporate and private schools, trade and technical schools and in special schools; in teachers' agencies and the hall of the board of education. In all the public school buildings the placard will be framed and fastened to the library bulletin board now maintained in nearly every school. The regulations it sets forth are partly new and partly a liberalization of some of the former rules. They include permission that books loaned on special cards may be issued "without limit as to number;" authorization of branch librarians, at their discretion, to issue special cards to any one so desiring; issue of eight books at a time for summer or vacation use; and abolition of guarantor requirement for teachers in public or corporate schools or colleges. Announcement is also made that a school library, consisting of books approved for class use and for teachers' reference by the board of education, is on permanent exhibition at the office of the travelling libraries department, 190 Amsterdam avenue. Books for immediate and temporary use in class rooms will be loaned upon receipt of request signed by any teacher registered at a designated branch.

New York P. L. HELBIG, Richard E. *Deutsch-Amerikanisches in der New York Public Library*; reprinted from *German American Annals*, v. 4, no. 5, 1906. 12 p. O.

An account of the growth of the German-American collection during the year 1904-5.

New York State L. On Aug. 5 Governor Higgins commissioned two architects—Mr. Carrere, of Carrere & Hastings, New York City, and George L. Cary, of Buffalo—to recommend a site for the new state educational and library building, which is to cost \$4,000,000.

Northfield (Vt.) P. L. The Brown Public Library building, the gift to the town of George W. Brown, of Boston, was dedicated on Aug. 21, the exercises being held in the Methodist church.

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 2685; total 25,781.

Issued, home use 135,423 (fict. 61,361, juv. 28,844). New registration 2147. Receipts \$12,653.98; expenses \$10,876.23.

"The gain in home circulation of books, 14,820 over last year, shows about the same proportionate increase as for the year previous." There was an increase of 500 v. issued in the class of useful arts, attributed to recent interesting additions, mainly of books on engineering. The circulation from the children's room was 21.3 per cent. of the whole; 1652 v. were issued to teachers on special cards. No record is kept of reading room or reference use.

Considerable additions were made to the collection of Californiana and the more important accessions to this and to the general collection are noted. Of the 625 volumes purchased in fiction, 325 were to replace worn out copies, and 297 of the 466 juvenile books were also duplicates of popular books, incapacitated through hard service. An average of nearly 1000 books per year are relegated to the worn out collection, and are variously distributed to missions, settlements, and the almshouse. The children's room received a fine oil painting of "Paul and Virginia," a bequest of the late George A. Breed.

Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, 1906.) Added 4326; total 28,006. Issued, home use, 126,919; increase from previous year 16,686, equivalent to the use of every book in the library available for circulation about five and one-half times (fict. 66½ per cent., the lowest so far). New registration 2852; total cards in force 10,642. Receipts \$28,426.41 (including \$5184, balance of "Reconstruction fund"); expenses \$24,504.26 (salaries \$12,181.65, books \$5359.26, periodicals \$677.09, binding \$833.77, fuel \$563.79, light and water \$497.27 [part of year only], insurance \$1445.80).

The year has seen the completion of the Danforth Memorial Library Building, formally opened on April 29, and free to the public on May 1. (See *L. J.*, 30:306.)

"After nine months of use it is safe to say that the building is a thoroughly satisfactory and successful one. The rooms are spacious, so that, although there is often in the aggregate a large number of people in the building, yet it is seldom that any one room is overcrowded. The light is everywhere excellent. The arrangement of the rooms and the various minor facilities for doing library work are most satisfactory." The librarian further says: "The children's rooms although not very large are particularly attractive and satisfactory. The shelves in the children's reference room are nearly all empty and about \$1500 worth of books are needed here. Children to whom cards are now issued must be over 12 years of age and there are 2448 who now hold valid cards; during the year they have taken to their homes 53,892 volumes. This is con-

siderably more than a third of the total circulation from the entire library.

"The chief points to which I should like to call attention are, first, the large use made of this little collection of books—the children's library contains about 4357 volumes—second, the good character of the reading of the children—only about 64 per cent. is fiction." Nearly 9000 volumes were history and travel, constituting 16 per cent. of the whole, 2484 volumes—nearly 5 per cent.—were biography, 1675 volumes or 3 per cent. were elementary science, nearly three thousand were poetry and miscellaneous literature. He also urges the abolition of the age limit, which has shut out hundreds of children of foreigners eager to learn the story of their new home. A beginning has been made in work with the schools, but extension of this department and the establishment of branch libraries are most insistently advocated and appropriations asked. In the cataloging department 4609 volumes have been cared for, the total number to date being 28,451.

Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences L. Added 849 v., 5956 pm., 235 maps, 44 photographs. Good progress was made in binding, 1697 v. having been bound and 204 additional sent to the binders. "This work places the library in a better condition than it has ever been before, although there still remain a large number of unbound volumes in the section of transactions and periodicals."

Philadelphia, Apprentices' L. Co. (86th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1906.) Added 1487; total not stated. Issued, home use 74,349 (fict. 55,485); readers in ref. dept. 6174. In the children's room the circulation was 19,384 v. as compared with 16,068 in 1904-05, and attendance 27,944 as compared with 24,610.

"The year has been singularly lacking in incidents of sufficient moment to be noted in the report, although it is doubtful whether any year since the removal of the library to its present situation has witnessed greater improvement in the quantity and quality of the work done."

Philadelphia F. L. (10th rpt.—year ending April, 1906.) Statistics of growth are given in the following way: "The number of volumes in the system last year was 274,072 and 10,602 pamphlets. This number has been increased and the volumes belonging to the library are divided amongst the several departments and branches with a total of 277,361 v. and 19,797 pamphlets. Issued, home use 683,009. Readers' cards in actual use 125,219. Reading room visitors 798,326. Receipts \$161,189.52; expenses \$160,388.24. Lecture courses have again been an important factor in library activity, both those given under the auspices of the library and the University Extension Society with 102 lectures delivered to 25,894 persons and the School Extension

series, numbering 42 with an attendance of 13,765 children. The weekly story hour in the children's room has shown direct results in the constant demand for books relating to the stories—books that were seldom in circulation a year ago." A graded plan dividing the children into two classes has been found effective, and so great has become the popularity of these story-telling hours that tickets of admission have become necessary.

The department for the blind now registers 962 readers, with a circulation of 7145 v. In this connection Mr. Thomson makes a moving appeal for a fund of \$100,000, the income from which may be used in providing books in raised types "for the 80,000 blind in perpetual darkness." The report includes records of the 84 travelling libraries used in fire, police, and telegraph stations and various other depositories; and also of the several branches, either completed or in process of building, provided for by Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$1,500,000. But each year the need becomes more insistent for a good permanent central library where growth may be unhampered by the present crowded and unsafe conditions. Mr. Thomson calls attention to a plan for securing quarters in the Pennsylvania Museum of Industrial Art which, with alterations, may be made to serve present purposes and would be convertible into a suitable building by a judicious scheme of reconstruction.

Philadelphia L. Co. Interesting early records of the library are given in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* for July, where Albert Edmunds describes "The first books imported by America's first great library, 1732." Many of the books listed in this first importation were discovered by Mr. Edmunds to be still in the possession of the library, some of them still with the original book numbers, and he asks: "Is there another library in the United States where a system of numbering has persisted for 136 years, and where the handwriting of librarians of the French and Indian war can still be traced upon the faded covers?"

Pittsfield, Mass. Berkshire Athenaeum L. (Rpt., year ending June 1, 1906; in *Quarterly Bulletin*, July, 1906.) Added 2675; total 49,869. Issued, home use 94,186. New cards issued 1202. Receipts \$12,741.77; expenses \$12,313.44.

Much space is given to the methods devised for the protection of books and means of recovery for damage by borrowers. The departments of fiction and juvenile literature were closed to the public from April 13 to May 21, in order that a thorough examination of books might be made and a weeding out and renovation effected. Since then a system of inspection, checking and registration of condition of books before delivery and upon return has been in operation. A duplicate collection of novels has met with general approval. After an enumeration of the work

devolving on each department, Mr. Ballard recommends the conversion of the art gallery into a reading room, thus setting free more space for book rooms.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (28th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 5036; total 119,079. Issued, home use 129,707 (fict. 38,450, juv. fict. 29,562). New registration 6932, of which only 1346 cards were issued to children under 14 years of age, as compared with 1850 in 1904; total registration 18,151. Receipts \$39,832.26; expenses \$40,496.73.

Attention is called to the slight decrease in circulation over that of 1904, the reason assigned being twofold, *viz.*, the measures rendered necessary by the large number of "missing books," and the library's inadequate supply of books in demand. These two points are discussed at length. Book thieving has reached lamentable proportions, and with the utmost vigilance the culprit has been neither detected nor stopped. From Jan. 1, 1904, to Dec. 31, 1905, the total number missing was 1796, and in the last three months of 1905 40 volumes have disappeared from the industrial library alone. Mr. Foster also makes an urgent plea for appropriations to enable the library to make larger book purchases, to extend its work with the schools, to place branch libraries, in short, to give a library service commensurate with the prosperity and needs of the city.

In summarizing the work of the various departments, reference is made to the new collection of "school duplicates" for the use of high school teachers and pupils and to the increasing work of the children's room. The systematic plan of relations with the schools has been well developed by means of visits paid to the library by 48 classes, numbering more than 2000 children, by lecture courses, and by the organization of the "Children's Library Helpers," made up of children, their parents and friends, banded together to assist the children's library financially and otherwise.

In the cataloging room 4892 volumes have been classified and 18,300 cards written, and many annotations added to cards giving the "point of view" of the book in question on disputed subjects. There have been 15 exhibits—photographic, binding, and bulletin—in the lecture room.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. (21st rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 3169; total 58,237, of which 33,321 are in the reference department; pamphlets 5857, of which 2180 are cataloged and 3677 classed and shelved. Issued, home use 28,496; hall use 22,300. Attendance 100,909. New cards issued 1164; cards in use 2970.

During the year changes and repairs were begun "to fit the coach house for the reception of books. This will provide room for 25,000 additional volumes, at an expense of about

\$2700. The building was strengthened and both stories will be utilized. The cost will be greater than was estimated for the partial reconstruction originally contemplated, but the results are such as amply to justify the increase. The library will have a convenient building at one-fourth the cost of a new 'unit' equally commodious."

St. Louis (Mo.) P. (F.) L. (12th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1905.) Added 19,455 (including the Model Library); total 190,395. Issued, home and school use 962,538; lib. use 111,247. Total issue of books 1,073,785; periodicals 260,321. New registration 19,769; total cards in force 59,327. Receipts \$325,534.63; expenses \$264,676.44 (salaries \$36,375.56; books, binding periodicals \$18,375.69; "ordinarily the amount spent for books is much larger than this, but our purchases were necessarily curtailed on account of room").

The contrasted effects on the circulating and reference departments of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are especially emphasized. Whereas for the two years previous to the fair the use of the reference rooms for preparatory inquiry concerning statistics of fairs, architectural study and Louisiana history had been very marked, when the fair was opened there was a discernible falling off in visitors to this department. And yet during the seven months of the fair's life, when reason and experience led one to expect a decrease in circulation also, "there was an increase of nearly 23,000 vols. drawn for home reading and a gain of nearly 40,000 in the total issue of books and periodicals."

Mr. Crunden enumerates the work of the various departments, letting figures show the immense amount of routine work involved in the ordering, preparation, circulation and care of the books in a large city library. As an indication of the growing popularity of the "open shelf" plan, he points out that a little more than half of the total number of volumes drawn by adults were selected by the readers themselves from a few thousand volumes on open shelves in collections changed from week to week.

Another item of local interest deduced from the tables of registration by wards is that the ward having the largest library registration is "three miles or more west of the library and a mile beyond the former western limit of the city."

"There is a steady growth in the juvenile department. The number of volumes drawn by visitors to the library was somewhat smaller than that of the previous year; but this was more than balanced by the increase in circulation through the schools." Miss Krug, the children's librarian, says further:

"I wish to state that in our work with the schools there seems to be a gradual, normal, healthy growth from year to year. Yet, large as the issue from the supplementary collection has been, there is still much room for devel-

opment. Every year more schools come in as borrowers, but the use of books varies greatly in different schools."

By far the most valuable gifts in books the library has ever received is the A. L. A. or model library collection, numbering over 5000 volumes, exhibited at the exposition.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. (15th rpt., 1905.) Added 11,779, of which 11,499 were purchased; \$14,221.39 were spent for books. Total 71,326. Issued, home use 234,503, of which 179,145 were issued from the main library, 25,977 from the branches, and 33,381 from the school rooms. New registration 7231; cards in force 14,607.

An attractive report, with illustrations of the exterior and floor plans of the new building, and interiors of the branches and present temporary building. "Progress upon the new building to a point of about three-fourths completion, the establishment of two new branches, and a renewal of liberal book purchases are the salient features of 1905." The present temporary building was removed early in the year to an inconvenient site, and owing to this, and to the cramped and unsuitable quarters the use of the library has fallen off to a marked degree. The three branches (Fremont, Green Lake, and South) have a record of steady growth; the Yesler reading room, in the downtown business section, has a daily average attendance of at least 500 persons; and the school work has been carried on from a small portable building, lent by the school district, and attached to the rear of the main building, giving facilities for the display and accommodation of the entire collection of school libraries.

Notable purchases of the year were a set of Canadian public documents, and the valuable mineralogical and metallurgical collection of James P. Kimball. The Canadian documents are a nearly complete set, and "a real necessity from an historical standpoint" on account of the close interrelation of Canada, Alaska and the Pacific northwest. The Kimball collection is regarded as an invaluable addition to local sources of research, and as marking the beginning of a most valuable department of the library.

Publication of a monthly bulletin of accessions was begun in January, after a lapse of four years; "it had seemed inadvisable to print it since the burning of the library, because the accessions were at once so numerous and so largely duplicates of old stock. In that period 50,000 v. have been added." Finding lists in natural science and in useful arts have been published, and lists in other classes are in preparation, so that when completed the lists will form a printed catalog of the library.

From the school collection, 488 libraries, of from 20 to 24 volumes each, have been sent out to 425 different public school rooms. In all there are 7500 v. in the circulating school collection, besides 4000 v. for daily use in the

school rooms, of which no statistics are kept. Travelling libraries are sent to 16 fire houses, orphan asylum, industrial home, missions, Sunday schools, and parochial schools. The high school library has been made a regular deposit station, and Mr. Smith expresses the conviction that every school house should in time contain a circulating branch of the library, controlled by the library authorities.

Sedalia (Mo.) P. L. (11th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1906.) Added 1095; total 6968. Issued, home use 41,494, a decrease of 96 from last year (fict. 25,072, juv. 12,244). New registration 693; total not given. Receipts \$6070.81 (from city \$4802.63); expenses \$5146.15 (salaries \$1970, books and binding \$1119.81, interest, heating, insurance, etc., \$1146.33, paid on indebtedness \$800).

Emphasis is laid on the work in the children's room, where there have been regular story hour meetings, the display of many new pictures and bulletins, and special celebrations. On Washington's Birthday a loan exhibit of historic relics illustrating American history and customs was opened. Sunday use of the library has taxed its capacity. The librarian expresses the hope that either through the post-office or by means of travelling libraries books can be taken to country readers. To the president of the board, however, the most important event of the year has been the payment of the last dollar of indebtedness.

Swarthmore (Pa.) College L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on June 13 last. Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, made an address, in the course of which he said: "A community which maintains a public library simply adds to its roll of citizens as many worthy names as there are worthy volumes on the shelves. A college places in its faculty all the authors found in the alcoves of its library, most tireless and efficient in instruction. The librarian of either public or institutional libraries is simply a most generous host, whose hospitality is all-embracing, who invites townsmen and students to meet the notables of the literary world, who carefully guards the list of invited guests, the permanent ones, to prevent the presence of a single unworthy names; and who sees that each friend—and all patrons of the library are the librarian's friends—meets just the guest he most desires to know, the one who will be most helpful to him in his present need. Changing the figure—the librarian and his staff constitute in the world of letters that which is the straight line in geometry—the shortest distance between two points, the book and the reader."

In the absence of Dr. William Hyde Appleton, professor of Greek at Swarthmore, his address was read by the newly-appointed librarian of the college, John Russell Hayes.

Trinity College, Hartford, Ct. (7th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 1770 v.,

1248 pm.; total 57,574 v., 32,446 pm. Attendance recorded is 3852 for the year.

Besides interesting tables of class attendance and the distribution of new books with average expense per volume among the various departments, a summary of gifts and reports of binding, etc., the report contains a sketch of the history and progress of the library during Mr. Carlton's seven years' librarianship. In conclusion he enumerates the pressing needs of the library in order that it may keep pace with the growth of the college during the next five years, these being a larger endowment, a new building and an increased working force.

Waco (Tex.) P. L. (6th rpt.—year ending April 20, 1906.) Added 382; total 5727. Issued, home use 29,581 (juv. 10,306), equivalent to sending out every book in the library nearly six times. Borrowers' cards in force 2455. Receipts \$4618.96; expenses \$4112.59 (salaries \$1460, books \$708.61, building and furniture \$1243.77, light, periodicals, binding, etc., \$700.21).

This is the report of the first full year in the new Carnegie building, and fittingly contains a brief sketch of the history of the library since April 21, 1898, when a library association of 36 members was formed with a property of \$36 and 36 books. Carefully compiled tables of statistics of books, circulation, classes of patrons, etc., are inserted and a general review of library activities. An urgent appeal is also made by the president of the board for larger book purchases and a course of free lectures promised.

Washington, D. C. Office of Documents. The appointment on Aug. 14 of W. L. Post as Superintendent of Documents, noted elsewhere, has been accompanied by the following changes, incidental to the reorganization of the office: chief clerk, Arthur E. Barker; chief of the bookkeeping and correspondence section, Alton P. Tisdell; chief of the cataloging and indexing section, Henry S. Parsons; chief of the library section, F. A. Crandall; chief of the stock and shipping section, W. F. Mahony.

FOREIGN

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls. (44th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1906.) Added 10,304; total 304,822. Issued, home use 1,109,175. Including reference use the total use of books for the year was 1,485,796. Registration not given.

During the past seven years there has been a systematic filling up of gaps in the collection of English literature in the reference library caused by the hasty restocking after the fire in 1879. These deficiencies have now been made good in the complete works of forty authors, and additions have been made to the works of 473 other authors, and, furthermore, this has been "accomplished with-

out detriment to the other classes of books." The work of arranging, mounting, cataloging, and binding of the Forrest collection of Shakespeariana, bound in 76 large volumes and containing nearly 18,000 illustrations of Shakespeare's plays, has also been completed. A new catalog containing registry of 31,000 books has been provided for the Central Lending Library. Four lectures on "The city's books and how to read them" have been given, and in many directions there has been a general increase of usefulness in the library and its many branches.

Brazil, National L. The Brazilian government has authorized the ministry of justice and home affairs to expend \$2,600,000 for the erection of a building for the national library.

BURPEE, L. J. Building up the Canadian archives. (*In Nation*, July 19.)

An interesting account of the work begun by Dr. Brymner and now being continued and developed by Dr. Arthur Doughty, the present Dominion archivist, in building up and making available the Canadian archives. The archives building, for which an appropriation was granted two years ago, is now nearing completion. "It has been made as nearly fire-proof as possible. The book-cases, shelving, doors, and window-frames are of steel. It is even proposed to have tables and chairs of the same material. When the archives have been moved into their new quarters, they will be as safe as human ingenuity can make them." To the new building will be removed not only the present archives collection, but the historical material now scattered through various departments of the government, and the entire mass of material will then be classified and shelved. After this preliminary organization it is planned to make the archives available to students by a card index. "The new archivist has also made a beginning with a bibliography of Canadian history, designed on a scale far in advance of anything now available. This will also be on cards, but when reasonably complete it will be published in one or more large volumes, to be followed at intervals by supplements." A guide to historical manuscript material throughout Canada is another enterprise planned, on which specialists are already at work in the various provinces. "The recent organization of an archives department at Toronto, under the provincial government, has stimulated the interest in original documents in Ontario, and has relieved the Dominion archives of much research so far as that province is concerned. By a system of co-operation the provincial and Dominion archivists will each get the benefit of the other's labors."

Christiania, Norway. Deichmanske Bibliothek. (Rpt., 1905.) A special interest attaches to this report for those who at St.

Louis came to know Herr Nyhuus, and the enthusiasm he gives to his work. The record for 1905 shows 82,605 volumes in the library and a circulation of 484,589. This, as Herr Nyhuus points out, is 2.18 books per inhabitant for Christiania. Of this circulation 157,048 went to children—those under 18—and there is a strong plea for a children's room, that this work may be done more effectively. 61,642 of the circulation was from the seven delivery stations. During the year the Kristiania Folkebibliothek society gave their books to the Deichmanske Library, and it was planned to start a branch with these, but so far this has not proved feasible. 5915 v. were sent to the binder, the average cost being 1.02 crowns, or about 28 cents. The library lost 108 v.

The card catalog now includes all books not in the printed catalog, and is to be completed as rapidly as possible. A library publication of 1905 of interest to American librarians is a list of the *belles-lettres* in English, French and German, published at half a crown (14 cents). The directorate of six had two new members chosen during the year, one of whom is a woman. The political crisis in Norway did not, as might have been expected, lessen the use of the library, but the percentage of historical literature read increased decidedly.

Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls. (17th rpt.—year ending March 17, 1906.) Added 3785; total 55,263. Issued, central library, home use 210,289; ref. use 50,237; branch libs. 191,551 (fict. percentage of the total issue, including reference, is 57.6). Readers in ref. lib. 21,560, the largest yet recorded. Issues from school libs. 70,265, an average of 18 issues of each volume.

The establishment of 30 school libraries during 1904 have been most successful, while as their natural extension, this year there have been several series of "library talks" to children, both in the Central library and in the Ecclesbourne Road school, with a total attendance of 5013 children. Three series of talks to adults during the winter have also been given with the new feature of issuing the books exhibited on such occasions to any members of the audience, whether or not holding a library ticket. These issues are called "privilege" issues, and serving as an introduction to the use of the libraries, have shown good results. The experiment has even been extended to societies. A number of book exhibitions relating to various topics took place in the lecture room.

In the clerical department the central card subject-catalog has now been brought up to date, and the branch card subject-catalogs, in reality union catalogs, are nearing completion. Mention must also be made of the magazine index, bulletined during the month, and then placed in the subject-catalog, as well as of the children's reading lists issued in connection

with the "library talks" and published in the *Reader's Index*, a magazine published every two months by the libraries committee.

The report also contains a description of the proposed children's room, now become a necessity, and the librarian's comments on the excellent results of the monthly staff meetings.

Appended are statistical tables, lists of subjects of "library talks," the titles of "privilege" issues of books, and 24 queries addressed to the library; also a report of the annual meeting of the Library Association held in Cambridge in August, 1905.

Glasgow P. Ls. One of the handsomest of the district libraries of Glasgow, that at Parkhead, was formally opened on the evening of Aug. 4. The building is of red stone and cost £6000, with an additional £1000 for furnishing. The general reading room has seats for 70 readers and newspaper stand accommodations for an equal number. There is also a ladies' reading room, for 36 readers, with reference books and periodicals. A reading room for boys and girls is also provided.

Venice, Biblioteca Marciana. BIBLIOTECA MARCIANA NELLA SUA NUOVA SEDE: 27 Aprile, 1905. Venezia, Bibl. Naz. Marciana, 1906. 117 p.

Contains the inaugural addresses delivered on the opening of the new building of the Marcian Library, historical articles regarding the library, and a bibliography.

Librarians

BARNARD, Miss Sarah F., for 50 years librarian of the Nantucket (Mass.) Athenæum, died at her home in Nantucket on Aug. 27. Miss Barnard had resigned the position of librarian, on account of ill health, on July 17, and had been unanimously elected librarian emeritus. Miss Barnard was a native of Nantucket, and in the autumn of 1856, when 21 years old, was appointed librarian of the Athenæum, succeeding Maria Mitchell, who had resigned to become professor of astronomy at Vassar College. She held the position continuously until advancing years and ill health compelled her retirement only a few weeks before her death.

BARNES, Walter L., of the New York State Library School, 1901-2, has resigned his position as librarian of the Y. M. C. A. at Albany, N. Y., to become assistant librarian at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.

BROWN, Miss Edna A., New York State Library School, class of 1898, assistant at the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex., has been appointed librarian of the Memorial Hall Library, Andover, Mass.

BROWN, Walter L., assistant librarian of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, was on July 14 elected librarian of that library, succeeding the late Henry L. Elmendorf. Mr. Brown was born in Buffalo, and educated in the public schools of the city and at Albany Academy. In 1878 he entered the service of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he remained for five years. From 1883 to 1897 he was connected with the bookselling firm of Peter Paul & Co., and in the latter year he was appointed assistant librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, then just established as a free public institution, a position he has held until the present time. His appointment to the headship of the library he has so faithfully served has been received with general satisfaction, for he possesses unusual equipment for the post in his thorough knowledge of the city, of the library, and of the book world. In his previous years of work, especially during Mr. Elmendorf's continued ill health, he has proved his fitness for administration, and has won the confidence of the board of directors and the loyalty of the staff. Mr. Brown has been a member of the American Library Association since 1887.

COCHRANE, Miss Sarah A., for 20 years chief of the catalog department of the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, resigned Aug. 1 to take a well-earned rest. When Miss Cochrane took hold of the work the library had some 75,000 books, entirely unclassified and without a catalog of any description. The Decimal classification system was adopted. Without any previous training or experience in this line of work and with a staff of wholly untrained helpers, Miss Cochrane, within three years, classified the entire library, made a good start on a card catalog, and prepared and put through the press the "General catalog," a volume of some 1200 large octavo printed pages, which with its three supplements, in the same form, is considered by many librarians a model of its kind. This is an illustration of her energy, comprehensive grasp of the work in all its details, and ability to accomplish results.

CRAIG, Miss Clara L., of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been promoted to the position of reference librarian at the University of Nebraska.

ELMENDORF, Mrs. Theresa West, was on July 14 elected assistant librarian of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, succeeding Walter L. Brown. Mrs. Elmendorf has been closely identified with the work of the Buffalo library during the nine years of her late husband's service as its librarian, and it is a satisfaction to her many friends that her high abilities are still to be devoted to the field in which they have been so fully proved.

GARDNER, Miss Jane E., librarian of the People's Library, Newport, R. I., has accepted

a position on the staff of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, her appointment to take effect Oct. 1.

GEROULD, James T., librarian of the University of Missouri, has been appointed librarian of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

HIRSHBERG, Herbert S., of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has resigned his position as assistant in the Music Division of the Library of Congress to become assistant in the circulating department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JENNINGS, Judson T., New York State Library School, class of 1897, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Duquesne, Pa., was on Aug. 29 appointed director's assistant in the New York State Library, his appointment taking effect Oct. 1.

McKEE, Miss Alice D., of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has resigned her position as cataloger at the University of Michigan to become librarian of the Beatrice (Neb.) Free Public Library.

MACMULLEN, Miss Grace Lord, a member of the library staff of Columbia University, died at her home in New York City Aug. 8, in her 33d year, of an illness that kept her from the library less than one week. Miss MacMullen was born in New York City Oct. 26, 1873. She received her education in private schools of the city, and in 1893 she passed successfully the Harvard examinations in history, algebra, geometry, physics and Greek, and two courses each in French, German, Latin and English. From 1890 to 1893 she taught classes in the school of her father, the late John MacMullen. During the next four years she was engaged in private tutoring and rendered occasional service in the Washington Heights Library, of which her father was trustee-librarian. In January, 1897, she was appointed third assistant in that library. From October, 1898, till May, 1899, she was a library apprentice in Columbia University. On May 1, 1899, she went to the New York Society Library for special cataloging work, where she remained until April, 1900. She returned to Columbia in October of the same year, and here she remained until her death. Miss MacMullen was exceptionally competent in every department of library work assigned to her, and she was so lovable in character and disposition that she won the affection and respect of her associates. She was a member of the New York Library Club and of the American Library Association, and had attended the Narragansett Pier Conference.

MURCH, Miss Philura E., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed assistant in the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

PERRY, Everett Robbins, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1903, has been appointed general assistant in the New York Public Library.

Post, William L., for several months past Acting Superintendent of Documents, at the Government Printing Office, Washington, was appointed Superintendent of Documents on Aug. 14, succeeding L. C. Ferrell, resigned. Mr. Post's promotion is not unexpected, and it has been fully earned by his long and efficient service in the Office of Documents. He has been connected with that office since its establishment in 1892, when he was assigned to it as file clerk. Later he was transferred to the library, where he was engaged in classification and bibliographic work, and became identified with some of the best indexing and cataloging work done by the office. The admirable index to the publications of the Agricultural Department, 1862-1892, published in 1904, was prepared by Mr. Post, and the ingenious classification and arrangement there accepted were devised by him.

RAINES, Judge C. W., state librarian of Texas, died at his home in Austin on Aug. 2. Judge Raines was born on Sept. 18, 1839, in Upson county, Georgia, but had lived in Texas for many years. He studied at Princeton University, but left when a junior in 1858. He joined the Confederacy at the opening of the Civil War and remained in service until its close. He was county judge and *ex-officio* county superintendent of public instruction for Van Zandt and for Wood counties, Texas, from 1876-1878 and from 1886-1890. On May 5, 1891, he was appointed the first state librarian of Texas, which position he held until January, 1895, when he was displaced by a change in administration. On July 7, 1899, he was reappointed and held the position until his death. As state librarian Judge Raines did a great deal to build up a collection of material relating to Texas history, in which he was deeply interested. The old state library, begun in 1836, and destroyed in the burning of the capitol in 1881, had consisted of an incomplete and miscellaneous assemblage of law books and government documents, and at the time of Judge Raines' appointment the annual appropriation for books had dwindled to \$300 and there were no facilities for safe keeping, access, or use. As a result of Judge Raines' efforts the appropriation for books was promptly raised to \$1000 a year and an extra appropriation of \$500 a year was granted to defray the expense of collecting historical material relating to Texas. During the first two years of his work a remarkably full collection of Texas newspaper files was obtained, and the foundations of a good state collection were laid, which it was his constant pride and effort to develop. Judge Raines also compiled and published, as a personal undertaking, a "Bibliography of

Texas," a pioneer work in its field, which although in some respects crude, was an important and valuable contribution to state bibliography; he had completed only a few weeks before his death an elaborate "Analytical index to the laws of Texas, 1832-1905." Of his work as state librarian is said: "His work in the library was a labor of love, and freely did he devote his whole time to it. For many years he was without an assistant; and confining as his duties were during those years, he could be found in the library before breakfast, and often he worked there until 10 o'clock at night. His great love of reading and his deep interest in Texas history gave him command of a vast fund of information, and made him one of the best informed men in the state. His information was at the service of every inquirer. As a result all inquiries were referred to him for facts pertaining to the history of the state. During his term of office the library developed into a valuable bureau of information; answering inquiries was a regular part of his work."

TOLMAN, Frank Leland, head of the reference department of the library of the University of Chicago, was on Aug. 8 appointed reference librarian of the New York State Library, his appointment taking effect Oct. 1. Mr. Tolman was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1899, was a graduate student for the two years following, and since then has been connected with the university library.

Cataloging and Classification

CHICAGO (III.) P. L. Accessions, from May 1 to July 1, 1906. (Bulletin no. 76.) 1906. 16 p. O.

— Books in foreign languages, added during the years 1905-1906. (Bulletin no. 75.) 1906. 16 p. O.

Mainly German, but includes also French, Italian, Spanish, Danish-Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch.

— Books in the Bohemian language, added 1884-1906. (Bulletin no. 70.) 1906. 8 p. O.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF TRAVELS. Albert J. Edmunds, in an article on "Travelling Friends in America," in the *Friend* for June 30, 1906, says: "In the card catalog of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania we have an article entitled:

'NORTH AMERICA: GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL'

"A small blank is left at the end of the line for a date. The date given is the first year when the traveller was in America (including Canada and the West Indies). We thus have a chronological view of American travels from 1492 down to date. This enables students of

any given period to go to contemporary accounts of the country."

CLARK UNIVERSITY L. List of books and pictures in the Clark memorial collection; ed. by Louis N. Wilson, librarian. (Clark Univ. L. publications, v. 2, no. 1, July, 1906.) Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press, 1906. 4+74+6 p. O.

A careful annotated record, arranged in chronological main divisions, running from Manuscript books, Early printed books, through the 16th to the 19th centuries, to Modern books, which latter division contains 786 numbered entries; and is followed by a subject index.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES. With the first week in July the Copyright Office began the publication of a new series of the *Catalogue of Copyright Entries*, making marked and important changes from the previous system. The weekly catalog is now issued in four parts, the classification following in general that adopted for the proposed copyright law, although combining some of these classes for practical purposes. Thus part 1 includes Class A, Books, including Group 1, Books proper, and Group 2, Pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to periodicals, etc.; Class D, Dramatic compositions, and Class E, Maps and charts. Part 2 includes Class B, Periodicals, that is, the names of periodicals as distinguished from contributions to periodicals included in Group 2 of Class A. Part 3 includes Class C, Musical compositions. Part 4 includes Class F, Engravings, cuts and prints, Class G, Chromos and lithographs, Class H, Photographs, Class I, Fine arts. The system of arrangement varies in the several parts, but each part, except part 3, is indexed by authors or copyright proprietors. Part 1 is, of course, of especial interest to libraries. It gives in the first place a reprint of the full entry of the Library of Congress cards from the type used for card purposes—a decided advance in copyright cataloging. In the case of Group 1, Books proper, figures indicate the number of cards required for complete card catalog entry, the serial number of the copyright entry, the date, and the card order number. The index gives, under the name of the author, a short title and the card order number, from which easy reference may be had to the full entry. It is proposed to cumulate this index, but to what extent has not been determined upon.

The CROYDON (Eng.) P. Ls. *Readers' Index* for July-August is a special number devoted to a "Union subject-index of the libraries." It is a close nonpareil alphabetic index, two columns to the page, referring only to class or subject number, but not to individual books. As books are arranged on the shelves in simple numerical order and as open access prevails, the reference from subject number

to books is a simple matter. The subject number also refers directly to the cards in the subject catalog, which are arranged in exactly the same order as the books.

GREAT BRITAIN. Patent Office L. Class list and index of the periodical publications in the library. 2d ed. London, 1906. 291+8 p. S.

HAMPTSTEAD (Eng.) P. Ls. Descriptive catalogue of the books in the lending department, 1906. 22+509 p. 8°.

Reviewed by E. A. Savage in *Library World*, June, p. 321, as "undoubtedly the best general catalog published in England for several years past." Sold at 1s. to ratepayers and borrowers; to others at half a crown.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE (*In Science*, Aug. 17, p. 218-220.)

A belated report of the first meeting of the international convention of the "International catalogue of scientific literature," held in London, July 25-26, 1905.

KATALOG OVER BOGER skikket for folkebogsamlinger; udgivet af Kirkedepartementet. Kristiania, Ameseus Bog- & Accidenstrykkeri, D. 1906. 8+104+27 p. Q.

A D. C. classed list, with prefatory outline of the Decimal classification and author index appended; recommended for popular libraries by the state department of education.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. A thousand of the best novels. Rev. ed. Newark, N. J., 1906. 40 p. D. 5 c.

In this revision 190 titles have been dropped and others have been chosen to replace them. The type of this list has been held, and other libraries, so desiring, may order copies with their own imprint on the cover, but without other changes, at \$33.50 per thousand.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) P. L. Class list no. 2: Philosophy and religion, 1906. St. Paul, July, 1906. 4+206 p. O.

A short-title, two-column D. C. class list, followed by an alphabetical author list.

WARRINGTON (Eng.) MUSEUM. Catalogue of music. Warrington, 1906. 16 p. O.

A classed list, followed by index of composers.

WILMINGTON (Del.) INSTITUTE F. L. Bulletin for July has a "List of books on Spain and Alfonso XIII."

CHANGED TITLES

"The cruise of the yacht *Dido*," by C. G. D. Roberts (Cosy corner series), published by Page, May, 1906, is the same book as "Reube Dare's shad boat," published by Hunt & Eaton, 1895. A. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Bibliography

ASTERS. Burgess, E: Sandford. Species and variations of Biotian asters; with discussion of variability in aster. N. Y., Botanical Club, 1906. 15+419 p. il. 8°. (Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club.)

Brief bibliography of American asters. (1 p.)

BENEDICTINES. Bibliographie des Bénédictins de la Congregation de France; par des pères de la même congrégation. Nouv. ed., entièrement refondue, accompagnée des portraits. Paris, H. Champion, 1906. 3 p. l., 179 [1] p. front., pors. 25½cm.

BEST BOOKS. New York State Library. Bulletin 104, Bibliography 40: A selection from the best books of 1905, with notes. Albany, 1906. p. 549-590. O. 10 c.

BUSINESS. Carnegie Free Library, Duquesne, Pa. Books on business and trades: Special list no. 2, June, 1906. 20 p. D.

CREMONA. Ferotti, L. Saggio di bibliografia cremonese. Cremona, tip. Patronato dei figli del popolo, 1906. 133 p. 8°, 3 l.

DANISH BIBLIOGRAPHIES. The state library at Aarhus, Denmark, has begun the publication of a series of short lists for the use of its readers, and these embrace the whole kingdom, as the library sends its books to any one in Denmark. The first number is entitled "Bygningskunst" (Aarhus, Th. Køster's Boghandel, 1906, 24 p. 12°.) It treats of the art of building and its history topographically by countries. References to Danish trade journals are included, also works in other languages than Danish, particularly a section relating to Schleswig-Holstein before 1864.

EARTHQUAKES. Brooklyn Public Library. Earthquakes and volcanoes. Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library, 1906. 14 p. S.

Classed list of books and articles in periodicals.

ENTOMOLOGY. Folsom, Justus Watson. Entomology, with special reference to its biological and economic aspects. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1906. 7+485 p. il, pls. O.

Classified bibliography (58 p.).

GARDENING. Select bibliographies: 1, Gardening. (*In Library World*, July, p. 29-40.)

GIPSIES. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to gipsies. (*In*

- New York Public Library *Bulletin*, July, p. 358-367.)
- JAPAN. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Japan: part 1. (*In* New York Public Library *Bulletin*, August, p. 383-423.)
- LAW. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge. Tome II (1899-1903); par Émile van Arenbergh. Suite au tome premier (1814-1889): Notices nos. 1 à 9517 par Ed. Picard et Ferd. Larcier. Bruxelles, Institut International de Bibliographie, 1906. 25½cm. (Institut International de Bibliographie, Bibliographia universalis, contribution no. 49.)
- The main work, covering period 1814-89, was issued in five parts, 1882-90.
- MANUSCRIPTS. Buenos Aires, Biblioteca Nacional. Catálogo por orden cronológico de los manuscritos relativos á América existentes en la Biblioteca Nacional de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la Biblioteca Nacional, 1905. 4 p. l., 386 p. 27cm.
- MISSIONS. Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Students and the modern missionary crusade: addresses delivered before the Fifth International Convention. Nashville, Tenn., February 28-March 4, 1906. N. Y., Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 1906. 713 p. 8°. Bibliography of recent missionary literature (19 p.).
- MISSISQUOI. McAleer, G.: A study in the etymology of the Indian place name Missisquoi. Worcester, Mass., 1906. 102+2 p. por. maps, 8°, pap., 50 c. Bibliography (2 p.).
- MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. Library of Congress. Select list of books on municipal affairs, with special reference to municipal ownership; with appendix, select list of state documents; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 34 p. O.
- MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. Brooklyn Public Library. Books on municipal ownership. Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library, 1906. 28 p. S.
- Brief annotations indicate trend of argument or writer's point of view.
- NEW YORK CITY. Brooklyn Public Library. List of books on Greater New York.
- Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library, 1906. 34 p. S.
- A good classed list; "New York in fiction" covers nine pages.
- PHILIPPINES. Library of Congress. List of works relating to the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, 1898-1903; by A. P. C. Griffin; reprinted from the "List of books (with references to periodicals) on the Philippine Islands, 1903," with some additions to 1905. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905 [1906]. 100 p. O.
- RED CROSS. Criado y Dominguez, Juan Pedro. Bibliografía de la Cruz roja española. Nueva ed., completamente refundida y adicionada. Madrid, E. Catalá, 1905. 304 p., 2 l. 28cm.
- REMBRANDT. Roeper, Adalbert. Ergänzung zum verzeichniss der durch photographie u. kunstdruck reproduzierten arbeiten Rembrandts. (*In* *Boersenblatt f. d. deutschen Buchhandel*, July 3, 1906, p. 6515-6519.)
- ROADS. Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. Bibliography of road-making and maintenance in Great Britain. London, Roads Improvement Assoc., 1 Albemarle st., W., 1906.
- A chronological list of authorities used by the authors in preparing their "History of English local government," now under way.
- SCHOOLS. Suzzallo, Henry. The rise of local supervision in Massachusetts (the school committee, 1635-1827). N. Y., Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1906. 7+154 p. 24½cm. (Teachers' College, Cont. to education, v. 1, no. 3.)
- Bibliography of works consulted, p. 150-154.
- SIBERCH, John. Bowes, R., and Gray, G. J. John Siberch: bibliographical notes, 1886-1905; with facsimiles of title-page, colophons, ornaments, initial letters, woodcuts, etc., used by John Siberch. Cambridge [Macmillan & Bowes], 1906. 49 p. D. [150 cop.].
- Contains bibliographical list of the books printed by Siberch, the first Cambridge printer.
- SPIDERS. Porter, James P. The habits, instincts, and mental powers of spiders, genera argiope, and eperia. (*In* *American Journal of Psychology*, July, 1906, 17:306-357.)
- This article is followed by a bibliography of 77 titles.

SWEDISH LITERATURE. Arskatalog för svenska bokhandeln. Utg. af Svenska Bokförläggare Föreningen genom V. Gödel. Arg. 34 (1905). Stockholm; Föreningen, 1906. 119 p. 1 kr.

WALES. [Cardiff (Wales) Public Library]. Bibliography of Wales: a record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales. no. 22. May, 1906. 8 p. O.

"Contains, so far as can be ascertained, all publications issued during the preceding half year."

WATER SUPPLY. Fiertes, J. H. Waste of water in New York and its reduction by meters and inspection: report to the committee of water supply of the Merchants' Association of New York. New York, June, 1906. 272 p. 8°.

Appendix E contains a full bibliography.

WHALE. Allen, Grover M. Sowerby's whale on the American coast. (*In American Naturalist*, May, 1906, 40: 357-370.)

Followed by a three-page bibliography.

WHISKEY INSURRECTION. List of references on the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794. (*In Pittsburgh Carnegie L. Monthly Bulletin*, July, p. 344-352.)

YOUNG, Edward. Kind, J. L. Edward Young in Germany: historical surveys, influence upon German literature, bibliography; submitted . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Columbia University. New York [Macmillan Co.], 1906. 14+186 p. O. Chapter 5: Bibliography of German translations, editions, reviews, and notices.

INDEXES

CRAVER, Harrison W., comp. Index to Proceedings of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. v. 1-20, 1880-1904. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1906. 144 p. O. An author and subject index in one alphabet, very full, giving a line to each entry, with descriptive annotations.

NEW YORK STATE L. Bulletin 100, Legislation 26: Index of New York governors' messages, 1777-1901; submitted for graduation by Malcolm Glenn Wyer and Charlotte Eliz. Groves, New York State Library School, class of 1903. Albany, 1906. n. p. O. 25 c.

Classified according to the arrangement used in the "Index of legislation" and "Digest of governors' messages," issued annually by the state library; a subject index is appended.

Notes and Queries

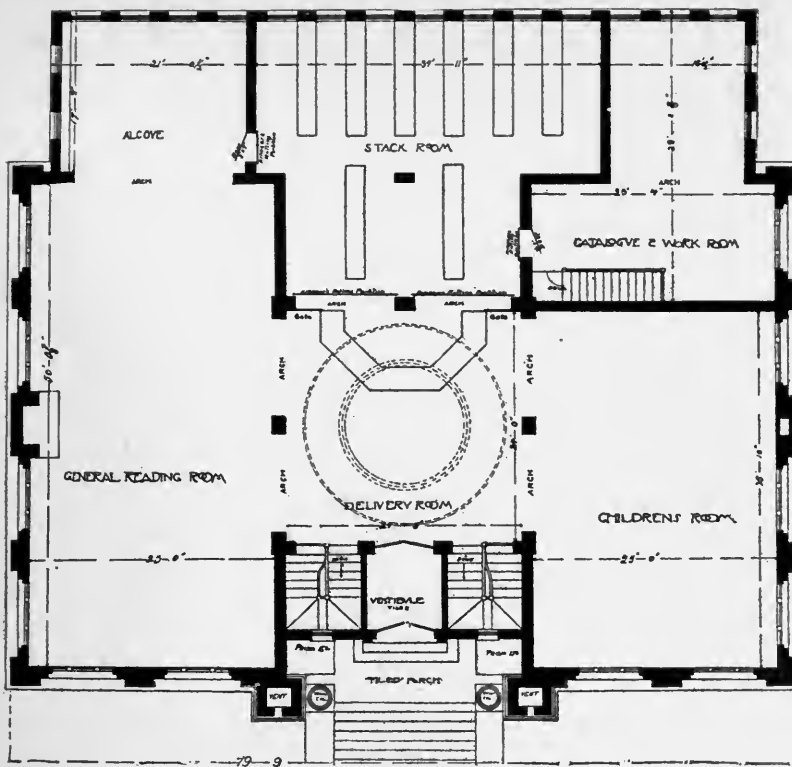
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REPORTS FOR DISTRIBUTION. — The Library of Congress has for distribution a few copies of its reports from 1897 to 1904. Libraries on its mailing list which need any of these volumes to complete their sets should send requests to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

NEWARK BINDING EXHIBIT. — The exhibition of binding prepared by the Newark Free Public Library was shown at the summer school, Madison, Wis., during August, returning to Newark about Sept. 1. Several libraries have asked to have it, and the following list of dates and places has been prepared. The dates which could be changed are those of Kingston, Utica and Hagerstown: Public Library, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 19; Cambridge Public Library, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 17; Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 7; Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28; Kingston City Library, Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 2; Utica Public Library, Utica, N. Y., Jan. 22; Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 15.

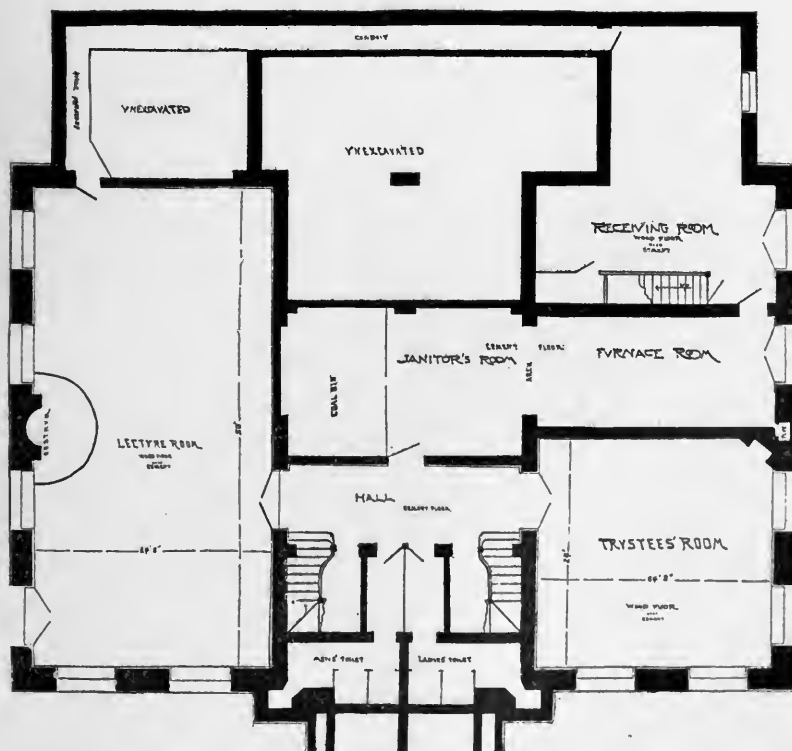
The only conditions made in sending out this exhibit are that the transportation charges shall be borne by the libraries using it, and that each library shall pay the Newark library \$2.50 toward the cost of it.

DR. PIETSCHMANN ON "THE BOOK." — Dr. Richard Pietschmann, chief librarian of the University of Göttingen, has written a chapter (issued separately in the "sonderabdruck" usual in Germany) on *Das Buch*, for "Die kultur der gegenwart," herausgegeben von Paul Hinnerberg. Within the limited space of 21 pages the author offers, in a compressed summary, a vivid picture of the influence of the book on civilization, and of its development throughout the ages, from the papyrus roll to the most modern attempts at carrying out the theory that the book in type, decoration and cover should form one artistic whole. F. W.

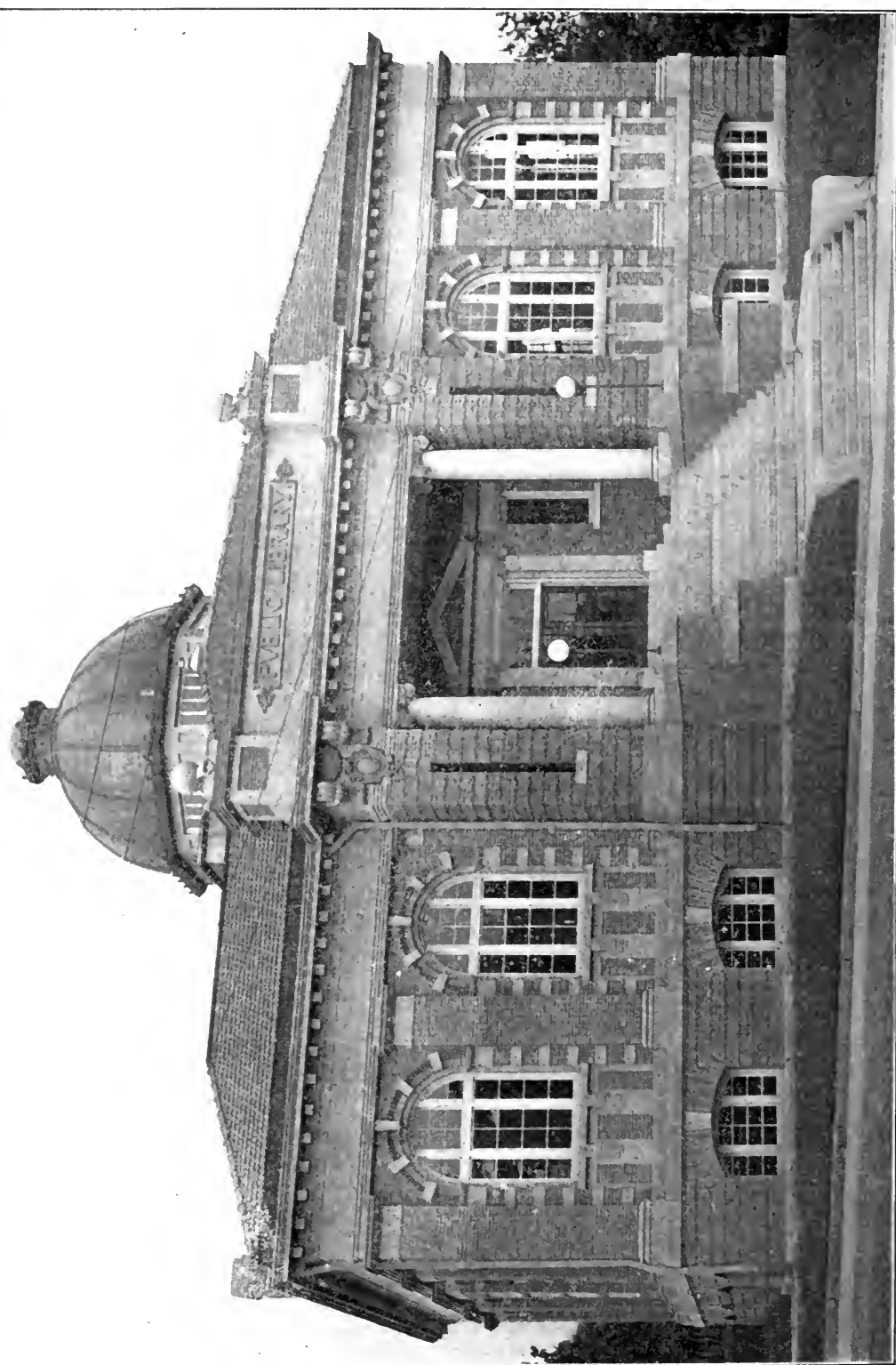
BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING. — Bulletin 28 (August) of the A. L. A. committee on book buying reports on the replies received to bulletin 26 regarding out-of-print and poorly made books. Several libraries reported that they would order at once from 19 to 71 copies of the 20 out-of-print books listed; the largest single order was one of 30 copies for Bunner's "Jersey street and Jersey lane." From 8 to 42 libraries sent in the names of another 20 books as poorly made and unfitted to stand library wear. The votes in both cases will be reported by the committee to the publishers of the books mentioned. Commenting on the small number of votes, the committee say: "It should be borne in mind that some libraries have not purchased certain of these books and so have no report to make."



First Floor Plan



Basement Plan



GREENSBORO (N. C.) PUBLIC LIBRARY; CARNEGIE BUILDING

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 31

OCTOBER, 1906

No. 10

THE success of "Library Week" at Twilight Park, in the Catskills, when more than fifty libraries were represented by 150 librarians, assistants and trustees, proved that the Association did wisely in not confining itself to one place for its meetings. In some respects the place was not as satisfactory as Lake Placid, where the ample facilities of the club house and closely adjoining cottages and the attractions of the water make it ideal for such gatherings. But the central situation and lowered cost, both in transportation and in hotel accommodations, resulted in the representation of a larger number of libraries than ever before, especially the smaller libraries, from which representation is most desirable, although the number of individuals was not as large as that of the remarkable meeting of 1905. Neither was the representation from other states equal to that of last year, when it was one-third of the whole meeting, but the representation was still one from seven states. There was less pressure and hurry than heretofore, and correspondingly more opportunity for real recreation; and the meetings were probably not less profitable from the professional point of view for this reason. The strain of A. L. A. conferences, and indeed of some of the less crowded gatherings, is rather to be deplored than encouraged. The success of Library Week under changed environment emphasizes the fact that in addition to the A. L. A. conference the librarians of the Atlantic coast have now two regular annual opportunities of meeting—in the spring at Atlantic City and in the fall during Library Week. With the development of such A. L. A. subsidiary conferences as that proposed for the Southwest, with the increase in state associations, with sub-state associations such as exist in Massachusetts—where, in addition to the Massachusetts Library Club, there are Cape Cod, Bay Path and Western Massachusetts library organizations—with the development of institute work, as in New York and many other states, the library profession realizes to the full the value of associated and co-operative work.

SUCH "get-together" work, which is rather in danger of being overdone than the contrary—for librarians cannot be absent from their posts or diverted from their current work too many times in the year—gives the necessary inspiration and uplift to those who do come together, and through them to their libraries. But it fails to reach that greater number of librarians and libraries so far not even represented in the American Library Association or in the more local organizations and not yet in touch, "elbow to elbow" or hand in hand with their fellows. Indeed, many of these have scarcely seen a fellow-librarian, or know practically that they belong to a great profession. Here is the case where, if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. Under the various nomenclature of library inspector, visitor, missionary, or what not, several of the state commissions or library departments reach such library fields through the helpful and sympathetic assistance of a trained worker, whose business is to visit outlying fields and through institutes or by individual personal conversation to give the necessary impetus that at least starts development. Miss Askew's paper, read at the New York meeting, excellently records and illustrates this kind of work and its useful result. A state which, like Massachusetts, has relied solely on the individualistic principle, though it has succeeded in establishing a library in every town, still lacks one element of final success. Some of the best work in the country should be done by the rural libraries, which can keep in touch with their people more closely than the great urban libraries. But they cannot afford to send their librarian, nor can she afford to pay her own way, to library meetings, and for such correspondence and statistics are an inadequate substitute for the spoken word and the outstretched hand. Library organization will not be developed to the full until the individualist principle, so successful in its way in Massachusetts, is supplemented in each state by the associated helpfulness embodied in the library visitor.

THERE is one class of books which have had too little attention from librarians who have to do with work for children. These are the ever-growing class of "supplementary reading" issued for the schools. Into these books, under the stimulus of direct competition, some of the best work of the day is being put, in the selection of poems or prose classics, in the adaptation of well-known fiction for the use of younger readers, in the popularization of scientific and industrial knowledge, and in fascinating yet accurate presentation of history, biography and travel. Of course certain of these books are to-day utilized in each school, and the live librarian comes in relation with them. But the range of this sort of publication is vastly beyond the use in any school, and the collection or selection of such books not utilized in the local school may well be commended to the librarian. They are usually well made, well illustrated, and furnished at a very low price—so that there is nowhere better value for the money. For example, a little library of travel that has a popular and usually accurate description of a country, a color print of the national flag, many illustrations, and often the music of the national hymn, would prove a little folks' Baedeker in a children's department, and like books are to be found dealing with industries and sciences in like manner. It seems scarcely true any longer that there is no royal road to knowledge, for certainly the children's room of the modern library is the open gate to such a road. By selecting such books for children in place of those of which *Buster Brown* is the type, librarians should be able to stimulate demand by wise supply instead of merely catering to "what the children want."

THE report of Professor Hamlin on library architecture abroad, though specially related to the problems of the new central library building for Brooklyn, which is to occupy the peculiarly shaped site of a truncated triangle, will be read with interest by all librarians, especially in view of the organized attention now being given to library architecture in connection with the A. L. A. headquarters collections. Since Richardson's remarkable library buildings, which were noted for originality of design, though they were noble

buildings rather than good working libraries, the tendency of American library architecture, as Professor Hamlin points out, has been to work from classical precedence. There is much to be said in favor of a freer hand in library design, and Professor Hamlin's comprehensive and able report should be very suggestive both to architects who desire to work in the library field and to trustees and librarians who have buildings in contemplation. There is abundant proof abroad that a site of irregular shape often challenges an architect to do his best work in overcoming difficulties, and this seems to be as true in the library field as in other fields. It is gratifying to note that Professor Hamlin, who speaks from outside the library profession, finds little within library buildings abroad that is in advance of the development of equipment and methods here. This view is confirmed, somewhat singularly, from a point of view at the other end of the world in the article elsewhere reprinted from a New Zealand paper. A colony of the mother country is likely to appreciate everything English rather than anything American, and this tribute to American library development from an Australasian source is certainly interesting and agreeable.

THE A. L. A. Booklist, as distributed gratuitously by most state commissions to small libraries throughout the country, is doing great good as a help to librarians and to book committees in the selection of purchases. But here again the value of the spoken word, the lifting thought, is not to be overlooked. One of the library associations has had the practice of devoting an hour or two once a year to brief words on the notable books of the year which should be purchased or avoided, especially by small libraries. It is of course a hopeless task to cover in such a time an adequate number of titles; but there is general testimony to the usefulness of the method which permits, if well handled in a compact paper and discussed under the leadership of an alert and stimulative leader, the free statement of pros and cons which is not always practicable on the printed page. This feature may be commended to library associations which have difficulty in making up a program and finding subjects to talk about—*if such there be!*

THE EFFECT OF CIVIL SERVICE METHODS UPON LIBRARY EFFICIENCY*

By HELEN E. HAINES, *Managing Editor of The Library Journal*

As an introduction to the discussion of this subject, it is desired to set forth only certain points regarding the application of a civil service system to public library staff organization. No analysis or review of the principles and purposes underlying civil service itself is necessary; the system as a whole may be accepted as the result of the most intelligent and earnest effort to secure for the public service the same degree of efficiency, continuity and development that any employer would desire in his own private business. To eliminate the factor of personal influence from appointments, to give security to the efficient worker, and to see that merit is the prime qualification for promotion are the chief ends that civil service is intended to secure. On the other hand, the immense field that it covers, both in number of workers and in varieties of work, gives it the character of a rigid machine rather than of a flexible tool, and involves generalizations that are likely to put workers of middling competence in an unfair equality with the most competent.

The effect of civil service upon library efficiency varies according to the character of the civil service system. When the library civil service is the library's own instrument, planned to meet its needs and responsive to those needs, it is at once a safeguard and an assurance of library efficiency. When it is a general municipal machine in which the library is represented by a small cog, fitted in among the larger and more important cogs of the police service, fire service, inspection and janitor service, the efficiency of the library is likely to be hampered by many vexatious and undesirable restrictions.

Probably the greater number of our public libraries come, at least in part, in the first class named. Here libraries such as those of Buffalo and Brooklyn—which are municipal institutions, yet free from direct municipal

control—have a decided advantage, for they may create their own civil service system, devised and managed by those most familiar with the library's needs and the qualifications necessary in its employees. In many—probably in most—cities where the library is under direct municipal control and so comes within the municipal civil service, the civil service commissioners realize the special requirements involved and confide the preparation and conduct of examinations for appointment to the library authorities. In Massachusetts, for example, the Civil Service Commission—a state board—controls not only state appointments, but municipal appointments also, but so far has exempted library appointments from an operation of their rules. Thus in the Boston Public Library all appointments (except in the janitor service) are made after examinations in three grades in conformity with the library's own regulations and service requirements. These regulations cover exhaustively the various branches of the library service, and would be likely, at first sight, to discourage unfit applicants. One of the most careful and well worked out schemes of library civil service is that adopted by the Brooklyn Public Library just two years ago, of which a few copies are available at this meeting. This has served quite widely as a model elsewhere and was adopted almost in its entirety last summer by the California State Library—one of the comparatively few state libraries in which a civil service system based entirely upon the library's own needs prevails. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library was in 1904 placed under civil service rules in fact as it had been in name for some years, these rules—included in the library by-laws—being prepared and administered by the library. They provide, as usual, for open competitive examination of untrained applicants, conducted by the library authorities. A similar general system prevails in Cincinnati, where Mr. Hodge says: "I do not see

* Read before New York Library Association at Twilight Park, September 25, 1906.

how it would be feasible for such examinations to be given by others than those immediately in charge of the library. Only librarians and a scattering few trustees understand the requirements to be met by those going into library work."

Among the libraries conducting their own civil service system, the Buffalo Public Library reports as follows:

"No appointments to positions on the library staff are made without the applicants having had either special library training, or an examination given by the library. These examinations are given about once a year, depending upon the eligible list. We require that candidates should have at least a high school training, or its equivalent.

"Our experience has been that out of fifty or sixty candidates who take this examination eight or twelve pass. After having passed the examination, we give them a test of two weeks' actual work in the library, and if then found satisfactory, the names are placed upon the eligible list.

"The number of persons who pass seems small, and because of this result, the examinations have been criticised as being too severe, or as requiring much information not generally possessed by high school graduates. The latter charge is probably true. The fact is, however, that we wish but a selected number of the candidates, and the result has been, we think, to give us the best of each class and has proved very satisfactory thus far.

"The usual civil service examinations, prepared by those not connected with library work, and not knowing its requirements, would, we are sure, give us very different results.

"We believe that it is absolutely necessary to have these examinations of candidates, both for the efficiency of the service and to relieve those having the appointing power from the pressure of friends of unfit candidates for library positions."

From the Grand Rapids Public Library Mr. Ranck writes:

"As I understand civil service in this connection it means that it is the policy of the library to get persons who are available for the money at hand, and best qualified for the

work that is to be done, and this means, for those who have had no experience, that some sort of a test of qualifications must be established. The matter and manner of test leads directly, of course, to the method of conducting it, and the question naturally arises whether such a test is most efficient when conducted under a general provision covering the whole city, or when conducted by the library itself. To my mind the efficiency of such a test depends very largely upon the spirit of those who conduct it. If the library board is permeated with the spirit of spoils and places on the library staff are to be regarded as a means of paying personal or political debts on the part of its members, I can imagine that a civil service system could be so conducted that its efficiency would amount to little or nothing. On the other hand, under a general law governing the whole city, I feel sure, though I have had no experience with it, that an organization or body of men having no personal knowledge of the needs or requirements of library affairs could not conduct a library examination nearly so well as the library authorities themselves. I, therefore, most heartily favor the conduct of civil service examinations by the library authorities. That is the method in vogue at this library.

"Persons who have had a number of years' experience in other libraries or persons employed by the library for work not directly requiring library training, for instance, such as stenography or general office work, have been and will be employed here in the future, without conducting an examination, simply on the strength of a recommendation and an examination of the work which they have done elsewhere; for instance, we believe that if a person has given a number of years' satisfactory service in an office, and if on investigation we are satisfied both with the work and with the recommendation, we would not hesitate to employ such a person. The same is true of persons who have had some experience in library training either in other libraries or in a library school. We regard the original examination even at its best as only a partial test of the abilities and qualifications of the persons.

"Our practice here with reference to persons without library training, who enter the library service proper, is to conduct what we term an examination for substitutes. This examination is designed to test the education and general information and what might be termed the intellectual qualifications of the applicants. Passing this examination does not mean, however, that the person will secure an appointment in the library. It simply means that we regard them as having the necessary intellectual qualifications to make it worth while for them to begin library work with us. They are then put on our list of eligible substitutes and given training both formally and informally in the work of the library, and all of this is a still further test of their ability. This test is made just as thorough as we know how, and as a matter of fact, in the examination held two years ago 25 per cent. of those who passed the written examination failed on the subsequent test when put to work here in the library.

"Last month we conducted a second examination for substitutes. In this examination 17 persons took part, and of these 6 passed the preliminary test. All of those who took this examination had at least a high school education, and some of them had considerable more—anywhere from one to four years in college. I might say that some of those who had college or normal school training failed to pass the examination.

"I might add further that persons who have gone through the test of from three months to two years as substitutes, after passing the examination already referred to, receive appointments to the library staff as occasion for additional appointments arises, entering what we term the graded service. In this service persons start in at a minimum salary which increases on demonstration of satisfactory work \$7 per month at the end of the first year, and \$5 per month at the end of each succeeding year for a period of four years until the maximum in the graded service is reached. It is very definitely understood that promotions from one grade of salary to another depend not on lapse of time, but on a continued demonstration of good work. We regard this as an essential part of the civil service sys-

tem. The whole idea of the library board is that increase of salary and promotion of position depends not on the length of time a person is connected with the library, but on the character of the work done.

"Personally I regard such a system as a most satisfactory one in its effect upon library service. Of course the success of its duration depends very much on the spirit in which it is carried out, for I have a suspicion that civil service exists sometimes in name only rather than in practice. The library, like every other institution, is constantly endeavoring to develop a maximum of efficiency, not only in spasmodic cases, but so far as possible throughout the whole library staff, and to my mind nothing tends to promote this more than a general realization of the fact that promotion comes only on demonstrated fitness, and furthermore that good work in the library is bound to be recognized sooner or later in a substantial way by those in authority."

In the cases so far noted the civil service system exists practically as a part of the library's own administrative machinery. It is where the library is forced to accept an inflexible civil service as a part of the municipal machinery that the chief difficulties exist. In the case of one of the largest public libraries in the country, the library service ranks as a division of the city civil service, and the library examinations are directed by the civil service commissioners. The subjects which the examination covers, with the weights accorded to each subject, are as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Penmanship..... | 2 weights. |
| 2. Spelling..... | 2 " |
| 3. Arithmetic..... | 1 " |
| 4. Letter writing..... | 2 " |
| 5. Knowledge required for position to be filled..... | 3 " |
| | — |
| | 10 |

It is apparent that this schedule does not furnish an ideal basis for testing the qualifications of a library assistant. The librarian of this library reports that the examination questions themselves are prepared by the library authorities for the commission, and that wide latitude is given as to their scope. "So far as the examinations go," it is said, "it

would not make much difference, as they are conducted at present, whether they were held under the auspices of the commission or of the library board." But he adds: "Where the present method seems too rigid is in the matter of promotions and transfers. It is sometimes a difficult matter to get the right person for the right place, especially where certain qualifications are required which cannot be brought out in an examination." In another city where similar conditions prevail, it is felt that the civil service rule requiring that all candidates must have resided in the city for at least one year often militates against the best interests of the library—though on a few special occasions it has been suspended. This librarian says: "There is no doubt in my mind that a system of civil service invented and perfected by library authorities to match their precise needs would be far preferable to a general law covering all sorts of departments of the government." The librarian of one of the smaller cities in this state writes: "Under the law our appointees must be certified by the Civil Service Commission after examination. The commissioners are sensible men, however, and recognize the imbecility of the legal assumption that a general civil service examination may discover legal fitness. So they come to us for examination papers, and, as the competitors are drawn from our apprentice class, it is to all intents and purposes a library examination and a library appointment. This is a small city and no one would be likely to try the examination without serving an apprenticeship (here or elsewhere) and without an assurance that the library would make the appointment if the candidate passed a satisfactory examination. That is the way the problem is solved here owing to the goodwill and sense of the Civil Service Commissioners. I do not know why it cannot be so solved elsewhere.

"To make the civil service examination the only basis of a library appointment is so fatuous in principle and so undermining to efficiency that no library can afford to concede it. Let the library insist on its right to make its own appointments or make no appointments. Public opinion will sustain the library."

Frequently the strict enforcement of the municipal civil service conditions involves a library in unusual difficulties. This is particularly the case in another New York library, where the common sense attitude just cited does not characterize the Civil Service Commission. In this library, while the civil service regulations are prescribed and enforced by the Civil Service Commission, the maximum salary for each grade of the library service is fixed by another body—the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. These salaries are very low. Consequently, when the library authorities apply to the Civil Service Commission for an assistant at, say, \$600 a year, they desire a person whose qualifications are defined under the \$900 salary grade, and as the Civil Service Commission prepares its questions according to the salary paid, the library suffers heavily in consequence. The librarian of this library reports: "I think the objections to appointment from lists prepared by the Civil Service Commission are strong. For one thing, they do not give any weight whatever to personality, which is of great importance. Their 'eligibles' hand in an application blank signed by several persons unknown to the examiners, and as far as I know no inquiry is made. It is possible to get really objectionable people and discover their unfitness only after appointment and perhaps several months' service.

"Again the examinations are not suited to the requirements of the position. On one occasion applicants were told to catalog five books (from memory) and were given five cards on which to do the work. The examinations are not at all adequate, and the questions asked are of a simplicity delightful to the examined, but appalling to the appointing powers.

"A third and very serious objection is that for the junior grade, beginning at \$300, the examination is naturally simple and quite untechnical. Such questions in literature as the following are the rule: Name the authors of the following—'Bleak House,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Scarlet letter,' 'Evangeline,' 'Silas Marner'—never more than five. This is all very well for \$300; but when an examination for the higher grades, perhaps for assistant libra-

rian, is held, the questions are purely technical, and no farther inquiry is made as to the qualifications of these same girls in literature, history, etc. Arithmetic consists of long division and a little percentage. Experience counts 30 per cent. Thus you will see that no adequate test is made of education, no account taken of personal qualities, manner and appearance, and in the higher grades the technical examination is not searching nor difficult." The effect of civil service upon the efficiency of this particular library, as is evident from this report, has been disastrous in the extreme. It has indeed prevented any effort to fit applicants for their work by apprentice training in the library—for whereas the library formerly had the privilege of placing members of the apprentice class who had served without pay for six months on the eligible list at a rating of 100, the Commission has withdrawn this privilege, so that the library cannot now offer members of the apprentice class any advantages over other applicants, and this has compelled them to give up the class.

The ill effects of civil service upon library efficiency, as here noted, cover, it will be seen, the following: too elementary examinations; lack of technical subjects in examinations; difficulty in transferring an assistant from one department to another; promotion regulated mechanically by length of service instead of by quality of service; year's residence in city required of all candidates, which naturally shuts out what the local papers delight to term "alien experts"; incongruity between salary granted and qualifications desired; rigid holding of library authorities to the "eligible list" for all appointments and vacancies; and lack of recognition of the element of personality—one of the most important factors in the selection of a library assistant. In addition there is one of the most serious difficulties of all—the difficulty of dismissing an appointee from the library service when "protected" by civil service rules, no matter how unsatisfactory the work or how objectionable the person. Municipal civil service rules require that charges shall be preferred in writing as a first step to the dismissal of an employee. This frequently involves a hear-

ing before the Civil Service Commission, with eager newspaper reporters in attendance, and a sensation "story" in the local press, with portraits of the persons concerned, and widespread undesirable notoriety for the library. In many cases the procedure of dropping an unsatisfactory employee involves so much difficulty and possible clamor that a librarian permits the continuance in the library service of persons who would be promptly eliminated were the institution a private business or educational establishment. Only the other day the Ohio State Library became a storm center for newspaper uproar over the dismissal from the library force of a scrubwoman and a woman employed in labelling and collating books. The assistant in question refused to resign and demanded a hearing, which was granted, the "star chamber" sessions being duly commented on by the local press. This experience is a familiar one, but it is evidently entirely inconsistent with the best interests or the efficiency of a library. No board of directors or other library authority should be willing to allow its authority to be curtailed by this provision of civil service, if it is possible in any way to better conditions.

The notes here presented indicate briefly and inadequately some of the ways in which a civil service system affects public library efficiency for good and for ill. They offer, it is believed, a fit subject for discussion by librarians. They may perhaps best be closed and the way for the discussion opened by reading the following contribution to the subject, sent me by Mr. Purd B. Wright, of the St. Joseph Public Library:

Mr. Wright says:

"A short study of this problem, rather superficial possibly, leads me to suspect that much of the trouble experienced under a general municipal civil service scheme has been caused by the attempt to make the questions of too general a nature; that insufficient credit has been given for personality, or adaptability of the person for the work to be done; that training, expert possibly, was not recognized as it should be, thus handicapping the specialist; and, finally, that lack of power to discharge, or discipline, except after tedious

trial, forced the retention of people who had lost their usefulness, or, for different causes, had become a serious detriment to the department. A power or protecting clause or body behind which one may hide is always taken advantage of by the disorganizer, the lazily inclined, and those with lack of energy and ambition, and the vicious. In any work which has to do with serving women, as the library, the question of the trial of an employee, under a general civil service commission, may become a grave one. A recent case in point in the library world will illustrate this: Repeated charges were made by well-known, truthful women against a male employee, which, in case of a business house, would have resulted in his immediate discharge. The library officials were powerless, because, under the civil service code, charges must be made in writing and complainants were compelled to appear in person before a public court and subject themselves to examination on the witness stand by lawyers. It will be readily understood that under certain circumstances women would certainly cease using the library, or that department of it, or bear the insults in silence.

"If there must be an examination by a municipal civil service commission, let it be broad, covering the general qualifications, all persons passing to be certified to the library authorities, for a second and searching examination; all appointments thus made to be for a probationary period. Power to discharge for cause should be centered in the library department. In the case of the employment of experts, authority should lie in the library trustees to make original appointments, provision being made for notification of the general commission, of the reasons therefor, qualifications of the appointees, and

salary. All this would be cumbersome and unnecessary, unless to meet a case of peculiar exigency.

"As most library boards are constituted, little can be said for the intervention of another body in library management. Library trustees serve without compensation, are usually recognized as among the most prominent citizens of the community. They are interested in the library and its work and proud of its success. They stand for good service, and, if left to themselves, will install a civil service so much the superior of anything a disinterested board will devise, so far as the library is concerned, as to permit of no comparison. The library board is usually appointed on merit, solely with regard to fitness for the position. There is absolutely no reason for making it secondary to any other authority other than the broad ones of limitation and review of expenditures.

"Politicians will always try to get around a general civil service proposition; seldom will they try in the case of a library civil service rule. They reason that no part of the city government gets so closely in touch with the right kind of people as does the library. And they are afraid of the 'right kind of people.' Another reason is that the library staff is such a small proportion of the whole of the city staff that the professionals in office brokerage do not consider it worth the turmoil it would create were an attempt made to annex it to the field of spoil.

"The position of the library, as a general rule, has been unique in its freedom from scandals of the ordinary municipal kind, and it should be permitted to enjoy this enviable distinction. Clean boards, with unhampered hands, will tend to this as no other thing possibly can."

PROBLEMS OF A SMALL TOWN LIBRARY*

By SARAH B. ASKEW, *New Jersey Library Commission*

BEFORE discussing the problems of a small town library, I think if we should know just what we each understand by the term "small library," we will save time and misunderstanding. A discussion was once held between two librarians as to a list of periodicals for a "small library." They could not seem to agree. At last one of them asked, "What do you understand by the term 'small library'?" "Why," the other one replied, "why, a library of about 25,000 volumes, with an income of about \$5000 per year." Then it came out that the questioner had been arguing from the standpoint of a library of 1500 volumes and an income of from \$500 to \$1000 per year. No wonder they did not agree.

It is this difference in viewpoint which makes so many of the librarians of our small libraries return from our large conferences—and, unfortunately, even our state association meetings—with rather a stunned feeling. They have heard discussed, in meetings intended for those in charge of small libraries, simplifications of cataloging systems—the simplifications as suggested, and which some considered radical, being so much more complicated than the system generally in use in the small libraries as to be wholly incomprehensible.

The librarian has heard discussed the classification of scientific books, and looking at her little collection of perhaps 100 scientific books, if she has a sense of humor she laughs. If she hasn't, she thinks with a sinking heart of the things which she has done without to go to this convention, forgetting the good she has obtained by coming in contact with other librarians, and even from these same discussions from a larger standpoint than she is able to take. In our conventions, where there are so many more librarians of large libraries than of small libraries, we are apt to forget the larger number of the latter. In fact, in New Jersey we have only five free public libraries of 25,000 volumes and over, and yet out of 132 libraries we have 26 of less than 1000 volumes; in fact, the books in all of the twenty-six libraries do

not aggregate more than 7850 volumes, yet last year these twenty-six libraries circulated over 59,000 volumes at a cost of but four cents a book. Two-thirds of our libraries have less than 3000 volumes, and three-fourths less than 5000 volumes.

In this paper I am considering as small libraries those with less than 5000 volumes, located in small towns, although it has gone somewhat against the grain to admit that anything over 1500 volumes, with an income up to \$1000 or thereabouts, is a small library. The reason for defining so particularly what I am going to speak of under the term "small library" is because its real problems are fundamentally different from those of a library with 20,000 or 25,000 volumes.

Most of the problems of a small town library go back to that root of all evil—"money," or rather the lack of money. The problems arising from the lack of money are:

1. How to keep the library open to the public enough to make it serve the purpose it should in the community.
2. How to get the absolutely necessary technical work done, so as to be always at the service of the public during the hours when the library is open.
3. How to get enough new books to keep alive the interest in the library.
4. How to get the needed supplies, and the kind of supplies to get.

These problems which result from the lack of money cannot be treated separately, for they all depend on each other; the real problem being how to save money on one so as to spend it on the other. It would hardly seem that the first and last two did really depend on each other, but in one of our small towns the question which has lately been puzzling the board is whether to spend the \$60 increased appropriation for books, or to pay the librarian enough more to keep the library open one day more each week and pay for the extra light and heat, or to put book-pockets in the books and buy furniture. The trustees finally decided to add the money to the book fund—the wisdom of which was certainly questionable in this instance, as the library is only open two days a week and then for but a short time.

* Read before New York Library Association at Twilight Park, September 25, 1906.

And what is the use of books if people cannot get to them?

In walking the straight and narrow path which is beset with these problems the best balancing-stick which a librarian can use is "gumption." I use this word in quotation marks, as the Jersey papers have advertised the fact that this is what the chairman of our commission considers the most necessary qualification for a librarian. I agree with him. Without this all other qualities are as nothing, and the librarian is sure to fall into the thorns of technicality on one side or the mire of utter lack of system on the other. One is as deadly as the other, to the real aim of the librarian, which is to get the best books possible to the most people possible.

Now to solve the problems.

In many places the problem of getting the technical work done and still being at the service of the public has been solved by the librarian going a half-hour before the library is opened, and staying from twenty minutes to a half-hour after the closing hour. There is no one, even if she does supplement her salary by outside work, who cannot squeeze out this extra half-hour before and after. This leaves her free to devote herself to her public during the hours when the library is open.

There is an error which many of the librarians of small libraries fall into which is a great drain on their time and which keeps people away from their libraries. I know this from personal experience. That is overzealousness in helping their people; if "officiousness" were not such an unkind word we might call it that. They should hold themselves ready to serve their public, but never force their services. Then, again, librarians often take up their time looking up too much material, which swamps the inquirer and makes him feel himself a burden; and rather than bother the librarian so much another time he will not visit the library, or will try to go in and out without being noticed. They should make their people independent. One librarian said that a great many people who came in her library had never picked out a book for themselves. They had lost a great pleasure. On the other side, is the librarian who, when asked to select, says "People's tastes differ, I would rather not."

Under the head of getting the technical

work done, comes the question of help. There is barely enough to pay the librarian, nothing for help. The people should be made to help. It will not only get the work done, but it helps to interest them. There is one small town library in the southern part of our state which I wish every librarian of a small library could visit. This librarian has pressed everyone in town into service. Her women's clubs have mending evenings. They mend well, too; for at first she tore out what they had done and made them do it over. These women are very proud of their work and bring friends in to see it. She has trained some of the high school girls to catalog fiction. They think it fun, and do not come in and do it haphazard, but have regular hours, once a month. Then, another beauty of it is they are so proud of their cataloging they make their friends use the catalog, as well as use it themselves, and just as soon as a card becomes soiled they take it out and make a new one. The librarian says her catalog is rewritten once a year, she believes.

The boys became jealous, and she constituted them into an orderly squad, with badges. They look after the shelves and the room, and card the books. Whatever is not done well she makes them do over again, and the badge is taken away for a certain length of time. This serves another purpose. In carding the books they become familiar with them. This librarian has established a self-government club among the boys and girls, with herself as referee. They make the rules for behavior, and enforce them among themselves. The question came up of keeping the library open every day. She canvassed the schools and the clubs and laid the matter before them, showing them how the usefulness of the library would be curtailed if it was not kept open every day, and telling them that she would be glad to give her whole time, but her salary was so small she had to add to it by outside work. She was almost swamped with volunteers. She selected twenty from these for the first term of six months, held regular library classes, taught them the system, where the books were, and kept each one at the library one evening when she was there; now each one of these twenty people takes an evening once a month and an afternoon once a month, and the library is kept open not only every day but almost all the time.

The men of the town objected that they had no hand in the work. The librarian's reply was that more money was required, and she would ask them to help in that way. She made out little slips containing pledges of so much per year, in amounts from 50 cents upwards, and the list of subscribers she published from time to time. The library now has from this source an income of \$300 per year. It has a catalog on the very simplest order, but full of analytics; she has no book number nor needs any; has an accession book, and the Browne charging system. Her classification does not go beyond the third figure; in some classes books are simply put under the main class. The librarian learned her library methods mostly by studying and by visits from the commission and through correspondence.

The problem of how to obtain library training is almost solved for the librarian of a small library; if she cannot go and get training the commission will take it to her. The isolation feature of the small town library has almost disappeared because of the state library commission also. The commission worker takes the outside world to the small town. The problem of interesting the people and doing outside work, too, is being solved in this way: the commission visitor goes to the schools, either with the librarian or for her, visits the people, helps her tell the children about the library, and backs her up in all this work.

Now comes the book problem. The travelling library is a very great help in this problem. This travelling library by supplying fiction enables the librarian of a small town library to spend her own book money for books of permanent value. Another way the small libraries in our state have been getting money for new books is by selling the "has-beens," that is, the current fiction of last year. There is always some one who will buy this. One of our small libraries made \$25 in one year on dead wood in this way. Second-hand dealers will buy books as well as sell them. Then again, librarians should make their wants known; ask the clubs, when they are through with books, to give them to you, and say that then next year you can spend more money on the books they need.

The lack of buying facilities is also to be taken into account. The librarian cannot examine the books. From the commission,

though, she can get book-lists which are annotated, and second-hand catalogs. The A. L. A. Booklist is an invaluable starter, although sometimes the first two pages of this list will require more money than the library has to spend in a year. But the commission will check this for her. It will also recommend the best places to buy.

This brings us to another problem. The librarian does not always have the making out of the book-list. The board makes out the list. I know a library where this was the case when the present librarian first went there. Every month she made out a list of what she wanted and sent it to the head of the board, with an annotation as to where the books could be bought, and with that suggestion for some occult reason so dear to every man's heart—that she knew how busy he was and had ventured to do this as a saving of his valuable time. He was glad to accept this, and after a few months she omitted it, to see what he would do, and he asked for it.

Now the question of supplies comes up. The small library should remember that what is economy for the large library is not for her. It may be economy for the large library to make its own book-pockets, when the pages can do it in their spare time; or to make their own magazine binders in some one's spare moments; but her most precious asset is her time, and it pays for her to buy the best and most lasting materials and supplies that will save her time and energy. There are supplies which are absolutely not needed, such as book-plates and guarantors' blanks; but when her system demands book-pockets, catalog cards, and personal cards or pockets, she should get good ones already made; they last well, cost little, and save time. The commission will order these things or advise with the libraries regarding their purchase.

As to the rebinding of books, the small library should apply to the commission. It stands in a position to help by sending all of the rebinding for several small libraries to one binder. These small libraries then get the same rate as the larger ones. This helps solve this problem. A book should never be rebound merely because it happens to be in the library. Before rebinding a librarian should consider carefully whether the book is of enough value to warrant the expense.

Now we come to one or two problems which arise not from a lack of money, but from the fact that the library is a "small town library."

Every one knows the librarian; every one knows the library. There is nothing truer than the fact that "familiarity breeds contempt." One of the problems before the librarian of the small library is not to let the familiarity reach this degree. Her very advantage is her disadvantage, and that is the fact that she knows every man and woman and child by name. In the library she must be a friend of all and the personal friend of none. She must maintain a certain dignity

for herself and her library that will inculcate the desire to behave well simply from the fact that you are in the library and she is the librarian. She must never trade on her personal or social friendship for any one, nor let any one trade on it, and yet be a friend to all. She must show absolutely no favors, and yet see that the right book gets to the right person. She must have few rules and very little red tape. She must assume that her rules will be obeyed and her red tape respected, and not demand it. She must put the responsibility on the people, and they will assume it as long as she cheerfully does her part.

BULLETINS FOR CHILDREN

By LILLIA M. D. TRASK, *Children's Room, Orange Free Library*

FROM the time when the children's room in public libraries was first established until now, the effort and aims of all in charge of these rooms has, consciously or unconsciously, been to stimulate the minds and souls of the children, and so, with varying methods, each library has been working towards the ideal. That this general aim of children's librarians is not widely known and appreciated is shown by the statement which recently appeared in print, "We should remember that the public library does not, as a rule, provide for the needs of young children, nor does it attempt to form the taste of any child." If this were true, the more shame it would be for us, but if it is false, our one effort should be to prove to the public by actual results the error of the opinion.

Of the many methods used by librarians to help the children, none has proved so effective as the bulletin work, and yet because some bulletin work does not accomplish as large results as others, it may not be amiss to speak specially of such work done in the Orange Free Library, which is original in its underlying principle, and which is doing much toward the desired ends.

To interest a child, give him something to do; help him to prove himself of use, and you not only have strengthened his moral nature, but secured a permanent enthusiasm. This is true whatever be his environment and bringing-up.

From passive onlooker to active creator is quite a step, but little by little with us the transformation has been effected, until we now have our children planning and executing at least a part of the bulletins of their own room. For others who would do likewise four successive steps will probably be found necessary to accomplish this end:

1st. Suggestion:

Post your own bulletins, and make the children see what you have prepared for them. Place your board in the very path to the desk, that it may not fail of notice. And about your bulletins, heed three points—have them timely; with reference to books in the library; and not too nicely finished. We have tried elaborate bulletins, carefully finished in every detail, and found them failing of the attention received by less perfect specimens; we can only conclude, therefore, that they appear to the children too much like a part of the furnishing of the room, and suggest plenty of time to be looked at later. Have your bulletins then sketchy, and the very roughness of detail will suggest a temporariness that will keep the children on the lookout for new ones. Do not disappoint them in that—change your posters frequently, have an active bulletin board, and in consequence you will have watchful, wide-awake onlookers.

2d. Co-operation:

You have shown your little friends that you are ready to do things for them, make them

meet you half way. Supplement your pictures with a few pertinent questions, and such bibliography as your library affords. Take, for instance, pictures of the recent San Francisco disaster, paste them upon a sheet of manila paper, append a few simple questions that will suggest comparison of this earthquake with former ones as to cause and effect, add your bibliography, and post quickly while the story of the catastrophe is still news.

Then your conversation with the small folk will run in this wise: "You have noticed the pictures of the San Francisco disaster? Can you answer the questions? You will find pad and pencil hanging there. Johnny Jones has answered them, and you see he has his name posted on the Honor Roll in consequence."

And this same Honor Roll, let us say, will prove in many cases an incentive. There is a space apart always for the one who is first with his answers, provided of course they are correct; but even to appear to one's fellows among "Those who have correctly answered the questions" is quite worth while. And if, as in our case, one can further see the list of names published in a local paper, the gratification to one's vanity is stimulating rather than harmful.

3d. Initiative:

Encourage the children to furnish pictures, promising to supplement suitable questions. "Johnny Jones, Flag Day will soon be here, and we want the children all to know about it. Here is a book of flags; you can draw—will you copy some of the pictures for a poster for us to fit these questions: 'How many different flags have been used as our national emblem? When was the present one adopted? Why is June 14 called Flag Day? How old will Old Glory be this birthday?' Then if you would stimulate a like interest on the part of others, do not fail to note on your board 'Pictures for Flag Day Bulletin were drawn by Johnny Jones.'"

4th. Creation:

"Good morning, Johnny. You see these two new books we have just received; they are stories about the Great Southwest. We would like to have a bulletin about that part of the country; will you see if you can find some suitable pictures, and think up some good stiff questions for the other boys to answer? Here are some books that will help

you." The resulting bulletin is too large to show you, but these are the questions asked by a boy of 11: "What are the principal states of the Southwest? What is the capital of New Mexico? When was it founded? What is the chief occupation in the Southwest? Who discovered the Grand Cañon of the Colorado? What makes a cañon? Who was the governor of Mexico when New Mexico was settled?" And the "other boys" answered them.

Of course all this presupposes on the part of those in charge of the Children's Room, a love for the children so complete that but a few days' acquaintance with them will have revealed to you all their little fancies and interests. With this knowledge it is a simple matter to find just the children who are interested in travel and history; just who will care to draw the pictures; just which are of a more practical bent and will take pleasure in helping with a scientific bulletin; just which revel in sentiment and will delight in presenting an original poem. Grace D. had so far only 12 years of meagre advantages; she may later improve on the following lines, but at present it is a great encouragement to her to see them on the bulletin board, with a magazine cut we found to fit:

"WOODLAND FLOWERS

"Of all the beautiful gifts of God
Are the wild flowers upon which we so often have
trod.
May He ever keep our hearts pure and clean,
As the lovely flowers we all have seen."

Stevenson will not rest the less quietly, we believe, nor Longfellow, nor Wordsworth, because their names appear below hers as "Others who have written about the flowers; ask at the desk to see their poems."

These in brief are the principles on which our bulletin work is based, and the means used for keeping awake the mind and soul of the child who has learned the way to the library.

It may be objected that most libraries are too busy to so individualize their little clients. Try it, and I think your objection will not stand. If it does, we would advise neglecting the rest of your work rather than this; for only by drawing out the child can you discover and meet its needs—only by recognizing in each a distinct personality can you make what is worth while appeal to each.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE ABROAD

Report of Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin as Consulting Architect to the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library

Hon. Bird S. Coler, President Borough of Brooklyn,

Hon. David A. Boody, President Board of Trustees Brooklyn Public Library, and Members of the Board,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report upon the European trip made in company with your librarian and your architect, in compliance with the resolution and instructions passed by your Building Committee to investigate and report upon library buildings and sites in Europe, and such other architectural matters as might be relevant to the problem of the proposed new central library building.

The subjects which seemed to me, as your consulting architect, to require special consideration were, first, the general planning and arrangement of library buildings; second, the form and arrangement of particular parts or features; third, equipment and furniture; fourth, architectural and decorative design; fifth, the use made and the architectural treatment of sites approximating in some degree the form of that set apart near the reservoir for the proposed new building. On all these points suggestions and lessons of value were obtained from many of the cities visited, and these will be set forth in the course of this report.

Setting sail on July 31 from New York, we reached Liverpool on the evening of August 7. The forenoon of the 8th was spent in the fine group of buildings of which the Public Library is a portion, and of which the plans were furnished us by Mr. Corvell, the librarian. The afternoon was spent in Manchester in the People's and Rylands libraries. The next day was devoted in part to the Radcliffe and Bodleian libraries of Oxford University, and the remainder to the railway run *via* Oxford to London. Friday, Saturday and Sunday were spent in Paris, where the Bibliothèque Nationale was explored from end to end, and where especial study was devoted to the admirable use made by the French architects of the opportunities for architectural effect afforded by irregular sites. Photographs were taken and others purchased of many examples of the architectural treatment of such sites. Sunday night train was taken for Germany, and during the following two weeks the following cities were visited for longer or shorter periods varying from an hour or two to three days: Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Cassel, Göttingen, Halle, Leipzig, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Zürich and Bâle, and thence to Paris. Here the party separated temporarily, your adviser going to Amiens and thence rejoining your librarian and architect in London, where he spent four days. From London he proceed-

ed to Bradford, attending one or two sessions of the convention of the British Librarians' Association. Edinburgh was next visited, with special reference to the Carnegie Library there; and finally Glasgow, where the Mitchell Library and branches were visited and plans of the new buildings proposed were examined. From Glasgow the return trip to New York was made, September 8-15.

The entire journey, carried out upon a carefully prepared itinerary, was accomplished without accident or mishap, and mostly under exceptionally favorable conditions of weather, except for the extremely hot September weather in England. In almost every city visited the most friendly and courteous assistance was rendered us by the various library officials. In all 25 library buildings were visited, the list of which follows:

Public Library, Liverpool.
People's Library, Manchester.
Rylands Library, Manchester.
Radcliffe-Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Reading-Room, People's Palace, London.
British Museum Library, London.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Library of Industrial Museum, Stuttgart.
Volks- und Landes-Bibliothek, Karlsruhe.
University Library, Heidelberg.
Freie Bibliothek, Frankfurt (and Branch).
Stadt Bibliothek, Cassel.
University Library, Göttingen.
University Library, Leipzig.
New Imperial Library, Berlin.
Representatives' Library, Berlin.
Historical Library, Dresden.
K.K. Hofbibliothek, Vienna.
University Library, Bâle.
Public Library, Amiens.
Public Library, Bradford.
Carnegie Library, Edinboro'.
University Library, Edinboro'.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
Mitchell Library Branch, Glasgow.

In addition to these, as many more buildings of other sorts—museums, banking-houses, educational buildings, etc.—were visited because of special architectural features or characteristics which seemed to offer suggestion or instruction pertinent to the problem in hand. Among the most important of these may be mentioned the Musée Guimet in Paris, the Landesgewerbe Museum at Stuttgart, and the Ethnological Museum (Völkerkunde) at Berlin.

I. In the matter of the *general planning and arrangement of library buildings*, the general result of the trip was to confirm the impression prevalent among American librarians that in this country the special requirements of library service have been much more carefully studied and worked out more completely towards certain types than has been the case in Europe, where there is no semblance of approach to a general type even in the several

parts of the library, much less in its conception and fundamental planning. But this very variety was in a measure suggestive, raising the question whether we in the United States had not perhaps been working into too narrow a rut of design. It thus became necessary to study with care even those buildings which depart the farthest from the American types of library planning.

The most common point of superiority in the European libraries appears to be in the architectural treatment of the entrances, halls and stairs. To the American this treatment may appear wasteful and extravagant. Our library types have crystallized about the problem of the small or branch library, which we have evolved almost into a finality, rather than about that of the great central library. In the branch libraries economy, restraint, simplicity are almost always, and rightly, insisted upon. In large central buildings grandeur of scale and generosity of space are possible and necessary. In our largest libraries, as at Washington, Boston and New York, architectural splendor and amplitude of scale have perhaps been carried to an extreme, and there is no library in Europe to equal these. But in buildings of an intermediate importance, as at Leipzig and at Bâle, and in museums and other edifices of a character somewhat related to libraries, the entrances, stairs, halls, and the most important apartments, are treated in a style of monumental dignity and often with great decorative elegance.

The most important library among recent examples in Europe is the vast Imperial Library now building in Berlin. Through the courtesy of Dr. Trommsdorf and of the superintendent in charge, in the absence of Regierungs-Baurath Adams, the architect, we were permitted to examine the plans and to visit the works. Unfortunately no blue prints could be furnished, and I can only speak of its arrangements from memory. It appeared to be a fairly well arranged plan enclosing a great court with many smaller courts, the chief reading-room, on the main axis, lying beyond the great court and between smaller ones, and the side wings being partly occupied by stacks and partly by a great number of special libraries and study rooms. The chief excellence of this building, after all, to an American eye, is its sound and thorough construction, although the massiveness of the walls is carried to what we should consider an extreme. The exterior architecture, as shown by a full-scale model in plaster, left much to be desired, both in composition and detail.

More interesting, in spite of its smaller size, was the library at Bâle, where an approximately triangular lot is occupied by a building which, when extended to full completion, will show two long converging wings meeting at a circular entrance pavilion. In this the lighting was excellent, and the stack-

rooms and work rooms more nearly like American libraries than is usual in Germany; but the scale was not large enough for a very monumental treatment of the circular pavilion, which was chiefly devoted to the entrance and stairs.

The very interesting libraries at Heidelberg and at Cassel will be referred to later. That at Cassel is described in Mr. Hill's report more fully than I could do it.

II. It is, however, in *particular features or parts* rather than in general plan that European libraries offer suggestions. The new hall of entrance of the Bibliothèque Nationale; the sombre and ecclesiastical but beautiful vaulted stair hall of the Rylands Library (chiefly a theological library) at Manchester; the superb stairway and hall of the Art Museum at Vienna; the imposing and admirably lighted semicircular reading-room of the University Library at Leipzig; the truly magnificent Hall of Manuscripts, formerly the reading-room, of the Hofbibliothek at Vienna, by Fischer von Erlach—the finest specimen of German rococo interior design I know of; the handsome circular library (now, unhappily, dismantled) of the People's Palace in East London; the handsome circular reference room of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford; the vestibule and rotunda of the Bâle Library; and the remarkable subterranean stack-rooms of the Hofbibliothek at Vienna, are among the most interesting features of library design encountered during this journey. They represent the work of different ages and different conceptions, but each of them is worthy of study and offers suggestions to the American designer.

Your adviser paid particular attention to the question of circular reading-rooms. While some librarians, including the Oxford librarian, expressed rather strong objections to this form, your adviser could get no clear and convincing reason for this dislike, and believes it applies, not to the reading-room as such, but to the inconvenience of alcoves around a reading-room of this form. Certainly the circular reading-rooms visited—all of them in England, by the way—were among the best lighted and most impressive reading-rooms examined during the trip. They would not equally well serve all sorts of reading-room purposes, but for general open-shelf popular reference purposes, with wall-cases under the high windows and a central delivery desk, served by elevators and stairs from a stack-room or mezzanine below, they offer the opportunity for perfect supervision and convenient service, and for a spaciousness and dignity of architectural effect which are not easily secured in any oblong room. The question is pertinent, because one of the obvious solutions of the problem before your board is a structure terminating towards the Plaza in a circular pavilion, the upper part of which could be effectively utilized for the pur-

poses of one of the several large reading-rooms required in such a building.

One of the handsomest of all the reading-rooms visited was the semicircular Lese Saal of the fine University Library at Leipzig. This room, 70 feet in diameter, is splendid not only by form, but by decoration, and is admirably lighted both by wall windows and by skylight. This form has the advantage over the circular form of being capable of closer direct juxtaposition to the stacks. In this particular example the lower part is surrounded by a narrow stack-room bending around the curve and containing the books most constantly in demand, to the number of perhaps ten thousand volumes.

The great manuscript and book-room of the Hofbibliothek at Vienna was originally a reading-room, and far surpasses in splendor any other example visited during the trip. It is a superb hall, reached through an almost equally sumptuous antechamber; its lofty vault is frescoed with magnificent allegories; its walls, between the great windows, are covered to a height of some thirty feet with wall cases in carved walnut of the finest workmanship, a gallery serving the higher cases; and all the resources of the baroque style are put to use in the architectural embellishment of this noble hall. While its book storage is wholly unpractical, requiring the use of long ladders, it is an excellent reading-room, finely lighted, and spacious, and there is a quaintness of style and warmth of color in it which make it singularly inviting and well worth studying for its splendor of effect and richness of detail. It is a master work of Fischer von Erlach, the greatest Viennese architect of the middle of the eighteenth century.

This room, the great reading-room of the Bibliothèque Ste. Genéviève (Paris), and that of the Public Library at Amiens in France, were the best examples seen of the long hall lighted on both sides. Where the height is sufficient to allow of lofty windows, this lighting suffices for a hall of considerable breadth; but where, as at Amiens, the room is relatively low, skylighting is necessary to supplement the side lighting. In most of the larger reading-rooms, at least those which seemed the best lighted, both kinds of light are employed. The light thus secured is diffused light, casting no sharp shadows, and is the most agreeable for the reader and safest for the eyes.

Of the circular reading-rooms visited, that of the British Museum is the largest, measuring over 120 feet in diameter; that of the People's Palace, next in size, about 100 feet; then the reading-room of the Liverpool Library; and the smallest that of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, about 50 feet in diameter within the radial alcoves. The first is lighted only from overhead; the second from walls and roof; the Liverpool room from overhead;

and the Radcliffe Library from alcove windows and windows in the high drum of the dome. The great reading-room of the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale is lighted wholly from overhead by nine *oculi* in as many low domes; the light is rather surprisingly good. But skylighting cannot, or ought not, to be alone depended upon, because it fails very early in the day, requiring much greater consumption of gas or electricity than where abundant side windows exist; while in our climate extensive skylights cause down draughts of cold air in winter and are liable to leak sooner or later. For the new library, therefore, it is strongly recommended that the larger reading-rooms be, if possible, provided with bilateral lighting with or without auxiliary skylighting.

One impression derived from these examples was that the *form* of the reading-room is a matter of much less importance than is generally supposed in this country. A spacious room of almost any shape, if abundantly lighted, can be made into an excellent reading-room if the rest of the plan is favorable. The form should, however, be simple, without recesses or ells, which interfere with easy supervision and service; otherwise it may in a measure depend upon the arrangement of the rest of the building.

With regard to *stacks* and *stack-rooms*, the European practice appears to be far inferior, on the average, to our own. But the Hofbibliothek in Vienna offers a very valuable suggestion of provision for future increase of accommodation. The growth of this great library of a million volumes appeared absolutely limited by the plan of the palace buildings in which it is housed, when the authorities conceived the idea of excavating their cellars down almost to the foundations of the ponderous masonry. These were so deeply laid that the new cellar stack-rooms extend 48 feet below grade; nevertheless they are not only perfectly dry, well heated and abundantly ventilated, but they receive even considerable daylight by judiciously arranged areas and wells. Strange to say, they are excellent stack-rooms, and compel the serious consideration of the advisability of providing cellars more than usually deep, with abundant areas for natural lighting, to be completely finished and fitted up, however, only when the increase of the library shall have filled up the stack space above ground.

The delivery room, as we understand it, hardly exists on the Continent, and the English examples offer no suggestion of architectural value. The card catalog has not yet won general recognition abroad; and open shelving for public use seems to be almost unknown. In all these features of the planning of public libraries, as well as in provisions for the comfort of the staff, American practice is far ahead of anything we saw abroad. But for the purposes of a great central library

a valuable suggestion is offered in the provision made in many European libraries for the permanent exhibition of valuable manuscripts, rare volumes, prints, etc. Notable examples of this are seen in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library and the Hofbibliothek at Vienna. It is to be hoped that ample space will be allowed in the new Brooklyn building for this important function of a great library as a museum of the history and art of books.

III. With regard to *furniture and equipment*, many suggestions of detail were gathered during the trip relating to such devices as rolling or sliding stack sections (of which one type is used in the British Museum and another in the Zwinger Palace at Dresden); sliding card catalog cases (Dresden); hermetically sealed cases for rare books (Dresden); stack electric lights (Vienna); cases for exhibiting manuscripts (Vienna; Göttingen); and other like devices. But these belong more properly to the librarian's domain than to that of architecture.

IV. In *architectural and decorative design* the European libraries offer much that is interesting and suggestive, though little perhaps that is directly applicable to our problem. The splendid reading-room at Dresden and the monumental exterior of the University libraries at Dresden, Strasburg and Vienna; the impressive long façade of the celebrated Bibliothèque Ste. Genéviève at Paris, which "inspired" the exterior design of the Boston Public Library; the superb Hall of Manuscripts at Vienna; the impressive, if somewhat solemn and dusky gothic vaulted hall of the Rylands Library at Manchester; the monumental elegance of the interior of the University Library at Edinburgh, all suggest the varied possibilities of library architecture. Of all these examples, the Vienna Hall of Manuscripts, with its dignified but not overdone baroque architecture and the splendid frescoes on its vaulted ceilings, seems to your adviser the most directly suggestive for the purposes of our own problem—not by way of copying, but of inspiration. There is a tendency in our modern American library architecture towards stiffness and excessive formality; with rare exceptions our great libraries are lacking in warmth, color and expressiveness; if stately they are apt to be cold in effect; if not overwrought and extravagant they are apt to be severe and bare. Some departure from a too severe classical formalism, some enlivening of the interiors to make them more habitable, human and inviting, would add greatly to the attractiveness of many of them. Let halls and stairways be stately with marble and gilding if need be; but let the more habitable rooms rejoice in the more vital and human richness of historical and allegorical painting, with the freer lines of the less formal variations of the historic styles.

V. The last division of this report must

be devoted to the very important problem of the monumental handling of approximately triangular sites and of a great library on avenues having a decided grade. European cities are full of examples of such buildings, because few of them are laid out on a rectangular street plan. To the European architect converging streets offer peculiar architectural opportunities, which have been variously treated in different cases. In most instances the truncated narrow end of the block has been made the most important face by a specially rich architectural treatment. Two among the most monumental fountains in Europe decorate the ends of such "flat-iron" blocks—the stupendous Fontana di Trevi at Rome, and the rich Fontaine St. Michel in Paris. In Paris there are also two smaller examples of such fountains—the Fontaine Molière, on the Rue de Richelieu, and the Fontaine Cuvier, near the Jardin des Plantes. These are mentioned, not because a fountain would be appropriate in the case of the new library, but simply to show how valuable, to a European designer, is the opportunity afforded by the truncated end of a triangular block, and how eagerly it is seized upon for architectural effect.

In the majority of the most successful buildings, alike in France, Germany and Austria, thus situated at the intersection of converging streets, the truncated end is occupied by a circular or nearly circular pavilion, which is made the dominant feature of the composition. Familiar examples of this are the Grand Hotel and Cook's offices in Paris; in the Vaudeville Theatre the round pavilion decorates a right angle; the Central Hotel (Dresden) and an important building on the Albrechtsplatz in Vienna are other examples. Among other instances of a like treatment of important commercial buildings on a monumental scale is a bank building in Frankfurt—the Handelsbank; and the new Gaiety Theatre in London, although not satisfactory in its detailed handling, derives its chief architectural effect from the same device. More monumental in scale and character than any of these, however, are two of the Berlin museums—the Kaiser Friedrich Museum and the K. Museum für Völkerkunde (Ethnological Museum)—both of which present to the spectator approaching their narrower ends an imposing circular pavilion of the most monumental design. The library at Bâle has already been alluded to. In addition to these the Musée Guimet, in Paris, as well as its very similar sister building of the same name in Lyons, offers a good illustration, not, it is true, of impeccable architecture, but at least of an interesting use of the truncated end of a building between converging streets, to provide an important focal architectural feature, which dominates the design and furnishes the main entrance and vestibule to the

whole building. All these examples are of value, for they show that the mere fact that the narrowest face—the truncated end—of the new library is the one that faces the most important approach, *i.e.*, the Plaza, so far from being an objection or a real difficulty, may be made the occasion of the most monumental and successful architectural treatment.

But the architect is not confined to this one solution of the problem. The new library is to be much larger than the buildings cited above, and if for any reason a vast and imposing circular pavilion should prove inadvisable, there are numerous other forms suggested by the buildings visited. The great Industrial Museum at Stuttgart, by Nicklmann, upon a plot very similar to the Brooklyn site, offers to the approaching spectator a façade of about 150 feet set between two circular pavilions by which the angles with the diverging side wings are masked—a treatment somewhat like that employed in Paris for the *Magazins du Printemps*. The composition of this building is unfortunately sacrificed in great degree to a restless confusion of detail, a common fault in German buildings. The mass is fine and the general effect good.

Of far more imposing effect and much greater dimensions is the new Town Hall, or *Rathhaus*, at Leipzig, which stands upon a truncated triangular plot whose proportions approximate those of the Brooklyn library site. The terminal treatment is different from any of the other examples cited, and the architecture of a more picturesque character; carrying variety of treatment perhaps to an extreme. It is offered here not as a suggestion of type for the new library, but to show how varied are the possibilities of architectural treatment of a monumental building of this irregular plan, and how imposing and effective such a building may be. The openness of its site somewhat resembles that of the Brooklyn site, and the tall tower—an ancient tower with a modern top—though not an integral part of the *Rathhaus* itself, combines pleasingly with the general mass, to which it offers an effective contrast.

Some of the photographs taken on the journey show the effective use made abroad of curved masses to terminate a building or to mediate between and unite diverging or converging wings. One of the most monumental and familiar examples of this is the *Trocadéro auditorium*, in Paris, forming the central feature of the great front towards the Seine; another is the segmentally curved front of the *Liverpool Technical Schools*; a third the *Petit Palais*, on the new *Avenue des Invalides*, which is on an irregular or trapezoidal plan, and has curved bays adorning its corner pavilions. Others are the *Grand Palais*, opposite the just-mentioned *Petit Palais*, terminated at either end by a broadly sweeping curve; the terminal pavilion of the

Musée Guimet, in Paris, already mentioned, and beyond it the handsome round pavilion of a typical apartment house of the more monumental sort; the *Handelsbank*, at *Bâle*, and the *K. Amtsgericht*, at *Leipzig*; the *Paris Hippodrome*, whose converging façades meet in a polygonal pavilion which would be very handsome if the domed roof had not been so cheaply finished; the *Tonhalle*, at *Zürich*, an example of a nearly circular hall or pavilion; and the *Radcliffe Library*, at *Oxford*, one of the finest of all examples of a circular pavilion, no less suggestive because it here happens to be an isolated building.

The question of the treatment of the *grade* of the new site is of fundamental importance though here placed at the end of the list. The impressive row of connected buildings in *Liverpool*, of which the Library, with its circular reading-room, forms the central feature and marks or masks the angular break in the street façade, stands upon a grade somewhat like that of *Flatbush Avenue* and the *Parkway*, and shows one method of handling the problem. But the finest solution is that adopted on the *Albrechtsplatz*, at *Vienna*, where the steep grade along the side of the *Augustine monastery* has been taken up by a very monumental terrace-embankment wall, treated with great architectural elegance. As the streets here converge, the conditions approximate those of the *Brooklyn site*, and offer a direct suggestion for the handling of the grading at this point, giving opportunity for a stately entrance (instead of a niche and fountain) with monumental steps leading to the upper level or garden in front of the front end of the library; while on either hand there might be doors leading to vaulted chambers under this terrace, or by corridors to the basement of the building beyond.

The libraries at *Bâle*, *Cassel*, *Heidelberg* and *Amiens*, the *Leipzig Rathhaus*, and the stately stair-hall of the *Stuttgart Industrial Museum* show the variety of style in European libraries and public buildings, and raise the question of the relative propriety of a picturesque and of a monumental treatment for the problem in hand. In Germany the picturesque breaking up of mass and skyline is traditional, and is often very well done, though one cannot praise such details as the central bay of the new *Heidelberg Library*. The *Cassel Library* is, however, a charming building, and the *Leipzig Rathhaus* very successful in its monumental effect. But in spite of German successes it would seem that the proximity of the massive and stately *Brooklyn Institute* and of the *Memorial Arch* imposes upon the designer of the new library the adoption of a stately classic handling of his building, or at least of one of the Renaissance versions of classic architecture. The great size of the building seems to demand large scale in the composition. But the

openness and the shape of the site, the proximity of the water tower and the purpose of the building, lend themselves to a freer handling of the detail than would be possible with a rigidly classic design, though they do not prohibit a severer purity of style. These conditions are so obvious that the decision may be safely left to the architect himself. Your adviser is seeking in these remarks merely to present the situation, not to dictate a design.

In conclusion, your adviser feels that the recent visit to European centers and monuments strengthens his conviction of the wisdom of the choice of the site, and confirms the opinion that it offers magnificent architectural opportunity for the handling of which the buildings visited abroad offer a great variety of the most interesting and useful suggestions, both in general and in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. F. HAMLIN,

Oct. 12, 1906.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES THROUGH NEW ZEALAND EYES

From the Wellington, N. Z., Times

THAT the United States of America lead the English-speaking world in library science may nowadays be taken as an axiom. Not only do some of the most impartial and best-informed English newspapers admit it, but we have in corroboration the experience, gained at first hand, of a man like Mr. McNab, the new Minister of Lands, whose observations in America all go to show the great advance which the people of the United States have made in library organization and management. Mr. McNab had only opportunity to examine the fringe of the subject. As he himself observes, a more thorough investigation is needed; and there is no doubt that if New Zealand workers in the domain of library science are to make our management of these institutions worthy the name, it is from America that we must draw not only the general principles, but the practical application of them. In Wellington we are a shockingly long way behind, because, for lack of elbow-room, our central municipal library has not been allowed to expand along its own lines, much less to develop along the more practicable and profitable modern lines of America.

Now that, for weal or woe, the libraries committee has decided to stick to the present building, and to add two more rooms, it is to be hoped that the precept and practice of the leading school of library science will be employed to make the rearrangement as effective as it can be within the enlarged space. In this connection, the Minister's suggestion that it would pay the library people of this

country to send a suitable representative to America might well bear good fruit. What is wanted is a man who will be not only prepared to look at the libraries, but to work in them, and learn by experience all those details of disposition, management and method that make a perfect machine. Then, sooner or later, New Zealand libraries must get down to bedrock and start out after the child and the primary school pupil, which is just what the American institutions are doing with conspicuous success. A fact that speaks volumes is that while the noiseless mechanical conveyer is handling the books in the Congressional Library at Washington, in the British Museum they still ply a laborious traffic with a lumbering trolley. New Zealand's preference to the motherland need not extend to preference in favor of obsolete methods of library management, and we trust that no time will be lost by our municipal authorities in bringing the Free Public Library up to date in the directions we have indicated.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE PRESS

Read by Herbert Olin Brigham at Rhode Island Library Association meeting

FOR some time I have been receiving clippings relating to Rhode Island library matters, and after the Narragansett Pier Conference there came over one hundred and sixty items, clipped from ninety newspapers published at sixty various points from Maine to Texas. Naturally the major portion of the reports were printed in Eastern papers, but those of Austin, Tex., New Orleans, and Sacramento, Cal., and Montreal, Canada, noted some phase of the conference. The papers of the Mississippi Valley received an occasional letter or printed a résumé of the meeting of 1906, and those of the Southern states, especially North Carolina, gave the A. L. A. some attention. The articles thus printed may be roughly divided into 11 classes: (1) Announcements. (2) News accounts. (3) General résumé of the convention. (4) Items regarding visits to local points. (5) Reports of special addresses. (6) Letters from and interviews with librarians. (7) Editorials. (8) Reading articles. (9) Personal notes relating to libraries. (10) Officers for next year. (11) Suggestions for the next conference.

The majority of the notices were less than a column, but the Providence papers, the Boston *Transcript*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Concord *Monitor*, and the New York *Evening Post* gave extended accounts of the proceedings, and in some cases verbatim reports of the principal addresses.

When one considers, however, the greater

distance and the lack of local interest, the Boston *Transcript* gave relatively greater attention to the subject. Before the conference a readable column article on the A. L. A. appeared, and a sympathetic editorial on the subject. During the library week a talented special writer represented the *Transcript* at the Pier, and the two departments "The Librarian" and "The Bibliographer" each alluded to the convention several times. The other Boston papers gave brief accounts of the daily doings, featuring the local addresses.

The Concord *Monitor* — which place, by the way, is the former home of President Hill — received a daily letter from the Pier, and devoted abundant space to the Conference, a total of six columns during the week. The Brooklyn *Eagle* in deference to the president of the A. L. A. gave full accounts, and the New York *Evening Post* printed a half column every day, in addition to two special articles of some length. Other journals which received telegraphic notes were the other New York dailies, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the two papers at Manchester, N. H., the *Mirror* and the *Union*. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* noted the fact that district meetings were to be held in the Southwest, and a few papers printed the list of officers for the ensuing year.

Several journals gave more or less space to the announcements of the convention, the papers of Providence and Brooklyn giving the largest amount.

A general résumé of the week at the Pier was noted by newspapers scattered throughout the country from Rutland, Vt., to Peoria, Ill. The Washington *Star* gave a most readable account of the week, filling a column. The papers of Richmond, Asheville and Charlotte gave reports of the Conference, giving the decision as to the place of the next meeting. The North Carolina papers congratulated Mrs. Ross, Miss Wallace and Mr. Randolph for their untiring efforts, and the newspapers of Richmond consoled themselves with the feeling that it was a compromise, and that Virginia would get one week of the convention.

The trips to Providence and Newport and the post conference to Nantucket brought forth notices from the Rhode Island newspapers and those of Fall River and New Bedford. The New Bedford *Standard* printed three insertions of the same article, with the heading "Librarians Here," doubtless believing that the journeyings of the librarians had some popular interest.

Individual addresses called for some attention on the part of various papers, especially the home towns of the several speakers. Miss Olcott's paper was noted by the Pittsburgh press and by a long article in the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. Wright's discussion of library advertising elicited comment from his

home paper at St. Joseph, Mo. Miss Hunt's address on the "Children's library" was printed in part in the Brooklyn papers, as well as those of Utica, her former home. Mr. Bowerman's report on library binding received attention from the Washington *Star*, and President Hill's address was not only reported in full by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, but also by the Newark *Call* and the *Register* of Torrington, Ct., and "The Librarian" in the Boston *Transcript* discussed some significant points in the address. The Peoria *Journal* found Dr. Canfield's suggestion regarding books for immigrants worthy of notice, and the Lincoln *Journal* devoted an editorial to the subject. The report of the special committee on book-binding resulted in an editorial in the New York *Tribune* and an extended article in the New York *Sun*. The prevalence of women in library work was a subject of articles in the New York *Evening Post*, Baltimore *American* and St. Louis *Globe*, and of an editorial in the Columbus *Dispatch*. The topic of Children's Reading caused another Columbus paper to give editorial space to the subject, and the New York *Evening Post* devoted much space to a discussion of women's clubs and children's rooms. The *News*, of New Brunswick, N. J., printed an editorial with the caption "Too many books." The *Telegram*, of Youngstown, Ohio, made special note of Miss Stearns' paper and Dr. Canfield's address. The "Librarian," in the Middletown *Times*, noted a few amusing anecdotes of library work.

Gifts and bequests, especially those of Andrew Carnegie, were the cause of comment by several New England papers, notably the Springfield *Union*. The personal element played a large part in these clippings. The home-coming of some librarians in a small Western city was an event worthy of an extended newspaper account, and one finds recorded in perishable wood pulp paper the impressions of several librarians. The closing sentences of a "special" from the Pier to the *Press* of Muncie, Ind., is of interest: "The Narragansett country affords so many places of historic, romantic and picturesque interest that the Indiana party is much overworked in its attempt to both see and hear."

Many of the letters to the home papers are most readable. There may have been some that escaped the clipping bureaus, for we know that 47 persons promised the committee on publicity to send such a letter, and nothing like that number shows in the returns. In many cases the return of the wandering librarian was a subject of personal mention in the local sheet and occasionally the honors bestowed on this or that library official were a subject of home pride.

The leaders and sub-heads utilized by the papers showed most clearly the salient points of the Conference that appealed to those ex-

cellent judges of human nature, the newspaper men of the country. The headings which appeared during the opening days of the Conference indicated an interest in the large attendance. As one editor saw it, "The Pier was Besieged by Librarians," and another heading writer discovered that Providence was also besieged by this formidable body. The headings for Providence Day showed a sense of relaxation: "Librarians Take a Day Off," "Librarians on a Jaunt," "Librarians on Outing," "Librarians' Day of Pleasure," "Librarians Take Trips," and this sententious head, "Pleasure Now." The most laconic heading was the single word "Librarians." On the other hand, the newspapers must have thought that we accomplished something, for these headings appeared: "Librarians Make Reports and Talk," "Librarians at Work," "Celebration has no Effect at Narragansett Pier" (doubtless referring to the Fourth of July); this true statement, "Librarians Busy," and as a last farewell, "The Pier is Dull with the Librarians Gone."

Two amusing headings appeared in the *Concord Monitor*: "Watch Hill. This is the Password at the Librarians' Meeting," "Library Problems. National Association Busy at Narragansett Park," a not unnatural error when one considers that the celebrated trotting park was the home of book-makers.

Some of the headings were most mild in type, but frequently the newspaper man selected a telling sentence from some address for his leader: "Must Reach all Classes": H. G. Wadlin's Idea of Modern Libraries; "Librarians Wax Fat in Ease": Lindsay Swift Compares Proprietary and Public Institutions; "Too Much Trash in Children's Books"; "Yellow Journalism Cure: a Multiplication of Libraries the Antidote," says Lt. Gov. Jackson" (*N. Y. Times*, a paper not tinged with that color).

Dr. Canfield's discussion of "Books for the Immigrant" was particularly noticed, and probably attracted more attention than any other topic of the conference. As a rule we were called by our proper title, librarians; but the *Washington Star* dubbed us "book distributors." I, for one, object.

As a rule the accounts were accurate, and showed much care on the part of the several reporters, especially Dr. G. E. Wire and Mr. Congdon of the Associated Press. The interest shown by the Associated Press was partly due to the committee on publicity, which makes a report on p. 214 of the Conference Proceedings. They have made, as indicated by this report, a praiseworthy attempt to enlist newspaper interest; they have distributed 1600 reprints of papers delivered at the Conference of 1905; they have sent out 900 copies of library news letters to various journals and papers; they have compiled a list of 100 newspapers and magazines which would be likely to print library news, and

they have endeavored to have various papers establish a column or department relating to libraries. As a result 16 newspapers are listed, and half of these are represented in the collection of clippings. The committee asked 300 librarians and assistants to send a report of the Conference to his or her local paper, and 47 agreed to do so. As has been noted, comparatively few of these printed letters are included in the clippings.

The recommendations of the committee are most elaborate and cover a wide field of activity.

In conclusion: It is impossible to make comparisons with previous conferences in this matter of newspaper accounts, but it must be borne in mind the Narragansett Pier meeting was the second largest in the history of the Association; that the meeting was held in a populous section of the country, and in a territory which boasts of over 250 daily newspapers. With these considerations it is evident that too little space was given by the Eastern press to the meetings. While it may be admitted that the topics are frequently very technical and uninteresting to the general public, the high literary reputation of some of the speakers and the selection of topics of current interest should have caused the newspapers of the country to recognize more thoroughly the importance of the event.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS AN AID IN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library issued under date of Nov. 29, 1905, the following circular letter, addressed "To the Ministers of Grand Rapids:"

"The Public Library is most anxious to serve in every possible way the churches and the social, philanthropic and educational organizations connected or affiliated with them. Through the Sunday school and the Sunday school teacher much of the best personal work of the church is carried on—the kind of work that counts for so much in the lives of the children. We wish to call your attention to the fact that the library has on its shelves a considerable collection of books of special interest to Sunday school workers. It will strengthen the work of your teachers if they will read some of these books. A list of them was published in the September bulletin of the library.

"The library is ready to prepare lists of books that will be directly helpful to the Sunday school teachers in the lessons that are taught in the schools—books relating to the life, times, and country that is being studied, as well as commentaries on the particular parts of the Bible under consideration. If you think your teachers would make any use of such a list we shall be very glad to send you in advance the references for each quar-

ter of the year if you will kindly indicate your desire for them and let us know the series of lessons that will be studied in your school. Should you prefer we should be very glad to have you help us select this list of references or to revise them before they are sent out. We would send one type-written copy for each quarter to those schools that wish them. We believe that such a series of references will encourage more study on the part of your Sunday school teachers, thereby strengthening their teaching, and at the same time it would enable them to use the library for such work to the very best advantage.

"We would call your attention to the memorial libraries which are sent free to sick or injured children, provided the child has no contagious disease. If you know of any such child at any time call up the children's librarian. A box of interesting books for a convalescent or shut-in child means many a happy hour in his home. Help us to find the boys and girls who need these sunshine boxes. There is no expense connected with it, the delivery being cared for by the library.

"For the historical collection of the library we should like to have you send us regularly programs, bulletins, and everything printed in connection with your church and its work. These things will be preserved in the library for all time and will be interesting and valuable to the historian in future generations, for such things are a part of the life of the city as it is to-day."

GREENSBORO (N. C.) PUBLIC LIBRARY: CARNEGIE BUILDING

THE Public Library of Greensboro, N. C., has had its usefulness many times increased by its removal, on Easter Monday, 1906, to the building generously donated by Mr. Carnegie. The exterior is of light brown pressed brick and sandstone except where granite is used for the steps of the entrance.

The main floor, which is entirely given to the library's use, is, in the opinion of many visitors, remarkably adapted both to climate and to economy of administration. The rooms, as the plan shows, are unusually large, and the assistant at the delivery desk has a complete view of the children's room on the north and of about two-thirds of the 67 feet of reading and reference room on the southern side.

The woodwork of the main floor is of oak in light finish to match the library furniture. The floors alone are of pine, that of the children's room and part of the delivery room being covered with cork. All furniture is very simply planned. Low shelving covers available wall space in the children's room and a dark green bulletin board of cork three feet wide, above the cases, gives the needed background for picture and poster. The children's tables are not stationary, and

there is a rolling partition above the arches for the needs of a story hour. Upon the most prominent wall space will be placed the words, adapted from Milwaukee's public library, "This room is under the protection of the children of Greensboro."

In the larger reading-room low shelving fills all wall space except that used by paper rack and magazine cases. Two large wall cases are placed in the reference alcove. The big open fireplace is perhaps the most popular feature of the room. The chandeliers, table lamps and wall lights of the entire building are in dull brass.

A bronze medallion of the benefactor, Mr. Carnegie, greets all visitors from the delivery room, as well as a bust of Shakespeare. A number of pictures and maps are placed on the walls of the main reading-room.

The work-room on the library floor is large and airy and connected with the receiving room below. The stack-room has a capacity of 19,000 volumes. The two front rooms in the basement are finished in pine and fitted for the use of clubs and various civic and educational bodies.

The history of the Greensboro Public Library previous to the occupancy of the new building may be summarized as follows:

A town canvass, led by the chairman of the state library committee, resulting in a general subscription of \$3000, was our "reason for being." The aldermen donated three rooms on the third floor of the city hall, and appointed, under the Scales Library Act, a board of six trustees to organize and control the new institution.

With the subscription fund the trustees paid for furniture, books and periodicals, the cost of cataloging under the Dewey decimal system, and of maintenance for three months. The library was formally presented to the city with speeches and enthusiasm, and started bravely on its way Feb. 5, 1902, with 1490 books, 250 public documents (not cataloged), 32 periodicals and 3 daily papers.

Beginning with May, 1902, \$36 in money was furnished by the city to aid the library's monthly expenses; but this amount was increased in March, 1903, to \$100, and continued, with lights and heat, until Nov., 1905, brought the first payment of the promised 10 per cent. on the cost of our Carnegie building, or \$250 per month.

The fund we have been able to use for books has varied, of course, with our changing fortunes, and, happily for the cause, a number of valuable books have been donated; but we managed in 1904 to spend \$402.38 for books and \$135.40 for periodicals and papers; in 1905, with a slightly larger income against the expenses of moving, additional janitor service and supplies, we spent for both books and periodicals \$484.

The library now faces the untried propositions of light and heat, both likely to revolu-

tionize our ideas of a proportionate book fund as achieved under the conditions of the old income.

The library is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except during the months of June, July and August, when, opening at 10 o'clock, it closes at 7 in the evening. Two people divided the labor of administration for nearly four years, but in September, 1905, another assistant was provided.

In our catalog department we use a type-writer and Library of Congress cards in all cases where obtainable.

Book selections are determined by a committee of six, appointed by the trustees and not included in their number. To this committee the librarian submits her own recommendations and all others filed in the library for such purpose, and she can place no order for book or magazine except with their approval of its contents. They really carry entire responsibility for the character of the library's wares and to them all complaints are referred.

For the first two years the circulation was more than 2000 volumes per month, allowing only one book on each card; for lack of popular books in the third and fourth years this figure was lowered, but the character of the circulation had changed from 95 per cent. to 77 per cent. fiction, the daily attendance from 125 to 150, the value of the magazine indexes had begun to tell, and we had made our beginning in reference work.

We now have 3000 borrowers and 2912 books, including 370 non-circulating reference books and not including 365 public documents (not cataloged) or our Bodley service (usually about 200 volumes). We have 72 current magazines, 300 volumes of old magazines, 1033 pamphlets and 7 daily papers. Our monthly circulation now averages 2314, with a daily attendance of 100 in midsummer and more than 225 the rest of the year, and the librarians' aid has been asked in as many as 223 instances in our reference work during a single month.

That the library has been able, with such small resources, to win the patronage of students has been our greatest pleasure and encouragement. It is due in part to gifts of periodicals and use of state and government publications, but most of all to the fact that our trustees have never refused to supply the best working tools as they are needed to improve the library service. We believe that the A. L. A. index is worth its price to any little library "zealous of good works," because it unlocks the reports of the Bureau of Education.

Among our discouragements the greatest by far have been the inadequate supply of fiction and the appalling wear and poor binding in both fiction and juvenile works. We have tried the Bodley service as a temporary relief in the first case, but the greater problem of wear still "brings to us fresh dismay."

A few weeks ago we entered upon our first experience with the Chivers binding.

Greensboro had its beginning in 1808 and now numbers a population of 23,000, more than twice what it possessed in 1900. Long a town of schools and churches, it has suddenly become a railroad, manufacturing and commercial center, and all its streets bear evidence to the abounding life of a new and prosperous South.

The library endeavors to co-operate loyally with every local interest. Its best work must always be done for the schools, but the newly organized County Historical Association has made its home with us. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Art Club, the Music Club and the County Medical Society all hold their meetings in the library building. The Daughters of the Confederacy contribute manuscript and pictures for the honor of the "man in gray," the State Audubon Society lends its valuable books of nature study, and the literary clubs all file their programs with the library as soon as printed.

Our book fund does not yet justify any special appeal to the industrial public, and no lecture course will be attempted this year; but we hope, through plans almost matured, to compass the needs for a story hour and a boys' fraternity copied from the successful one of Camden City.

BETTIE D. CALDWELL, *Librarian.*

THE KRUPP LIBRARY AT ESSEN, PRUSSIA

THE Kruppsche Bücherhalle, in Essen-Ruhr, is an important development of the new library movement in Germany, and, as was said in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December, 1905, it has its lesson for other countries as well. That portion of Reyer's "Fortschritte der volksthümlichen bibliotheken" (Leipzig, 1903) which relates to it has been reprinted in pamphlet form, with statistics of use from March 1, 1899, to Feb. 28, 1906. The following summary of this pamphlet brings out some interesting facts.

When the library was projected, fears of ill success were expressed, based on the supposed want of interest on the part of the "plain people." But the use of the library from the very beginning exceeded all expectations. The necessity for widening the scope of the institution became apparent, additional means were granted by the Krupp firm, and the library has grown from 7500 volumes to 51,750 (of which two-fifths consist of extra copies). Two-fifths of the volumes are in circulation at the same time, and the readers number 13,450 (out of a possible 34,850), who drew 388,001 volumes during 1905-06. This result is unique in Germany. Many "volksbibliotheken" are formed with worn-out or cast-off books and under censorious restrictions. Not so at Essen. There is no attempt to influence the reader. It is

a fundamental rule here that every user of the library must leave the building with a happy face. The attendants must find a way to satisfy demands, for there is hardly any which cannot be met in some way. The reader must feel that he is sure to be cheerfully helped. The librarian must drop his learned air and strive simply to aid.

The library's stock of books is carefully selected, and only the best are added. This applies to *belles lettres* as well; in which field not only modern authors, but the German classics also, are steadily drawn by the workmen. The desire for entertainment after the work of the day, through a work of fiction, is justifiable, and it is no result to be ashamed of that the use of this kind of literature in the Krupp library amounts to 50 or 60 per cent. of the circulation.

The best means of increasing the use of the library appears to be by the development of the juvenile section. In this department the increase from 7961 volumes drawn in the first year to 84,340 in the seventh, is significant. And these children remain regular readers. It is to be noted that very many of the least intelligent workmen have of their own choice turned their attention to juvenile literature, "a proof of the . . . sensible manner in which . . . this library is used." As is known, the one- or two-book system is not enforced here; the reader draws as many books as he wishes. This liberty has not been abused; only two volumes were lost in four years. "Perhaps these successes are to be regarded as an educational result." The business runs smoothly; the reader returning books and asking for new ones is kept from one minute to one and a half; in rush hours not more than three to five minutes. The work is systematized to the smallest detail; each worker is responsible down to the errand boy. As to the rules of the library, they were drawn up for certain purposes and a certain public. One rule will not hold good for all. That is one of the reasons why the usefulness of popular libraries is not everywhere uniform. Libraries are arranged according to certain systems which are defended as though there were things in library economy which absolutely could not be done otherwise.

The main aim kept in view in the preparation of the catalog is that it may never fail, even if it is a question of immediately indicating a single essay contained in a collection, the author of which does not come to the mind.

"As to the rest, the intention of the management, to serve all in the manner of the American libraries, has proven useful. The literature which is not out daily, but remains for the reader demanding quality, forms the necessary backbone of a public library which deals with broad masses of the people. Only the very heaviest scientific literature may be excluded."

FRANK WEITENKAMFF.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

29TH ANNUAL MEETING

THE 29th annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held this year at Bradford, Sept. 3-7. About 200 members and delegates, including several American librarians, were present at the opening session on Monday, Sept. 3, and in the evening were entertained at a reception by the mayor and mayoress of Bradford.

On Tuesday morning the members were formally welcomed at the Cartwright Memorial Hall in Lister Park by the mayor on behalf of the corporation, and by Mr. Alderman J. S. Toothill on behalf of the public libraries and art gallery committee. The president for the coming year, Sir William H. Bailey (Salford), then delivered his inaugural address. Speaking of the great progressive movements that had marked different periods, he stated his conviction that one of the greatest triumphs of the age of Queen Victoria had been the Free Libraries Act. Up to the present time this act has been adopted in 203 cities and boroughs, which control about 600 libraries. There are now in the free libraries of this kingdom 5,809,196 volumes, and probably nearly 50,000,000 readers used those free libraries last year. Can any one doubt the refining influence of this literature? One good example of the increase of education and intelligence among the working classes is found in the societies and institutions they manage themselves, without any form of patronage; witness the friendly societies, and the Co-operative Society of Manchester, with its turnover of about £20,000,000 a year for goods, its banking cash turnover of more than £100,000,000, and its great contributions to its own libraries, to education and charity. And all its members are working folk. It is not enough to mention the working classes alone as an evidence of improved education and the influence of free libraries. The libraries are for all classes. We often forget those who by pluck, natural genius, and hard work have repaired a defective education, and now occupy great positions as manufacturers and merchants. In the industrial world no man or master is of much value to himself who is ignorant of the literature of his trade. The Library Association for a long time past has devoted much consideration to the increased use of free libraries for education, industry, and industrial art. Progress has been made, excellent work done, and educational authorities are joining in the movement. The municipality now has control of both free libraries and public education. Referring to the Forney Libraries of Industrial Art, established in the working-class districts of Paris, the especial aim of which is to keep on the shelves of each all material of interest to the

particular trade of the district, the president urged that these libraries be initiated in the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the great aim of making the libraries strengthen the nation's commercial position.

The first paper on the program was "A survey of the public library movement in Bradford," by Mr. M. E. Hartley (Bradford). Mr. Scrutton followed with a "History of the Bradford Library and Literary Society," and Mr. C. A. Federer gave an account of the "Bradford Mechanics' Institution Library." Mr. J. Daykin (Yorkshire Union of Institutes) dealt with "Village libraries, with special reference to Yorkshire."

After being entertained at luncheon by the mayor, the members met at an afternoon session to discuss public libraries and education, as well as the somewhat distantly related question of bookbinding leathers. The first subject was introduced by Councillor R. Roberts (chairman of Bradford education committee) in a paper on "The relation of public libraries to the present system of education." "The leather question" was dealt with by Dr. J. Gordon Parker (Herold's Institute, Bermondsey), and his remarks gave rise to an interesting and practical discussion on the best leathers and methods of detecting defective preparation of the skins.

The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, when Mr. H. W. Fovargue (Hon. Solicitor to the Association) submitted his views on "Library legislation for county areas," and incidentally referred to the new Public Libraries Bill which the Association is promoting, and which, among other points, proposes that libraries shall be relieved from the payment of local rates, that the Act shall be extended to counties, and, moreover, that the present limitation of the rate to one penny shall be removed. A resolution, "That this meeting approves of the principles of the Public Libraries Bill drawn up by the Council," was carried.

Mr. J. McKillop (London School of Economics) then dealt with "The present position of London municipal libraries, with suggestions for increasing their efficiency." There are in London about 85 libraries and branches supported by rates raised by 25 out of 28 metropolitan boroughs. The suggestion was that a central loan collection of the more expensive books specially useful to the university student should be formed, and that these books should be issued free of charge, for use at home, through local libraries. The cost was estimated roughly at £60,000 spread over ten years, with an annual charge for administration of about £5000 after four or five years. Mr. L. Inkster, Mr. L. Stanley Jast, Mr. H. D. Roberts, Mr. Doubleday, and others favored the idea of a central authority. A resolution requesting the Council to consider the question was carried.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. James Roberts invited a large party to meet the members at a garden party in their beautiful grounds at Milner Field, Saltaire.

In the evening the annual report of the Council was submitted at a business meeting. The Council were able to announce an increase in the membership, but the number of deaths during the year had been unhappily large, including that of Dr. Richard Garnett. The Association had been officially represented at the inaugural ceremonies of several new libraries. The first of the three local conferences authorized by the Cambridge meeting in continuation of the work of the public education and public libraries committee was held at Birmingham on May 3, by kind invitation of the Lord Mayor, who presided over the meeting. Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., had promised to take charge of the bill to amend library legislation proposed by the Council. The Council drew attention to the great and increasing success of the work of the education committee: over one hundred students entered for the last examination, being more than double the number of the previous year. Correspondence classes in library history and administration and in cataloging had been conducted by Mr. Brown and Mr. Quinn, and had been taken advantage of very largely by assistants outside London. Courses of lectures in cataloging, classification, library history, and library administration had been delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science. In consequence of his appointment to the librarianship at Brighton, Mr. H. D. Roberts had been obliged to resign his office as Hon. Secretary, and the Council expressed their thanks for the valuable services rendered by him during ten years. Nearly the whole edition of 1000 copies of "Leather for libraries," prepared by the Sound Leather Committee, had been sold. Satisfactory progress had been made during the past year in the cataloging of the library of the Association, now conveniently housed at the London School of Economics. The report, balance-sheet, and accounts were received and adopted.

The whole of Thursday was devoted to the important technical subjects of classification, cataloging, bookbinding, and professional education. In a paper on "The development of classification" Mr. E. A. Savage (Wallasey) criticised the separation of geography from history and the keeping of biographical literature apart in subject classification. The relative functions of classification and cataloging were often confused. The formation of an advisory board on cataloging and classification was recommended by Mr. T. Aldred (Southwark). Mr. Cyril Davenport (British Museum) followed with a lantern lecture on the history of bookbinding in England, and, aided by a fine series of pictures of beautiful

specimens, described the characteristic work of the great English bookbinders from the ninth century to the present time.

In the afternoon Mr. H. D. Roberts dealt with "The education of the librarian: elementary stage," and Mr. E. A. Baker (Woolwich) with the advanced stage of the same subject. "The Thomas Greenwood Library at Manchester" was described by Mr. W. E. A. Axon (Manchester), and "The Library of the Association at the London School of Economics" by Mr. E. W. Hulme. The proceedings then came to an end.

During the meeting a model bindery for a library, including leathers, arranged by Mr. Douglas Cockerell (Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son) was exhibited, and also a collection of the best books of 1905 and 1906, formed with the kind co-operation of the principal publishers. A classified and annotated list of these books was on sale. In the evening the usual annual dinner of the Association took place at the Midland Hotel, and on Friday there was a whole-day excursion to Farnley Hall, Ilkley, and Bolton Abbey, which wound up a well-attended and successful meeting.

LIBRARY WEEK AT TWILIGHT PARK, N. Y., SEPT. 24-OCT. 1, 1906

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at Squirrel Inn, Twilight Park, in the Catskill Mountains, with an attendance of 155, the largest on record, with the exception of last year, when the A. L. A. Council, Publishing and Executive Boards and the Library Institute met at the same time and place. Seven states were represented, with the District of Columbia and the Province of Quebec. The attendance from New York state was most gratifying, as the Narragansett Pier conference had been attended by so large a number of librarians that an increase in attendance at the state meeting was unexpected. 24 representatives of small libraries in the state were present.

The first session was held on Monday evening, Sept. 24, the president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, in the chair. There were 115 persons present. The president called the meeting to order with a stone gavel—the gift of Dr. A. S. Steenberg, of Denmark. Miss Plummer introduced Mr. Eastman, who spoke interestingly of Twilight Club, Twilight Park and Squirrel Inn, and directed to favorite walks and drives.

The Report of the treasurer was read.

Mr. Eastman read the gratifying Report of the committee on library institutes, showing that 29 library round table meetings had been held, bringing together during the year 402 persons representing 194 libraries, an advance of more than 50 per cent. on the number reached by the institutes of the previous year.

The committee recommended the continuance for another year of this plan of small and informal gatherings with the supervision of an appointed visitor at each, and presented the following resolutions:

1. We are gratified with the report of the committee on library institutes that in 29 library round table meetings in different parts of the state there have been brought together during the past year, 402 persons representing 194 libraries, an advance of 50 per cent. on the number reached by the 88 institute meetings of the previous year, and we recommend the continuance for another year of this plan of numerous and small informal gatherings with the supervision of an appointed visitor at each.

2. We urge upon librarians who have not attended round table meetings to avail themselves of future opportunities to do so, assuring them that, even if it costs an effort to be present and to contribute to the success of these neighborly gatherings, they will be abundantly repaid, not only by a wider acquaintance with library methods, but also by the new light in which their work will be placed, by the new spirit in which it will be done, and by the sympathy of new found friends.

3. We call the attention of library trustees to the advantage which comes to the library in the stimulus and new interest gained by the librarian in such meetings, an advantage which is amply sufficient to justify on their parts the allowance of time and the expense necessary to secure such attendance.

4. We would encourage the frequent meeting of small groups of librarians whenever convenient and without regard to the plans of the state committee, promising cordial assistance to all such gatherings as the occasion is made known to our officers or committee.

5. We recommend that librarians who find it possible to do so, invite neighboring school librarians to visit them occasionally on a Saturday for consultation on library work, and the committee is instructed to include this feature in its plans for the state.

6. We urge upon the officers of local library clubs, organized in connection with the institute movement, the importance of continuing the club organization as the basis and rallying point for the more scattered work of round tables, and we recommend a club meeting once a year in the fall or early winter with a distinct appeal to public interest in the place where it is held.

7. The committee on library institutes is authorized to pay from the funds of the association the expenses of its work for the coming year.

8. The committee on library institutes is authorized to print 500 copies of its annual report and send a copy to each public library in the state.

Mr. Eastman also read the Report of the committee on legislation.

The committee on reading lists and on publicity made no report.

The president appointed the following committees to report at a later session: *Resolutions*—Mr. R. R. Bowker, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick and Miss Isabel E. Lord; *Nominations*—Mr. Frank P. Hill, Miss Mary L. Davis and Miss Waller I. Bullock.

Miss Plummer delivered the president's address, a summary of which follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We find ourselves in this, the sixteenth year of the State Association's existence, meeting among new surroundings and under new auspices, not less favorable to enjoyment than heretofore and perhaps more favorable to steady and significant work.

The natural tendency of all such bodies as this, as they grow older, is to draw the line a little closer around those who formed the original nucleus with its earlier additions, and to consider these the body itself, a tendency which must be continually resisted, if good, extensive, living work is to be accomplished.

The State Association, including or, at least, designed to include, all sorts and sizes of libraries, owes a duty to the very smallest as to the very largest. By meeting this year in a more accessible spot, the Association gives earnest of its desire to be inclusive and comprehensive.

It is a vital question, I think, whether we should not meet each year in a different part of the state, in order to bring attendance within the reach of the most remote and isolated libraries. At the recent A. L. A. meeting at Narragansett Pier, this was emphasized as desirable and almost necessary by Miss Stearns, Miss Downey and others. It has been stated that the representation of the small libraries of the state in this Association is less than ever before and has been steadily declining for some years.

Because of the knowledge of this condition it has seemed desirable that we should consider briefly this evening the functions of the state library association in this state or any other.

There are two views that may be taken. We must all admit that in one sense such an association is not an authoritative body. It has neither legislative nor executive power, and as a volunteer body, it has no official standing. As to its value in creating and moulding public and professional opinion and bringing legislation to pass—that depends altogether on the character and reputation of the specific association.

If it fully represents the library interests of the state, to the remotest corner, and represents them well, it can exert an indirect and pervasive influence that may bring many things to pass, provided it sees its duty to be in that direction.

The other view—and some of you may think the truer view—is that a state association has nothing to do with legislation, with general reforms and improvements, that it is only a volunteer assembling of the librarians of the state for individual professional improvement and the exchange of ideas.

To adapt Terence to our use, "We are librarians and nothing that concerns librarians is alien to us," or, at least, nothing should be. I submit that we, as an association, have had a very good time at our meetings, that we have had some good papers and discussions, that we have appointed numerous committees and made valuable acquaintances, and that a few people have worked very hard and faithfully to make the working part of the meetings successful, but, with the exception of the library institutes, have we brought anything to pass that affects the general library interests of the state? Is it not a good moment for us to cast an eye over the field and see where, with the good will and co-operation of the state officials, we can best apply our energies, making the association a positive power for good throughout the entire state?

As a preliminary to action there should be acquaintance with the situation, and I have no doubt the State Library could and would supply us not only with affirmative but negative information. To read always of what has been done without knowing what remains to be done is pleasant and encouraging, but it is likely to land one finally in a sort of blind man's paradise where exertion seems needless.

As to definite work to be done, perhaps some of you are saying "for instance?" A work which is in its infancy in this state, as in many others, is destined, in my belief, to hold the center of the stage during the greater part of the coming decade. This is the work in the normal schools in the interests of bibliography and librarianship—the inclusion in the normal course of such subjects as the management of school libraries and, more important still, the use of libraries in schools as aids to study and culture. I am telling no secret when I say that a large proportion of the young persons who go to our normal schools go there with very little knowledge of books other than their school books, and some of them, I regret to say, go out of the normal school without having added seriously to their book acquaintance. Naturally, when they begin to teach they cannot give what they have not got.

What can the State Library Association do here? Draw into its meetings as many educators as possible, go to their meetings with a "concern" to speak, call their attention to the schools that are taking the lead in the work, if they have not already remarked it, and, in short, cry as loud in the wilderness as possible until attention is attracted to and fixed on this point.

The libraries of the public institutions of

the state, penal, reformatory, etc., have never, so far as I know, attracted the interest of the Association, immense and important as is the field they offer for investigation. Iowa has taken the most advanced step in regard to these libraries by placing them all in the charge of a state visitor—a trained, experienced woman librarian, who is to be responsible for the quality and fitness for their respective institutions of all these book-collections, influential over the lives of the criminal and delinquent classes. Are we ready to enter upon the question of our responsibility here, after making due investigation of the facts?

The various reformatory institutions for children and young people, those for defective and neglected children, in city and country—what are their book resources? what the value of them for character-training? what the nature of their use? How much do we know about this?

Has the importance of books for convalescents, for incurables and for the blind impressed the hospitals and asylums of the state sufficiently? If not, can we, as an association, do anything to deepen and extend the impression?

How are our foreign-born population supplied with books outside the great cities where their case has forced itself on the authorities? Is there anything we can do as an association to further their interests, both by inducing in them a desire for an education in things American and by preventing them from losing touch with their own best literature and history?

The Report of the committee on library institutes has been heard, and I think we shall agree that the institute, as hitherto carried on, has been rather a large tool for individual work, and that the plan of work for the past year comes nearer the thing needed and desired. Ought not the Association to consider the possibility of state instructorships or some equivalent offices to whose services at any time the small library would have a certain right and on whom it might call, up to a certain point, without the fear of trenching upon time and strength belonging to others?

The era of volunteer work must always be gone through in any reform or improvement, but it is not the time of the greatest progress, because it lacks unity, concentration, harmony and persistence along settled lines. The sooner the occasional enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of volunteer work can be harnessed for steady road work and take on the character of duty, the better for the work.

As an unofficial body the State Association is not bound to any unwieldy or complicated machinery, its membership is constantly kept alive by new, young and energetic blood, it voices the current feeling and the current con-

viction as a stationary body could not always do. If it sees signs that any part of the library interests of the state are becoming, as it were, vested interests, that any library function is crystallizing into rigidity, the Association is at liberty to "shake things up" in free and full discussion.

I hope my setting forth of the work in which this Association may take a hand, if it will, either as a promoter or an actual participant, has not made anyone tired in anticipation. If the prevailing feeling is that we are not a "working" body and that we do enough if we help one another individually out of our little difficulties once a year, the majority rule is to be respected; but I suspect the minority will continue to see visions and will keep quietly hammering away until some of the visions come true.

Upon motion of Mr. Hill, the recommendations suggested in the president's address were referred to the Executive Board, that definite action might be taken.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Tuesday evening session opened with a large attendance. The president enumerated the subjects of the evening and introduced Miss Helen E. Haines, who read a paper on "The effect of civil service on library efficiency," printed elsewhere in this issue.

The subject was discussed by Mr. R. R. Bowker, who gave a brief history of the civil service reform movement.

Mr. Hill pursued the subject by reading a paper prepared by Miss E. V. Baldwin, of the Brooklyn Public Library. It maintained that, while civil service examinations and rules do not always result in the appointment of the one most competent, they do exclude the absolutely unfit. Such rules, therefore, afford protection. The real difficulty with any municipal scheme is that library assistants are often unwilling to submit to an examination open to general competition, and that to arrange for special positions, to have others exempt from examination, to secure promotion of the deserving, requires too much time. The examination questions do not always pertain to the duties of the particular position to be filled. One great difficulty of the Brooklyn Public Library when under municipal control was in securing janitors. While the civil service rules safeguard appointments, they make it difficult to dismiss an incompetent assistant. Since becoming a private corporation, with full power to make appointments, the Brooklyn Public Library has prepared a scheme of library service. This provides for the graded and non-graded. Examinations in graded service are competitive except in cases of transfer from one department to another in the same grade, or when there is no one in the eligible list available and suitable. Promotions and increase of salary are based upon qualifications

rather than mere length of service. Graduates of library schools and assistants for other libraries, after examination, are eligible for appointment to graded service, according to their experience. This "scheme" has been in force for two years and has met the requirements.

Miss Jessie F. Hume, of the Queen's Borough Library, discussed the subject from the point of her own experience with the municipal civil service.

The president then introduced Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Library Commission, who read a paper on "Problems of a small town library," printed elsewhere in this issue.

After a full discussion by Mr. Bowker, Miss Hinsdale, Miss Lord, Mr. Peck, the reader of the paper, and others, the meeting adjourned.

On the opening of Wednesday evening's session, Miss Plummer introduced Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, and suggested that while we talk of buying and lending, charging and discharging books, circling around them continually, we seldom talk of the books themselves, and stated that Mr. Bostwick in his paper, "The love of books as a basis for librarianship," would remedy this deficiency.

Mr. Bostwick found analogies between the love for human beings and the love of books. The book is made up of soul, body and clothes. The true lover is he who loves the soul. He would rather have a little old dog-eared copy of his favorite author than a mediocre production that is a typographic and artistic masterpiece. Love of books is preeminently a characteristic of civilized man. The very existence of a library presupposes a love of books, and it should be not only a qualification but an absolute prerequisite for entrance upon librarianship. Some avowed book lovers confuse a love of books with a love of reading. A real love of books is betrayed rather than announced. This is perhaps why it is so little considered among the modern qualifications of librarianship. Love of one's work becomes a simple matter when there is a love of the subject matter of that work. All work consists of a series of acts, which taken apart from their relationship are unimportant and uninteresting, but which acquire importance and interest from those relationships. Association with book lovers will often awaken a love for books, and mere contact with books themselves may do it. Our open shelves have brought it about in thousands. The busy assistants at the desk may in a word convey the fact that a body of workers are personally interested in books and eager to arouse it in others. To test ourselves we may put the question, What would the world be to us without books?

Miss C. M. Hewins, of Hartford (Conn.)

Library, could not be present, and her paper was read by Miss J. A. Rathbone.

A good many times a year a girl applies for a library position, so writes Miss Hewins, because she has a great love of books. This love usually consists of having read a few historical novels so carelessly that she places Ivanhoe in the 16th century and Richard Carvel's visit to London in the reign of James the Fourth. She is always told that she needs several years more of school, and the habit of careful and attentive reading before she is ready for library work. On the other hand, a woman well acquainted with several languages and a student of the best literature, made an entire failure of an annotated finding-list for a Sunday-school library because she lacked executive ability and the power of adapting herself to new conditions.

The writer referred to her own childhood, the favorite poems and the people that were so real to her as she again turned the pages of Mrs. Lowell's "Gleanings from the poets"; closing with the statement that the love of that one book and the roads leading out from it had proved a fair basis for librarianship.

Mr. Adam Strohm reviewed the same subject, and Miss Lord emphasized some points of Mr. Bostwick's paper.

"Women's clubs and libraries in New York state" was the subject of the paper read by Miss Anna H. Perkins, librarian of the Iliion Public Library. After touching upon the history of women's clubs, she detailed the good work that has been done in the numerous cases where the club has preceded the library. In many instances the library owes its existence to the local club, that has raised money for its maintenance by the giving of lectures, concerts, suppers, drills, book parties, rummage sales and like entertainments, because the good people of the village would have refused to sign a subscription paper. Club women not only support the little library, but often give their services to keep it open until it can afford a paid librarian. A report from the chairman of the library committee of the State Federation of Clubs showed that generous donations of money and books had been made from 1901 to date. Clubs more than any other organizations support libraries because they cannot do without books. A large percentage of the circulation of solid books is due to their use by club members. On the other hand, libraries have done much for clubs. The librarian is usually an active member and gives valuable assistance.

Miss Myrtila Avery, of the Department of Educational Extension, State Library, led the discussion.

The chair asked if it would not be desirable, in view of the good work done by the clubs for New York state, as set forth by Miss Perkins, that the Association send a

message of recognition to the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Eastman spoke of the department of picture work at the State Library, termed visual instruction, and gave directions for borrowing the lantern slides and accompanying lectures.

Miss Plummer said that the Pratt Institute Library School had prepared club programs during the past year, which had been and would be lent for club work.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fourth session, Friday evening, Sept. 28, 1906. The president called for the Report of the auditing committee. The committee reported that the treasurer's report was found correct, and recommended that the constitution be so revised that the fiscal year be the calendar year so far as memberships are concerned. Upon motion of Mr. Eastman, it was decided to have a committee of three appointed to revise the constitution.

Miss Lord read the report of the committee on resolutions as follows: "The New York Library Association records its sense of bereavement in the death of Mr. Henry L. Elmendorf, who was long a member of the Association, and who served it not only in the presidency, but in many successive offices, and in all with abiding faithfulness. His service to the Association cannot be measured in words, but is recorded in the results of his labors as our co-worker. His thoughtfulness and kindness made his associates his friends, and these qualities endeared him not least to those who were newcomers in library work and in the Association. Because of these qualities our loss is personal as well as professional. To our associate, Mrs. Elmendorf, we send from this conference our deepest sympathy in her personal grief." The resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

"The New York Library Association records its belief that so important a public work as the Ecclesiastical Records, a recently completed New York State publication, should have the valuable material therein contained made accessible to students by a full index and trust that an appropriation will be granted to the state historian for this purpose.

"The New York Library Association expresses to the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs its grateful appreciation of the part taken by women's clubs throughout the state in the formation and encouragement of public libraries, and of the service and support club members have given to library work.

"The New York Library Association assembled at its annual conference sends greetings to Herr Andreas Steenberg, and hearty thanks for his expression of friendliness in his gift to the Association of a unique and beautiful gavel.

"The New York Library Association extends its thanks to the Twilight Park Association for the privileges granted to its members during its annual conference; to the hostesses of Squirrel Inn, the headquarters of the conference, for their unfailing attention and thoughtful kindness; and to the other inns of the Park for their several courtesies."

The committee on nominations submitted its report and the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the following officers, who were then declared elected to serve for the coming year:

President, Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo;

Vice-president, J. I. Wyer, Jr., N. Y. State Library, Albany;

Secretary, Miss Theresa Hitchler, Public Library, Brooklyn;

Treasurer, Edwin W. Gaillard, Public Library, New York;

Member of Committee on legislation, A. E. Bostwick;

Member of Committee on institutes, A. L. Peck.

The secretary then read the following recommendations of the Executive Board for definite action on the suggestions embodied in the president's address:

Part 1.

- (1) The New York Library Association at its annual meeting, at Twilight Park, voted it desirable that the Education Department of New York state should prepare and have published a detailed and minute statement, in form convenient for reference, of the library conditions of the state;
- (2) further, the New York Library Association calls the attention of the State Education Department to the need of an investigation of and report on the libraries of the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the state, and suggests the provision of further facilities for this work if present ones are not sufficient;
- (3) further, the Association expresses to the State Education Department its sense of the desirability of ample facilities for the work of organization and reorganization of the smaller libraries of the state and for the founding of libraries in localities without free library resources.
- (4) Recommended that representatives of the educational organizations of the state be invited to attend the next meeting of the Association and take part in its discussions.
- (5) Recommended that the Association request the Normal Principals' Council to receive at its convenience a committee of the New York Library Association, to present a communication from the Association relative to the teaching of the use

of books in the normal school courses of the state.

- (6) That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to carry out either by themselves or through committees named by them the above recommendations.

Part 2.

- (1) Recommended that the annual meetings of the New York Library Association be bound to no particular place, but that the Association meet next year, if possible, somewhere in the Catskill region in the same week of the year.
- (2) Recommended that meetings continue one week in length, but that the more important features of the program be scheduled for the first three days, in order that members having but a few days at their disposal may still have the benefit of the more interesting sessions.

A discussion followed which resulted in part 1 being adopted entire, and part 2 being referred to the new Executive Board.

Upon motion of Mr. Hill, the report of the committee on institutes was deferred until the next session.

Mr. W. F. Seward, librarian of the Public Library of Binghamton, gave an address on a "Plan of systematic advertising for small libraries." There is often a discouraged feeling in the air that only a large library with its staff can do effective work; that the small library can only imitate the large library. The small library, in proportion to its equipment, in proportion to the population can do more than a large library. In a small community personality counts and favors are gratefully received, while in a large city much is lost in the great momentum of the mass. Some small libraries are too genteel to do business, and remind one of a country parlor that is only opened on state occasions. I suggest that if a small library is worth more it will get more money. I would urge advertising. As a preliminary for advertising, study your local conditions. What important problems are your citizens discussing? In buying books, consider your retail merchants, analyze your manufactures and industries, and in buying books have the courage of your imagination. In order to carry out plans for advertising, use organizations already existing. Use their bulletin boards as well as the hotels and stores. Invite co-operation and freely use the village newspaper. Invite co-operation from everybody and tolerate dictation from nobody. Do not make your library an annex to a woman's club. Have a free lecture course and use lantern slides. Take advantage of opportunities and your library, however small, shall become an intellectual center radiating light.

Mr. C. W. Andrews, the president of the American Library Association, extended a cordial invitation to the next meeting of the

A. L. A. He outlined attractively the opportunities offered by the conferences for association, for exchange of thought, and for travel.

The president opened the session on Saturday evening by appointing Mr. W. R. Eastman, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, and Miss Mary L. Davis a committee of three to revise the constitution.

Mr. Eastman then read the resolutions of the committee on institutes, and it was decided to consider these resolutions one by one and to adopt them in whole or in part. After a free discussion, it was decided to adopt the resolutions with the following amendments: that in no. 6 "at least" be inserted after the word "meeting;" in no. 8, "500 copies" be changed to "2000 copies." It was thought best to print the extra number of copies that the report might reach library trustees.

Miss Plummer reported that no regular press committee had been named, but that most of the cities and villages of the state were to receive reports of this meeting through the local librarians in attendance.

A discussion followed as to the feasibility of printing the papers read at the N. Y. L. A. meetings and of printing a handbook of libraries and book lists for free distribution. Upon motion of Mr. Wyer, it was voted, That the New York Library Association in annual conference at Haines Corners recommends to the N. Y. State Education Department the publication of a quarterly library bulletin devoted to the interests of the libraries of New York state.

It was also voted, upon motion of Mr. Eastman, That the Association approves the action of an informal meeting of its members held at Narragansett Pier, July 4, 1906, and hereby ratifies the action of the Executive Board in holding "Library week" at a place more accessible than Lake Placid.

Miss Plummer read a letter from a librarian not in attendance asking "How can we popularize a subscription library with those who are not members?" A discussion followed, resulting in several helpful suggestions.

Mr. Wyer asked that the question of reserving current fiction be discussed, which brought forth a lively debate, a majority favoring the reservation.

Miss Ovington, who is especially interested in the American negro, talked interestingly of his additions to our literature, and urged librarians to place some of these more radical writings on the shelves, that both sides of the negro question might be represented.

The chair then offered the gavel to the incoming administration in the person of Mr. Wyer, the new vice-president, who spoke appropriately in the absence of the president, Mr. Walter L. Brown, and brought to a close one of the most interesting meetings the New York Library Association has ever had.

ADELE B. BARNUM, *Secretary.*

Round tables were held on Wednesday and

Thursday mornings with an attendance of over one hundred at each.

The first, on "Encouragements of library work," was conducted by Miss Waller I. Bullock, of the Utica Public Library. Miss Frances Rathbone, of the East Orange Public Library, spoke on the encouragements from the point of view of a small public library, Mrs. A. Malthy on those in work for children, and Miss Julia Wheelock, of Pratt Institute, on those in reference work.

Miss Frances D. Thompson presided at the round table on "New ideas, methods and devices," and was ably supported by Miss Mary Davis, of the Hart Memorial Library of Troy; Miss Agnes Elliott, of Pratt Institute Free Library; Miss Frances Rathbone, and others.

The weather was perfect for a meeting in the Catskills, and every one took advantage of the numerous accessible walks and drives. The usual "climbers" tramped Round Top and High Peak, and drives to Sleepy Hollow, the "ledge drive," with magnificent views from Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House, and to Onteora and Elka parks were the order of the day.

It was not needful to leave the inn to enjoy nature, for it looks out upon the picturesque Kaaterskill Clove, with an extended view over the Hudson to the Berkshires. The habitué took a proprietary interest in the beautiful mountain scenery; the newcomer was charmed and left with regret.

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT HAINES FALLS, N. Y., SEP-

TEMBER 28, 1906

Present, C. W. Andrews, E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, Helen E. Haines, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Voted. That the Executive Board, in behalf of the American Library Association, express to the officers of the Boston Athenæum the sincere appreciation of the Association for the courtesy which during so many years has made available, practically without cost, convenient quarters for the offices of our Publishing Board.

Voted further, That this action be recorded in the minutes of the Executive Board, and that the secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the Athenæum Corporation.

N. E. A. CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

The resignation of Dr. J. H. Canfield from the chairmanship of the committee on co-operation with the N. E. A. was presented. Dr. Canfield having expressed a willingness

to continue upon the committee, Mary E. Ahern was named as chairman.

DATE OF 1907 CONFERENCE

Voted. That if satisfactory railroad and hotel rates are secured the annual conference for 1907 be held at Asheville, N. C., May 23-29 next.

TREASURER'S BOND

On recommendation of George F. Bowerman, treasurer of the Association, it was voted to require the treasurer to furnish bond through a satisfactory indemnity company in the sum of \$3000, the cost to be charged against the Association treasury.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

Pursuant to action taken by the Council at Narragansett Pier referring the matter of district meetings to the Executive Board with power, it was voted,

That the Executive Board of the American Library Association is prepared to accredit an official representative to the meeting of any state or district library association upon request from the proper officer of any such association, provided satisfactory local arrangements can be made to defray expenses. The secretary is directed to send a copy of this action to the secretaries of all state and district library associations.

JAMESTOWN EXHIBIT COMMITTEE

The following committee was named on arrangement of exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907: John P. Kennedy, chairman; C. H. Hastings, Anne Wallace, J. I. Wyer, Jr., with power to add one other member.

The secretary reported an appropriation of \$100 from the Exposition to be used by this committee, and that the A. L. A. Publishing Board stands ready to defray expenses of transporting and arranging its own exhibit, to form part of that of the American Library Association. The board directed the secretary to express its thanks to the Virginia State Library for its courteous offer of assistance and co-operation, and approved the suggestions for an exhibit submitted by the preliminary committee, Mr. Henry J. Carr, chairman, which reported at Narragansett Pier.

ANNUAL BUDGET

The finance committee submitted through the treasurer the following budget for the year 1906-07, ending with the expenses incident to the Asheville conference.

Proceedings.....	\$1600
Stenographer for conference.....	150
Handbook.....	250
Secretary's salary.....	250
Secretary's and conference expenses....	600
Treasurer's expenses.....	100
Committee on bookbuying.....	200
Other committees and sections and incidentals.....	400
Total.....	\$3550

The board reappropriated a balance of \$40.81 remaining from an appropriation of \$50 made to the committee on bookbinding, which is still unexpended, this to be paid by the trustees of the endowment fund.

Acting upon a resolution suggested in the report of the committee on international relations and formally moved in conference at Narragansett Pier by W. C. Lane, the Executive Board voted as follows:

By formal resolution passed and carried in general session at its annual meeting at Narragansett Pier, R. I., June 29-July 6, 1906, and now ratified by its Executive Board, the American Library Association requests the Library of Congress and the Department of State to express to the German government its appreciation of the offer which has been so generously made by that government to extend to American libraries the same privileges of international lending of manuscripts and printed documents which are now enjoyed by the various European nations, and to urge the acceptance of this offer in behalf of American libraries, to become effective as speedily as may be. The secretary is further directed to transmit to the Librarian of Congress a minute of this action.

Acting upon motion *in re* printed catalog cards for current German periodicals offered by Mr. W. C. Lane at Narragansett Pier, the Executive Board voted to instruct the committee on international relations to make a special effort to further or secure the printing of catalog cards of German books either by a proper department of the German government or by a German library, with the suggestion that the matter could most advantageously be taken up through the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS, 1906

The papers and proceedings of the Narragansett Pier Conference of the American Library Association, 1906, have been published and distributed from the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to members of the Association so far as lists have been received. These lists include first those members whose names were included in the Handbook of 1905, and, secondly, those later members who had joined some time before the Narragansett Pier Conference. These lists are now being checked off on the 1906 Handbook, and those who have joined since the Narragansett Pier meeting and some others should presently receive their copies. Any members who fail to receive their copies by Nov. 10 should send word to the Publishing Board offices, 34 Newbury street, Boston, Mass. Extra copies, or copies for non-members, may be had at \$1 each.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth district of the California Library Association met at Long Beach, Sept. 28, and about 75 men and women interested in library work attended the sessions.

Miss Antoinette M. Humphreys, of Redlands, presided over the gathering, which was held in the First Congregational church.

Rev. Charles Pease offered the invocation, after which C. F. Lummis, of the Los Angeles Public Library, read a paper on "Some notes of the Narragansett meeting."

At the afternoon session a question box was conducted and a dozen delegates took part in the discussion.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George S. Godard, State Librarian, Hartford.

Secretary: Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, Public Library Committee, Hartford.

Treasurer: Miss Esther B. Owen, Public Library, Hartford.

Seventy persons connected with the libraries of Connecticut attended the fall meeting of the Association at Norfolk on Thursday, Sept. 20. The Norfolk Library, in which also the fall meeting of 1893 was held, had been tastefully decorated with flowers for this occasion. Since the meeting of 1893 the Association membership has so increased that it was necessary to hold the business sessions in the Norfolk gymnasium.

The meeting was convened in the library, however, at 10.30, and words of welcome from Miss Isabella Eldridge were read by Hon. H. H. Bridgman.

State Librarian George S. Godard, of Hartford, president of the State Association, responded, after which the delegates adjourned to the Norfolk gymnasium, where a short business session, which included the reading of reports of the secretary and treasurer, and discussion and the addresses, took place. The subject of "Branch libraries and delivery stations" was opened by a report from Miss Emma Wakeman, of Fairfield, read in her absence by Miss Edith Pancoast; this was discussed by Miss Alice Shepard, of Springfield, and in a report from Miss Alice T. Cummings, of Hartford, read by Miss Abigail H. Farren, of New Haven.

Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, of Norwalk, and Miss Laura F. Philbrook, of Middletown, read papers on "Hard and fast *vs.* elastic rules." Both recommended as few rules as possible and their enforcement.

This closed the morning session, and the delegates were invited to the home of Miss Eldridge, where luncheon was served.

The afternoon session began at 2.30, when Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of the Hartford

Library, talked upon "Standards of book selection." Discussions were assigned as follows: Frank B. Gay, of Hartford, "Recent books of history, biography and fine arts"; Walter Learned, of New London, "Recent books of science and useful arts," and "Recent fiction," and Miss Jennie Smith, of Waretown, "Recent books of travel and general literature."

The last speakers were the Rev. John Coleman Adams, D.D., of Hartford, and the Rev. Samuel Hart, D.D., of Middletown, whose subjects were "Out of doors in the library" and "Good fellowship among librarians," respectively.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Washington Library Association was held in Seattle at the University of Washington on July 13 and 14, 1906. The visiting librarians were the guests of the Seattle Public Library and the University Library; representatives were present from 14 different libraries of the state and several from other states. State librarian J. M. Hitt presided. The meeting was held at this time in order that the members of the Library Summer School, then in session at the university, might become familiar with library conditions of the state.

At the close of the first day's session all members of the Association and the guests were given a boat ride across Lake Washington to Meydenbauer Bay, where dinner was served.

The third annual meeting of the Association will be held at Olympia with the State Library in May, 1907.

The program was as follows:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1906

1. Address of welcome. Dr. T. F. Kane, President University of Washington.
2. Business.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

1. Public documents and the small library. C. W. Smith, University Library.
2. System of classification and cataloging explained and present conditions in our libraries discussed. Mrs. Jessie M. Boyd, Seattle Public Library.
3. Library binding. Miss Harriet E. Howe, University of Illinois.
4. Reference work for schools, clubs, debates, etc. Miss Bertha Royce, University of Illinois.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14

1. How to develop and extend new libraries in the state. Mr. J. M. Hitt, State librarian.
2. Round table. How may the receipts of a library be increased? Mr. J. T. Eshelman, Tacoma Public Library.
3. Work accomplished in one year in a small library. Miss Elizabeth Hall, Yakima Public Library.

4. Maintenance of the library in the small town, and the expenditure of its funds. Mrs. J. M. Walker, Aberdeen Public Library.
5. High school libraries in Washington. Prof. A. H. Yoder, State University.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

1. Local history and the state. Prof. Edmond S. Meany, State University.
 2. Functions of the state library commission. Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough, Seattle.
 3. Choice and care of periodicals. Miss Grace E. Switzer, Bellingham.
 4. Round table. The state library and needed library legislation. Mr. J. M. Hitt, State librarian, Olympia.
- E. PEARL McDONNELL, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB

President: Hiram Myers, Orleans.

Secretary: Miss Alexina P. Burgess, Wareham.

Treasurer: Mrs. Florence H. Bend, Chatham.

Under pleasant auspices the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Library Club was held Friday, Sept. 28, in the Unitarian Church, at Sandwich, a large gathering of library workers and students of library methods attending both morning and afternoon sessions. A pleasant feature of the day was a lunch served in the vestry of the church during the noon hour through the hospitality of the Sandwich Library.

The business meeting, which began at 11.30 o'clock, was occupied with the reading of reports from the secretary and treasurer, the election of officers and the appointment of committees. The old board of officers was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year. Miss Martha N. Soule, however, expressed her enjoyment in serving the club as its secretary, but announced that it would be necessary for her to decline a re-election, and Miss Alexina P. Burgess, of Wareham, was elected in her stead. The executive committee is as follows: Mrs. G. R. Agassiz, Yarmouthport; Hannah S. B. Dykes, Wareham; Laura M. Bearse, Centerville; H. F. Hopkins, Provincetown; Mrs. Maurice G. Crocker, Osterville, and A. May Knowles, Eastham.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Soule, the retiring secretary.

Reports were read by Mrs. Maurice G. Crocker, who went as delegate to the American Library Association meeting at Narragansett Pier; Miss E. C. Nye, of Barnstable, who was a delegate to the meeting of the American Civic Association in Cleveland last October, and A. S. Bowerman, of West Falmouth, the club's delegate to the Massachusetts Library Club meeting in January.

At the afternoon session Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst, addressed the club upon the subject "The bull in the (library) china shop." After speaking at length of certain modern developments in library technique as "china," for example, the card catalog, the stack, classification, etc., he concluded: "I regard the on-coming 'bull of progress' with complacency because it has always seemed to me that in the constructive period of the library movement we have been so occupied with devices and schemes, with the technical side of the work, that we have laid altogether too much stress upon it and have not realized that our work is essentially professional and not technical. We must know books from the inside and cultivate intellectual relations with our patrons, rather than merely to 'run' a library. I should like to see every librarian and library attendant first of all a scholar, an ardent seeker after knowledge and wisdom, living among books with delight, content with nothing short of absolute familiarity with them, a linguist in some fair sense of the word, if books other than the vernacular are at hand, and at the same time eager and able to help and guide others. Such a one will use all good apparatus, but will know that the best apparatus is but a clumsy and rough-shod aid in a work which must be first of all one of intelligence and scholarship. Such a one will look upon the destruction of all the china in the shop with calm indifference."

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and others who contributed to the success of the meeting. A general discussion of library methods followed till the hour of adjournment.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The sixth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School opened July 7 and continued till August 17, under the directorship of Melvil Dewey, with Mary E. Downey as resident director, assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Harriet R. Peck.

Miss Ahern was with the school a week, delivering helpful, inspiring lectures as follows: "The librarian's duty to herself"; "Salaries, hours, vacations"; "Business methods"; "The A. L. A. and its outgrowth"; "Who's who in the library world." The students enjoyed knowing her personally. Mrs. Evelyn Spread Barnett, literary editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, lectured on "Literary criticism," Marilla W. Freeman on "Reference books," and Miss Bingham, of the Chautauqua Arts and Crafts School, on "The composition of bulletins from the standpoint of the artist."

The course of study included library organization and administration, cataloging,

classification, reference work and bibliography. Lectures were given also in accessioning, shelf-listing, book-numbers, alphabeting, binding and mending, and were followed by practice work which was carefully revised. Opportunity was frequently given for questions and discussions of problems relating to practical library experience. Visits were made to the James Prendergast Library, Art Metal Construction Company, Buffalo Public Library and Niagara Falls Public Library.

The students worked with faithfulness and enthusiasm, and a delightful spirit of harmony and good fellowship prevailed among them.

Aside from the regular students there were many visiting librarians and trustees who attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters.

The school already promises favorably for next year. Inquiries concerning the work should be addressed to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., or to Mary E. Downey, Public Library, Ottumwa, Iowa.

MARY E. DOWNEY, *Resident Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Ella R. Seligsberg, for the past three years assistant librarian and instructor in the Library School, has resigned; Miss Ellen D. Biscoe, a graduate of the New York State Library School, has been appointed in her place. Miss Biscoe was for six years librarian of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library, and later was on the staff of the New York State Library.

Miss Mary L. Erskine, class of '04, has resigned as librarian of the William McCann Library, Norristown, Pa., and on Sept. 20 entered upon her duties as librarian of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Miss Harriet A. Mumford, class of '97, who has been travelling in Europe during the past year, has been appointed librarian of the William McCann Library, Norristown, Pa.

Miss Mary P. Farr, class of '95, is organizing the library of the State Reform School, Morganza, Pa.

Miss Helen D. Subers, class of '03, is organizing the library of the Chestnut Hill Academy, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

CLASS OF 1906: APPOINTMENTS

Mrs. Mary E. Daigh, substitute, Public Library, Champaign, Ill.
Miss Susan K. Beck, librarian, Public Library, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Miss Mary E. Pearson, Miss Edith K. Schanche and Miss Edith M. West, catalogers, University of Pennsylvania Library.
Miss Ruby P. Pegan, assistant, Public Library, Denver, Col.
Miss Irma A. Watts, assistant, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Miss Margaret Forgens, cataloger, State Col-

lege Library, Ames, Ia. Miss Forgens during the summer was engaged as cataloger in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Effie M. Prickett, cataloger, State Library, Hartford, Conn.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Sept. 19 with a registration of 43 students, including 20 college graduates. In addition 115 students from other departments of the university are taking the general reference course, which counts two hours a week for one semester.

Miss Bertha E. Royce, of the reference department, succeeds Miss Howe as instructor of library economy. Miss Royce was prepared at Syracuse University and the Buffalo Teachers' Training School, and received her B.L.S. from the Illinois Library School in 1904. Before entering the school she was assistant librarian at the Patterson Library, Westfield, N. Y. For the past two years she has been reference assistant and instructor of general reference course in the University of Illinois. Last summer she was instructor in the summer library school at the University of Washington.

Mr. Philip S. Goulding succeeds Miss Cole as catalog librarian and will meet the advanced students for discussion of cataloging problems in addition to supervising their laboratory work in the department. Mr. Goulding was graduated from Yale in 1898, and spent the following year at the New York Library School. Since then he has been classifier and cataloger at the New Hampshire State Library, the University of Missouri, the University of the South and the Library of Congress.

The Library Club has reorganized with a limited membership, and will meet in the evening once a month at private houses. The first meeting was held at the home of Miss Sharp. The copyright was the subject for discussion and was presented by Misses Fetterman, McMahon and Burnside.

PERSONAL NOTES

The following members of the class of 1906 have received appointments as given below: Marian Bell, assistant cataloger, Bryn Mawr College; Florence Currie, assistant cataloger, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mattie Fargo, librarian, Normal School, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Lily Gray, reviser, Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, document cataloger, State Library, Olympia, Wash.; Elizabeth Laidlaw, assistant cataloger, Springfield, Ill., Public Library; Lucy Lewis, librarian, New Mexico College; Josephine Meissner, librarian, Normal School, Peru, Neb.; Ola Wyeth, assistant cataloger, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Miss Alice G. Derby, 1903-04, was married

to Mr. Oscar Carr in Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 21.

Invitations have been received to the marriage of Miss Grace Goodale, B.L.S., '03, formerly instructor in the Library School, to Mr. Edward O. Keator, '02, in Cincinnati on Oct. 15, and to the marriage of R. W. Elden, '05, to Miss Leila P. King, '04, Oct. 20, at Rockford, Ill.

Former students will be grieved to hear of the recent deaths of Mrs. Elizabeth Branch Shepherd, B.L.S., 1900, and Mrs. Flora Hunter Howell, Library School, 1904-05.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Under this heading Mr. C. H. Gould, librarian of McGill University and director of their summer school, has written an account of its third session for the *Canadian Municipal Journal*, July, 1906, p. 251-252. The article is illustrated, and gives a full list of the staff and lecturers.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL

The sixth annual session of the Summer School for Library Training was held at the State University, June 19 to July 27, 1906. There were 14 regular students in attendance and three others attended the special lectures on children's work. The school was under the direction of the secretary of the commission, who also gave the lectures on classification, accession, shelf-list, administration and library extension. Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, vice-director, was in charge of the school during the first three weeks, while the director was absent in attendance upon the A. L. A. conference. Mrs. Jacobson also gave the lectures on cataloging, book selection and binding. The lectures on reference work by Miss Margaret Palmer, of the Rochester Public Library, were of great practical value and full of inspiration. Miss Edna Lyman, of the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library, gave the lectures on children's work, dealing chiefly with the subject of the books themselves. A new feature which was added to the course this year was the special lecture on lettering of books, labels and picture bulletins by Miss Mary Moulton Cheney, of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts.

The usual visits were made to the libraries of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where Miss Countryman gave an inspiring talk on "Librarianship as a profession," and to the binderies and the publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Co.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The 21st year of the school opened Wednesday, Oct. 3, with a senior class of 13 and junior class of 27. Ten of the juniors are from New York state and 12 states are represented on the list.

A pleasant reception was held at the home of Mr. Anderson on Oct. 6.

CALENDAR 1906-07

1906

- May 28-29, Entrance examinations.
 Oct. 3, School opens Wednesday, a.m.
 Nov. 12, Election day, holiday, Tuesday.
 Nov. 28, Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon.
 Dec. 3, Thanksgiving recess ends Monday p.m.
 Dec. 4, Lectures begin Tuesday a.m.
 Dec. 21, Christmas recess begins Friday p.m.
 1907.
 Jan. 2, Christmas recess ends Wednesday p.m.
 Jan. 3, Lectures begin Thursday a.m.
 Jan. 12, Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Tuesday.
 Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, holiday, Friday.
 Apr. 9-22, Visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington libraries.
 Apr. 23, Lectures begin Tuesday a.m.
 May 30, Decoration day, holiday, Thursday.
 June 28, Commencement exercises.

CLASS OF 1907

- Bailey, Louis Jonathan, Rochester, N. Y., B.S. University of Rochester, 1905; assistant New York State Library, 1906.
 Brown, Mary Gilbert, Elmira, N. Y., B.A. Elmira College, 1895.
 Coulter, Edith Margaret, Salinas, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1905.
 Dinsmoor, Kate Elizabeth, Lawrence, Kan., B.A. University of Kansas, 1903; assistant history department University of Kansas Library, 1905.
 Hillis, Julia Eunice, Albany, N. Y., B.L. Syracuse University, 1905.
 Holding, Anna Lucille, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Oberlin College, 1901; West Virginia University Summer School, 1902, 1903.
 Kildal, Arne, Christiania, Norway, Ph.B. University of Christiania, 1904.
 Lewis, George Lothrop, Gorham, Me., B.A. Bowdoin College, 1901; M.A., 1903; assistant Bowdoin College Library, 1901-05.
 Merritt, Louisa Flanders, Malone, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1904.
 Metz, Corinne Ann, Newark, O., Western College, 1899-1900; B.L. Denison University, 1903.
 Nunn, Janet Hume, Minneapolis, Minn., B.L. University of Minnesota, 1883; University of California, 1900-01; University of Wisconsin, 1903; librarian High School Library Sleepy Eye, Minn.; librarian High School Library Lake City, Minn.
 Steffa, Julia, Claremont, Cal., B.S. Pomona College, 1900; librarian Pomona College Library, 1903-05.
 Vitz, Carl P. P., Cleveland, O., B.A. Adelbert College, 1904; Western Reserve University Library School, 1904-05; assistant Cleveland Public Library.

CLASS OF 1908

- Adsit, R. Lionne, Voorheesville, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1906.

- Coffin, Helen, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1906.
 Fay, Lucy Ella, Knoxville, Tenn., B.A. Newcomb Memorial College, 1895; M.A. University of Texas, 1901.
 Fifield, Winifred Faye, Los Angeles, Cal., B.L. Pomona College, 1906.
 Hart, Fanny, New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1898; Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1898-99; assistant New York Public Library, 1904-06.
 Hektoen, Dr. Martin, Westby, Wis., B.A. Luther College, 1895; M.D. Rush Medical College, 1899.
 Hooker, David Ashley, Fort Edward, N. Y., Rollins College, 1896-98; B.A. Middlebury College, 1906.
 Hulburt, Annabel A., Brasher Falls, N. Y., Oberlin College, 1895-97; B.A. Cornell University, 1901.
 Joslyn, Rosamond, Buffalo, N. Y., B.S. Elmira College, 1902; assistant Buffalo Public Library, 1903-06.
 Kimball, Florence Belle, Hudson, Mass., B.A. Boston University, 1903; Amherst College Summer School of Library Economy, 1902; cataloger Worcester Free Public Library, 1903-05.
 Lathrop, John Ely, Westfield, N. J., B.A. Yale University, 1906.
 McGirr, Alice Thurston, Pittsburgh, Pa., B.A. Vassar College, 1906.
 Marquand, Fanny Elsie, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., B.A. Wellesley College, 1906.
 Moore, Dora, Parkersburg, W. Va., Ph.D. Denison University, 1903; West Virginia University Summer School of Library Science, 1905.
 Paddock, Alice Moseley, Moline, Ill., B.A. University of Michigan, 1901; assistant Moline Public Library, 1905-06.
 Porter, Charles F., Corinth, N. Y., B.A. Hamilton College, 1884; Auburn Theological Seminary, 1884-87.
 Reeves, Bertha Butler, Bridgeton, N. J., B.A. Smith College, 1899.
 Roberts, Ethel Dane, Wausau, Wis., B.A. University of Wooster, 1891.
 Ross, Georgette, Washington, D. C., B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1899.
 Rush, Charles Everett, Fairmount, Ind., B.A. Earlham College, 1905; Wisconsin Free Library Commission Summer School of Library Science, 1904; assistant Earlham College Library, 1904-05; assistant Wisconsin University Library, 1905-06.
 Shaver, Mary Mumper, Hazleton, Pa., B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1906.
 Smith, Elizabeth Manley, Portland, Me., B.A. Vassar College, 1902.
 Smith, Fannie May, Warsaw, N. Y., B.A. Smith College, 1905.
 Stebbins, Howard Leslie, Springfield, Mass., B.A. Amherst College, 1906; assistant Amherst College Library, 1903-06.
 Tunbridge, Helen Elizabeth, Hamilton, N. Y., B.A. Bryn Mawr College, 1897; Radcliffe

College, 1897-98; assistant Colgate University Library, 1904-06.

White, Mabel Gordon, New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1906.

Whittemore, Ruby Gertrude, Hudson, Mass., Ph.B. University of Vermont, 1906; assistant University of Vermont Library, 1902-05.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Sept. 18, with 26 students and one special, and the usual faculty except that Miss Emily Turner, '98, has taken the place of Miss Elizabeth Haskell, '05, as school secretary and reviser.

The entering class registers as follows:

Alison J. Baigrie, East Orange, N. J., graduate East Orange High School.

Elizabeth K. Clark, Springfield, Ill., B.A. St. Mary's, Knoxville, Ill.

Alice M. Colt, Santa Barbara, Cal., B.A. Leland Stanford University.

Grace A. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa, graduate Des Moines High School; two years in Iowa State Library.

Leora M. Cross, Denver, Col., Ph.B. Oberlin College; two years assistant in Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

Edith M. Darrow, Chatham, N. Y., graduate Chatham High School; two years Vassar College; one year Columbia University.

Louise F. Encking, Fond du Lac, Wis., graduate Fond du Lac Academy; special student University of Chicago.

Lucie M. Fernald, St. Paul, Minn., graduate Carleton Academy; one year Wellesley College; seven months librarian Public Library, Redwood Falls, Minn.

Martha L. Frey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marian R. Glenn, Carthage, Mo., graduate Carthage High School; one year assistant Public School Library.

Ella M. Hazen, White River Junction, Vt., graduate Kimball Union Academy; two years Mt. Holyoke College.

Hetty S. Jarnagin, Jefferson City, Tenn., A.B. Salem Female Academy; one year Vassar College; two years librarian of University of Tennessee.

Janet Jerome, Denver, Col., graduate Miss Wolcott's School, Denver, with postgraduate work.

Lois M. Jordan, Minneapolis, Minn., graduate Minneapolis High School; two years Carleton College; graduate University of Minnesota.

Jessie Kneeland, Brooklyn, N. Y., graduate Adelphi Academy.

Annette G. Munro, Bristol, R. I., graduate Bristol High School; three years Wellesley College; special student Brown University and University of Wisconsin; six years librarian Wheaton Seminary.

Elva E. Rulon, Peru, Neb., graduate Fairfield College, Ped.B. Nebraska State Nor-

mal School; eight years librarian Nebraska State Normal School Library.

Rhoda C. Shepard, Indianapolis, Ind., graduate Shortridge High School; special student University of Chicago; five years assistant Indianapolis Public Library.

Elizabeth J. Sherwood, Iowa City, Iowa, graduate Iowa City High School; graduate University of Iowa; three years assistant in Iowa University Library.

Annie L. Shiley, Missouri Valley, Iowa, B.A. Grinnell College.

Julia E. Tyrrell, Plymouth, Mass., graduate Middleboro High School; two years Boston University.

Margaret C. Upleger, Mt. Clemens, Mich., graduate Mt. Clemens High School; seven years librarian Public Library, Mt. Clemens.

Idalia L. Weed, Los Angeles, Cal.

Stella L. Wiley, Castana, Iowa, graduate Castana High School; Ph.B. University of Iowa.

Special student

Elizabeth Wood, Boone College, Wuchang, China, graduate Batavia (N. Y.) High School; ten years in Batavia Public Library; librarian Boone College.

Summary by states: Iowa, 4; Michigan, 1; New York, 3; California, 2; Colorado, 2; Minnesota, 2; Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin, each 1.

Since the list published in the July number of the JOURNAL three other members of the class of 1906 have taken positions: Miss Blanche Lowe as assistant on the Pratt Institute Free Library staff; Mrs. Delia F. Sneed as organizer for the Georgia Library Commission, and Miss Jessie Sibley as first assistant in the circulating department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

MOVEMENTS OF GRADUATES

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, librarian of the New Paltz (N. Y.) Normal School, has been engaged by the Wisconsin Library Commission to give part of her time to the Commission and part to the Library School.

Miss Mary M. Douglas, of Pratt Institute Free Library, has accepted an appointment as first assistant in the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Miss Laura Sikes has been appointed first assistant in the children's department of the Wylie Avenue branch of the same library.

Miss Jane E. Gardner, librarian of the People's Library, Newport, R. I., has accepted an appointment as head of the circulating department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second session of the school opened on Sept. 17, the exercises beginning with a prayer by the Rev. John M. Gunn, S.M. Mr. George Howard, vice-president of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, made the opening address, which was followed by a few timely remarks from Mr. Robert L. Foreman, also a member of the board of trustees. Miss Wallace, the director of the school, welcomed the students formally and extended to them an invitation to luncheon.

The afternoon session was devoted to the inspection of the Carnegie Library, after which the students assembled in the classroom, where the director made a talk dealing briefly with technicalities.

The class of 1907 is composed of
Ethel Everhart, Atlanta, Ga.
Lena R. Holderby, Atlanta, Ga.
Hortense Horne, Atlanta, Ga.
Rosalie Howell, Atlanta, Ga.
Constance Kerschner, Emmetsburg, Md.
Mary Lambie, Allegheny, Pa.
Susan Lancaster, Columbia, S. C.
Maud McIver, Atlanta, Ga.
Claire Moran, Atlanta, Ga.
Susan R. Simonton, Carrollton, Ga.
Nan S. Strudwick, Hillsboro, N. C.
Eva Wrigley, Macon, Ga.

The faculty for the coming year will be as follows:

Amy Wallace, director, lecturer on organization, administration and the history of libraries.

Julia Toombs Rankin (Pratt Institute Library School, 1899), instructor in technical library economy.

Elfrida Everhart (head of reference department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta), instructor in reference work and public documents.

Mrs. Delia Foreacre Sneed (Pratt Institute Library School, 1906), lecturer on the development of the English novel, current events, book selection, book buying and the history of printing.

Anna May Stevens (head of the circulating department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta), instructor in details of the open shelf and circulating department.

POSITIONS OF GRADUATES, CLASS OF 1906

Miss Eloise Alexander, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Miss Florence Bradley, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Miss Mattie Bibb, Public Library, Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Marion Bucher, Library of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

Miss Lila May Chapman, Carnegie Library, Columbus, Ga. (temporary).

Miss Carrie Dailey, Carnegie Library of Atlanta (temporary).

Miss Jessie Hopkins, Public Library, Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Mary Martin, Winthrop College Library, Rock Hill, S. C.

ANNE WALLACE, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Sept. 19 with 15 regular and 35 special students, the latter all being from the Cleveland libraries. The board of trustees of the Cleveland Public Library has made a business arrangement with the school by which accepted applicants for positions in the public library, meeting the entrance requirements of the school, are admitted with free tuition. Most of those taking advantage of the training this year are assistants already in the library, who are taking part time work in the school with the intention of completing the course gradually.

Miss Whittlesey is acting director of the school. Mr. Williams is giving the course in book selection this year and also the bibliography. Mr. Severance, who has had the latter subject, is spending the year in study in Italy.

The class register is as follows:

Bertha Rickenbrode Barden, Cleveland, O., Vassar College, 1901-06; A.B. Vassar College, 1905; A.M. Vassar College, 1906; Vassar College Library, 1902-05.

Nina C. Brotherton, Cleveland, O., A.B. Vassar College, 1906.

Agnes Burns, Coshocton, O., graduate Coshocton High School, 1898; Phelps' School (Columbus, O.), 1898-99.

Harriet Adele Comings, Oberlin, O., A.B. Oberlin College, 1903.

Mary Lillian Ely, Dayton, O., Miami University (Oxford, O.), 1900-01; graduate Dayton Normal School, 1903; private instruction, 1904; branch librarian Dayton Public Library, 1904-06.

Alice Marian Flagler, Westfield, N. Y., graduate Westfield High School, 1904; Simmons College (Boston), 1905-06; Patterson Library (Westfield), 1904.

Theodosia Estelle Hamilton, Indianola, Iowa, A.B. Simpson College, 1902; Iowa Summer School of Library Science, 1904; librarian Simpson College Library, 1903-06.

Ethel Marjorie Knapp, Cleveland, O., Kentucky University Academy (Lexington), 1895-96; Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware), 1896-99; Wooster University (Wooster, O.), Jan. 1900-03; A.B. Wooster University, 1903.

Nellie May Luchrs, Cleveland, O., A.B. College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1906.

Mildred Florence Parsons, Chardon, O., graduate Chardon High School, 1904; Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware), 1904-06. Marguerite Burnet Resor, Cincinnati, O., B.A. University of Cincinnati, 1906.

Emeretta G. Root, Washington, D. C., George Washington University (Washington), 1905; Washington Public Library, 1905-06.

Adelaide Rudolph, Cleveland, O., B.A. Hi-

ram College (Hiram, O.), 1879; graduate work Columbia University, 1893, 1898; A. M. Columbia University, 1898.
 Louise Catherine Sadlier, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland High School, 1901; graduate Cleveland Normal Training School, 1904; Cleveland Public Library, 1906.

Special students from the Cleveland libraries: Mila Otis Bomgardner, Isabella Caroline Buchwald, Charlotte A. Buss, Hattie M. Callow, Ruby H. Churchill, Anita Marie Cleveland, Florence L. Crosier, Estelle Davies, Clara Louise Doeltz, Edith Leona Eastman, Anne C. Granger, Rose C. Gymer, Grace Genevieve Haley, Juliet Alice Handerson, Ruth A. Hapgood, Edith M. Hill, Jennie E. Isbister, Helen V. R. Johnstone, Sadie H. Levey, Jean Lowrey, Ella May, Mrs. Adaline Crosby Merrill, Florence Metcalf, Eva Millward Morris, Stella C. Norton, Pauline Reich, Clara Risdon, Charlotte F. Salen, Julia Schmehl, Bessie Hunt Shepard, Josephine F. Siskovsky, Minnie McDaniel Sweet, Mary G. Thompson, Marian Davis Thum, Mary Emily West.

W. H. BRETT, *Dean*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first class of the Wisconsin Library School began full schedule work on Thursday, Sept. 27. The 24 students of the class came to their work after several months of earnest preparation, for besides the regular educational qualifications, the extra-entrance requirements of reading-list, typewriting and library handwriting practice, and a month's apprenticeship in a public library, demanded the spending of much time in special study and work along professional lines. A number of the class entered on examination, but these had also to meet the extra-entrance requirements.

On Friday evening, Sept. 28, the faculty of the Library School gave a reception to the class. It was in the nature of a house-warming, as the school-rooms had not been formally opened. The guests numbered a hundred and more, and were the library workers in Madison—from the Wisconsin Historical Library, the University Library, the Public Library, the State Law Library and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; a number of the professors of the university and citizens specially interested in library work were also among the guests.

The school-rooms are on the second floor of the new City Library building, and the first use of them during the six weeks of the summer session proved them well adapted for school purposes, especially their situation in the building with a public library. In their furniture and decoration the general plan and color scheme of the library building were followed. The furniture is weathered oak, and the walls are frescoed in yellow, the whole effect being highly pleasing and artistic.

In the large and well-lighted school-room the walls are lined with book-shelves, every desk is provided with an adjustable chair and reading-lamp, while special furniture has been added for various needs—periodical racks, card cabinets, reading ledge and shelves for the convenient consultation of heavy reference books, bulletin boards, vertical files, folio cabinets, etc. The lecture-room is provided with university chairs for the students, and the necessary reading-desk, table, chairs, blackboards and bulletin for the instructors. The offices and revision-room are suitably furnished for conveniently conducting the business of the instructional department of the Commission.

In fitting up the rooms, not only the effective administration of a library school was considered, but also the assistance that a model equipment would render to the students, for various kinds of library furniture can be seen in actual use, and the adaptability of furniture to available space can be noted.

CLASS OF 1907

Harriet Luella Allen, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate Elkhorn High School, 1879; Rockford Seminary (Ill.), 1881-82; graduate White-water Normal School, 1894.
 Laura Frances Angell, Delavan, Wis., graduate Delavan High School, 1900; University of Wisconsin, 1905-06.
 Mary Ella Bechaud, Fond du Lac, Wis., graduate Fond du Lac High School, 1901; Summer School of Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 1902; University of Chicago, second semester, Jan.-June, 1906. Library experience, assistant Fond du Lac Public Library, 1901-05.
 Helen Dearing Carson, St. Paul, Minn., graduate St. Paul Central High School, 1903; one year and a half in Europe; University of Minnesota, 1905-06.
 Ruth Colville, Racine, Wis., graduate Jamestown (N. Y.) High School, 1899; Elmira College, 1899-1901; one summer in European travel.
 Grace Rathbone Darling (Mrs.), Oshkosh, Wis., Ph.B. University of Michigan, 1883.
 Helen D. Gorton, Racine, Wis., Racine High School, 1897-1900; Summer School of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 1901. Library experience, assistant Racine Public Library, 1902-06.
 Lola M. B. Green, Big Rapids, Mich., graduate Big Rapids High School, 1886; graduate Ferris Institute (Big Rapids), 1892.
 Caroline Strong Gregory, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate East Division High School, Milwaukee, 1905; Milwaukee Normal School, 1905-06.
 Marie Ophelia Hansen, Hammond, Ind., graduate Hammond High School, 1895. Library experience, librarian Hammond Public Library, 1904-06.
 Helen Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill., graduate Hyde Park High School, 1899.

- Lydia Esther Kinsley, Janesville, Wis., graduate Manistee (Mich.) High School, 1897; University of Michigan, 1902-05. Library experience, assistant Manistee Public Library, 1905.
- Ada Josephine McCarthy, Richland Center, Wis., graduate Richland Center High School, 1890; Chicago Kindergarten College, 1893; Milwaukee State Normal School, 1896. Library experience, substitute Richland Center Public Library, 1904-06.
- Ruth Pauline Miner, Madison, Wis., B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1905. Library experience, apprentice Madison Public Library, 1905-06.
- Edith Marie Norton, Buffalo, N. Y., graduate Masten Park High School, 1904; Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., 1905-06. Library experience, apprentice Peddie Institute Library, 1905-06.
- Julia Sherlock Osborne, Madison, Wis., B.L. University of Wisconsin, 1903. Library experience, in charge of the township library, Birnamwood, Wis., 1904-06.
- Margaret Blaine Reynolds, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate East Division High School, Milwaukee, 1904; Milwaukee-Downer College, 1904-06.
- Ella Viola Ryan, Madison, Wis., graduate West Bend (Wis.) High School, 1895; graduate Oshkosh Normal School, 1901.
- Myrtle Elmeda Sette, Juncau, Wis., graduate Watertown (Wis.) High School, 1904. Library experience, apprentice Watertown Public Library six months, 1905.
- Harriet Winslow Sewall, St. Anthony Park, Minn., B.A. University of Minnesota, 1906.
- Anna Du Pré Smith, Madison, Wis., B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1906.
- Josephine Ada Voss, Watertown, Wis., graduate Watertown High School, 1904.
- Marion Wakely, Jacksonville, Ill., Jacksonville High School, 1891-95. Library experience, assistant Jacksonville Public Library, 1905-06.
- Marion Frances Weil, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate East Division High School, Milwaukee, 1904; Milwaukee-Downer College, 1904-06.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE,
Chief of Instructional Department.

Reviews

REPORT of the Committee on Leather for Bookbinding, ed. for The Society of Arts and The Worshipful Company of Leather-sellers by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Cobham, Chairman of the Committee, and Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Society. Lond., George Bell, 1905. il. 8+122 p. 8°.

DANA, John Cotton. Notes on bookbinding for libraries. Chic., Library Bureau, 1906. il. 118 p. 12°.

In view of the increasing interest manifested by librarians in the discussion of methods and materials of bookbinding, it seems fitting to draw further attention to two or three of the most important of the recent publications on the subject. The report of the committee of the London Society of Arts, printed in 1901, was reissued last year in enlarged form, with illustrations, with 11 colored plates, and 12 samples of leather. Ten of the colored plates are reproductions from photographs of experimental samples showing the effects of strong light and other injurious agencies on leathers of various tannage and dye. But most suggestive is the frontispiece, a row of morocco and calf bindings less than 50 years old, never subjected to hard wear, yet standing in rags and tatters. The report as reissued is partly rearranged. The account of the scientific investigations has "been practically rewritten," the services of that sub-committee having continued after the first report was rendered. As additional material is presented in Appendix II a paper by Mr. M. C. Lamb, on the fading of sumach-tanned leather dyed with coal-tar colors. Appendix III reprints the original circular sent out to librarians and tabulates their replies.

When the reprint of this report in a more dignified and permanent form was proposed, the Society of Arts received assistance in a liberal grant from the court of the Leather-sellers' Company. We hope that this joint publication is auspicious of future co-operation. The book is a specimen of superior typography, printed on beautiful paper, with generous type and margin.

Returning to the samples of leather, the sealskin and pigskin have much harder surfaces than the goatskin, and should therefore suffer less from abrasion, as would also a morocco of harder surface, though for durability the best morocco skins are those that are soft and pliable. Two members of this same scientific sub-committee, Dr. Parker and Mr. Seymour-Jones, writing elsewhere,* state that sealskin is nearly or quite as durable as morocco—though this seems doubtful. Yet these leathers may well be given further trial, the pigskin on heavy reference books, the sealskin on standard works much used. Both leathers are rich in appearance. The sealskin has a beautiful grain.

Modern leather perishes because of improper tannage and the use of sulfuric acid in the dyeing. Formic acid may be substituted (p. 49). "A pure sumach tannage will provide a good and durable leather . . . as durable as any made in the past" (p. 9). A suitable dressing to preserve leather bindings

* Leather for libraries, by E. W. Hulme, J. Gordon Parker, A. Seymour-Jones, Cyril Davenport and F. J. Williamson. Published for the Sound Leather Committee of the Library Association. Lond., 1905. 57+14 p., with 6 samples of leather.

may be found. The committee believe there should be no great difficulty in producing durable leather and in testing it so as "to guarantee its suitability for book binding" (pp. 15-16).

The opinions of these experts are positive and encouraging; but they do not always seem quite conclusive. It is to be regretted that the investigations were not extended over a longer period of time. Many of the tests were made under special conditions to force more rapid results—not under the conditions in which books live, not in the state of nature, as we may say—and the conclusions may therefore be somewhat in error. Let us hope that the investigations now being conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be continued for many years, and that additional definite conclusions may be obtained.

The Society of Arts report in 1901 made a positive impression in England and initiated an open demand for improvement in the craft of bookbinding. But American librarians did not give the matter much attention until at Mr. Dana's request two years ago the present committee of the A. L. A. was appointed to investigate bookbindings and publishers' papers. A few Americans, however, had been led to adopt some of the Society's recommendations, and others, having found for themselves that their bindings were uneconomical, had prevailed upon their binders to make experiments or to revert to devices formerly in good use. The handbook of Mr. Douglas Cockerell has done much to instruct us in proper methods; and the personal efforts of Mr. Chivers of England to obtain a market in this country for his improved bindings have sometimes prevailed where other arguments have been unheeded. Librarians are now awakening to the importance of this subject. It is evident that there has been great waste in the binding of modern books. An organized movement should be made to secure better methods, more durable materials and more skillful workmanship.

Among the several pronouncements of the recent report of the A. L. A. committee on bookbinding, which give authority to many statements antecedently published, one of the most important appears to be the assurance that publishers will supply libraries with special editions, provided the demand for such becomes a definite one. This report, moreover, states that leather guaranteed to be prepared in accordance with the standard of the Society of Arts committee may be ordered in New York, or may be imported at a comparatively slight additional cost.*

We should furthermore thank our committee for the encouragement it has obtained for us from the Department of Agriculture, whose investigations should lead to scientific conclusions and trustworthy, tested standards. Finally, this committee's discussion of the economics of library binderies should do much to determine the policy of the larger libraries; for it is in these library binderies that experiments may best be made, and by them "sound" leather may most satisfactorily be imported.

It seems natural that the A. L. A. committee which, we may say, had its origin in Mr. Dana's request, should, even though he is not one of its members, base its report primarily upon his "Notes on bookbinding," which was published just previously. This course seems wisely chosen, so concise and so correct is the information furnished by Mr. Dana's excellent little volume. His pages are closely packed with solid facts, sound opinions and sage advice. Writing in his easy and sententious style, he may indeed at times seem a little too oracular, but the manner is consciously assumed, one fancies, to ward off digressions that might expand his chapters—for he permits no padding. But modestly enough he says in his first paragraph that his "suggestions and advice . . . should not be taken as final; for the binding and rebinding question is not yet settled."

Mr. Dana might have prepared a fuller work on bookbinding from the librarian's point of view, and such a work would be welcome; but he has preferred not to do so at a time when further investigations promise to supply more positive information. As he was probably one of the foremost to adopt the recommendations of the Society of Arts, it is to be expected that his book should contain many briefer restatements from the society's report, from which also he takes his illustrations, except the frontispiece and an interesting drawing, "The anatomy of the joint" (p. 34).† Though small in size, the "Notes" must not be mistaken for a primer for young assistants, and "it is not a guide to the craft of binding." It is, rather, a handbook or résumé of important matters for experienced librarians. In the author's

such leather. On the last printed page of the Society of Arts Report (1905) appear the names of the makers of the approved leather from which the twelve samples in the book were selected. Two of the best known of these firms are named in Dana's "Notes," p. 65, where it is also stated that Dr. Parker has made an arrangement with the L. A. U. K. by which, as their official expert, he will test samples of leather. Perhaps he would thus serve American librarians also.

* In the back of the Sound Leather Committee's book will be found advertisements of producers of

† The joint shown is similar to one used by Mr. Chivers.

own words: "If good binders were more common, librarians would need little of the information here briefly set forth. But under the present conditions of the bookbinders' art in this country librarians themselves must often furnish considerable expert knowledge, if they wish their work well done." The handbook treatment appears in five of these 16 little chapters, being alphabetically arranged definitions of technical terms, etc. In the back of the book is a list of dealers in materials and machinery, a list of the best books on the subject, and an index.

The book was so specially mentioned and commended in the A. L. A. committee's report, where many of its statements were reviewed or quoted, that a detailed account is unnecessary, and only a few points will here be touched upon.

A good method of cheaply binding pamphlets is described on p. 47. The proper insertion of plates is contrasted with the improper (p. 36). On p. 32 the author probably means *not* that books usually have their "first and last sections guarded before sewing with a thin piece of muslin," but that they *should* have them so guarded. On p. 37 he says: "Neither strings nor tapes need to be laced into the boards on ordinary library work." Lacing-in strengthens against an outward strain, which easily pulls away a pasted joint. For leather and duck bindings on cords it is usually best to lace in the "slips." Tapes should be inserted, with the cloth hinge, into split or double boards. About tight backs not enough is said in these "Notes." The chapter on "Specifications" reads like directions to the binder who is to do his own binding; yet they contain suggestions that may be conveyed to a binder in other terms. The chapter on paper seems out of place, being little more than a brief account of paper-making such as would fit into the primer which this book is not, whereas here the chief facts and a few criticisms for librarians would be more in keeping and more useful. Binding records is one of the subjects that are dismissed too briefly in this excellent but too brief work. The definitions of famous styles of finishing are suggestive only to those who have some acquaintance with the masters of the art. On p. 38 we read: "Bind in half red or light brown cow-skin and green keratol sides." Red and green in binding materials is rather too strong a contrast in color for a man of such refined taste as we believe Mr. Dana to be. Keratol and several other cloth imitations of leather are recommended for casings, while doubt is cast upon the durability of even the best morocco. But is it so certain that such preparations of cloth will prove more durable? May not the treatment with starch, or celluloid, or what not, shorten the life of the fabric? For books in use these

materials may wear well, may soil less easily, may permit cleaning, but will they stand longer than morocco? "Imperial-morocco-cloth," "art-vellum," or other cloth merely sized to make it smooth seems safer than keratol or other preparations impervious to water.

The cost of morocco or other superior leather may deter librarians from using it, except on the most valuable books, but they should not too hastily accept advice to disuse it altogether. No such advice is given by the Society of Arts committee, nor by the Sound Leather committee. By those authorities, morocco, if properly prepared and employed, is still regarded as the best material for covering books, and assurance is given that leathers as durable as those of the past may be produced to-day and are now in the market. And there are morocco bindings two centuries old or more still standing in good condition.

HENRY E. BLISS.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

APPLIED science reference room in the Pratt Institute Library. (*In Machinery*, September, 1906. 26:16-17) il.

An appreciative account of the applied science reference room of the Pratt Institute Library at Brooklyn. Librarians who are not familiar with the workings of this library will find this article suggestive.

Bogsamlingsbladet (Denmark), in its second number (September), has an article by Johannes Grönborg on the choice of books in public libraries. The annotated list of new books includes 35 titles.

Folkbiblioteksbladet (Sweden), v. 4, no. 3, has an article by E. Ingers on the aims of public library work in Sweden, and a list of popular books on social science for public libraries, by J. R. Nilsson. There are several brief articles, one being by Andreas Steenberg on the public libraries of Denmark.

GAILLARD, Edwin White, The public library, the schools and the museums of the city. (*In Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, October, 1906, p. 142.)

A brief account of the work done now and that planned for the near future.

The *Library Assistant* gives in its August number full reviews of Savage's "Manual of descriptive annotation" and Brown's "Subject classification," and has the first part of "Notes on materials for library bookbinding," by G. A. Stephen. In the September issue the "sessional programme" for 1906-1907 of

the Library Assistants' Association is printed in full, and Mr. Stephen's "Notes" are concluded.

The *Library Association Record* for September has "The medical libraries of London," by W. R. B. Prideaux, an article on the public library movement in Bradford, by M. E. Hartley, and "The value of annotations in catalogues and booklists," by Edward Green.

The *Library World* for September contains "Standardization in accession methods," by Robert Duncan, and "Library oversight," an article with an illustration of the plan of a small library that needs the supervision of but one person, by John W. Lister, of the Hove Public Library. The "Book selector" occupies nine pages.

Public Libraries for October contains "The need of an A. L. A. collection of plans of library buildings," by C. C. Soule, a Narragansett Pier Conference paper, and a number of brief articles. There is a summary of the Conference, including "Impressions of the A. L. A."

VROOMAN, Frank. Our national library. (*In the Arena*, September, 1906. 36:277-285).

A readable account of the history and present activities of the Library of Congress with special reference to the latter.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for September contains "Die Bücherei der Technischen Hochschule zu Danzig," a full account of the arrangements and working of an admirable school library, and the third part of "Ernst Moritz Arndt in den Deutschen Bibliotheken," by Paul Trommsdorff.

LOCAL

Ann Arbor, Mich. University of Michigan L. Mrs. Russell, widow of the late Professor Israel C. Russell, the geologist, has given the University library her husband's private collection of 3000 volumes.

Berkeley, Cal. University L. The library has received from Mrs. Henry Wolf-schn 340 volumes of historical works, in memory of her husband. The university department of botany has received the Brandegee library of 3000 volumes, together with the Brandegee collection of botanical specimens.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt. year ending June 30, 1906; in local press.) Added, 2681; total 16,272. Issued, home use, 130,776, of which 35 per cent. were non-fiction. Issued, home use, from children's room, 30,911. Visitors to reading and reference rooms, 38,311.

The report is an admirable one, showing activity and progress in many directions. A committee-room has been placed at the disposal of those preparing for debates and those working up special subjects.

The library has issued 40 reading lists,

sending copies according to subject to labor unions, contractors, manufacturing establishments, Christian associations and public schools. The newspapers have published 110 columns of library matter.

The free lecture course has become an established factor, and included travel and description, biography, meteorology, electricity, cooking. Lantern slides were used freely. The attendance was about 5000. Lists of books in the library on the subject of the lecture were distributed each time.

Last October the Broome County Historical Society was organized as an adjunct of the library. Much valuable historical material has been given to the society. Under its auspices an art and historical exhibit was made possible, increasing the use and publicity of the society and the library as well.

There has been an increased use of the library by the wage earner, and the circulation of useful arts has increased to double or treble that of the first year.

The Common Council has for this year made an additional appropriation for new stacks and books of \$2500; total appropriation for the year, \$10,000.

Burlington (Ia.) P. L. The library of the late C. E. Starr has been presented to the city by Mrs. Starr. Some 900 volumes are included in this gift, approximately one-fourth of which are works on the law and the remainder of a general nature.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The members of the Public Library board went on record at their meeting Oct. 8 in favor of extending the terms of its directors from three to six years. Several were anxious to make the tenure of office for life. The report of Professor Graham Taylor on this and other charter amendments is to be sent to the charter convention.

"Through the East," said Director Julius Stern, "many of the principal library boards select directors for life, many for 20 years and many for 10 years. With a long life better work and results are believed possible, removing the political significance that attaches to short-term appointments. The office of one-third of the board should be for life."

Derby (Ct.) P. L. (4th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1906; in local press.) Added, 1477; total, 10,764. Issued, home use, 39,007. New cards issued, 512. Fiction percentage, 62.5. The board of directors call attention to the need of more money for books.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 1655 (50 per cent. being non-fiction); total 22,735. Issued, home use 65,119 (fict. 28,391, juv. fict. 20,779); ref. use 9166; total increase of 18,120 v. New registration 2042; total number of cards in force 3654. Receipts \$10,275.40; expenses \$11,148.60 (salaries \$3150; repairs, etc. \$3040.38; books, binding, catalog, etc. \$2151.80).

"At the beginning of the year we estab-

lished for our definite aim the accomplishment of three things, *viz.*, the development of the reference department, the enlargement of the children's room work, and the stimulating of reading in the non-fiction classes." To attain the first, additional room for reference work was secured by the removal of the museum to other quarters and the throwing open of the entire reference collection. Naturally the present imperative need is that of a trained reference librarian. Although the children's work has been carried on until the last of the year in a room only 18 feet square, there have been most gratifying results in increased circulation and growing interest. With the recent addition of a separate children's reading room the opportunities for effective work are proportionately larger. A deposit station established at the Monroe school has proved an encouraging experiment. In regard to delivery stations in drug stores, the librarian ventures the opinion that results hardly justify the entailed expense, and recommends instead a small branch library in the northern section of the city. That the efforts to encourage the reading of non-fiction have been reasonably successful may be inferred from the fact that the percentage of fiction was 6.62 lower than last year.

Not only has the cataloging of new and old books been steadily prosecuted, but a complete classified catalog of the library has been prepared and put through the press by the members of the staff.

Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906; in local press.) Added, 1023; total, 16,318. Issued, home use, 45,191. New cards issued, 1000.

Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L. (Rpt.—year ending June 19, 1906; in local press.) Added 1269, of which 260 were gifts; total 11,497. Issued, home use 48,717, an increase of 4071 over the preceding year. No. borrowers (re-registration) 3943.

The Library of Congress cards have proved a great aid in cataloging.

In May a profitable round table meeting, under the auspices of the state library association, was held at the library, under the leadership of Mr. Asa Wynkoop, of the state library.

"We want the Steele Memorial Library to mean more to the city of Elmira every year. Its aim is to reach out in all directions, meeting the need of the practical man, the artist, the student, the child, the casual reader, and all those who should feel that the library exists for them."

Findlay (O.). The local Socialist party is making plans to establish a free city library, which, it is understood, will be especially strong in socialistic literature.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. (35th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1906.) Added, 7553; total, 73,573. Issued, home use, 316,678. New cards issued, 7100; total registration, 14,296;

visitors to reference department, 23,335; reading-room, 48,495.

"The past year may have been less important in some of its immediate aspects, but with reference to the future work of this institution it was, perhaps, one of larger significance than the year before. The passage by the state legislature of the new city charter, providing for library purposes four-tenths of a mill tax on the assessed valuation of the city; the action of the Common Council making the library the depository for municipal documents received from other cities and the medium for exchanging the documents of this city with other institutions and municipalities; the transfer by the Historical Society of Grand Rapids of its library and its funds to this library and its arrangements for continued co-operation and affiliation with the library; the contract between the Board of Education and the Board of Library Commissioners providing for the gradual establishment throughout the city of a system of branch libraries in the public school buildings; the arrangement with the Board of Education whereby the library is put in touch with the children who cease attending school, for the purpose of bringing to their direct attention the facilities of the library for the continuance of their education at home; the inauguration of the course of home reading for those who wish to pursue systematic study in any direction; the opening of the branch library at Bissell House; the establishment of a series of travelling libraries for the service of the schools, fire engine houses, and institutions generally; the establishment of several additional memorial libraries for sick or crippled children; the establishment of the Winnie Whitfield Butler collection of picture books for children; the large number of valuable gifts, including the splendid equipment of the Historical Room by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, to whom the city is indebted for the library building; the purchase of a large number of important and valuable collections of books, including in this 89 complete sets of periodicals (nearly all indexed in Poole's Index), or such volumes as were needed to complete the partial sets already in the library; the arrangement with the physicians of Grand Rapids whereby it was possible to open a medical reading-room; the good fortune in being able to keep the library open and in full operation throughout the small-pox epidemic last spring and summer, when schools and churches were closed; these are some of the new or unusual things that helped to make the past year one of special significance."

The new charter permits the library board to accept trust funds for the library, which they could not heretofore do. It also transfers the museum to the management of the library board. The full text of the revised charter is given as an appendix.

The Winnie Whitfield Butler collection of

picture books now numbers 164 volumes. 1015 catalog cards have been sent to users of the library subscribing for cards on particular subjects.

A circular with an application blank is being sent to all "lapsed members," with the result so far that 25 per cent. renew their cards within a month.

Thirteen lectures were given in the Ryerson Building lecture-room, and some in Bissell House branch. Mr. Ranck expresses his hope that a free lecture system throughout the city may be organized and conducted by the library.

"Interesting the public in the library" is a section of the report that is of especial interest.

Jackson (Mich.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending April 30, 1906; in local press.) Added, 1179; total, 30,257. Issued, home use, 39,534. The library was closed for six months of the year before moving into its new quarters.

Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906; in local press.) Added, 1254; total, 15,915. Issued, home use, 68,156. New cards issued, 7400, 604 being renewals; visitors to reading-room, 30,190.

Lawrence (Kan.) City L. During an epidemic of diphtheria the city schools and the city library are closed. All the library books will be disinfected.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. The library is hereafter to be open Sundays from 2 p.m. until 9 p.m., instead of 2 p.m. until 6 p.m., as heretofore.

No decision has been reached as to the site of the new building for the Portland branch, as the citizens of that part of Louisville petition for two buildings, while the appropriation of the trustees provides for only one.

Mount Airy, Pa. Krauth Memorial L. On Sept. 27 the cornerstone was laid of the Krauth Memorial Library of the Mount Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary. The building is to cost \$100,000, and is the gift of an unknown donor. The cornerstone was laid by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, pastor of the Church of the Advent, New York.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. (10th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1906.) Added 30,403; total 211,993. Issued, home use, 661,891 (net. 54.69 per cent.). Reading-room use of books and magazines, 157,096. Distributing agencies of the library, 168.

This report, which shows what work may be done by a library even under the most difficult physical conditions, has great interest. The old building of the Central Library is being reconstructed, as the new one is being built, and it was therefore inevitable that the use should fall off a little, but despite this the total circulation increased 2.6 per cent.

In October the East Liberty branch was

opened, and its use shows that it is much appreciated.

The report has an admirable folding map, showing the location of the various Carnegie Library agencies in 1905, of which a full list is given elsewhere in the report. Two charts show the growth of the lending collections, the increase in circulation and the fluctuations of the relative percentage of fiction issued, from the opening of the library to Jan. 31, 1906.

On June 17 the loan department of the main library was closed until Oct. 2, on account of the reconstruction. Users of the library were allowed to take six books of fiction and six of non-fiction for the whole time, and availed themselves of this privilege in great numbers. Books could be returned at any time during the summer, but none were issued.

In February, 1905, all old series cards of users which had not been re-registered were cancelled. The records show that in all 33.7 per cent. of the 46,857 first series cards have been re-registered.

"On Jan. 8 a new rule went into effect for non-residents employed in the city. These had always been compelled to pay a non-resident fee for their cards. The library now requires the signature of a resident of Pittsburgh to the agreement shown below and charges no fee beyond five cents for the postage used in obtaining the signature and notifying the applicant that his card is ready:

"Undersigned agrees to be responsible for loss of books loaned to applicant."

The technology department shows its usual record of about one-third of the reference work of the Central Library.

The need for more money for books is forcibly brought out.

Riverside (Cal.) City L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906; in local press.) Total 16,714. Issued, home use 70,452. New cards issued, 1411, 474 being renewals. During the year Margaret Kyle was appointed librarian.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. (F.) L. The Barr branch, the first in the St. Louis Public Library system, was dedicated on the evening of Sept. 17. The site, on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Lafayette avenue, was given by Mr. William Barr, the St. Louis merchant, and the building is the gift of Mr. Carnegie, who in 1901 gave \$1,000,000 to St. Louis for library buildings. Mr. F. W. Lehmann, president of the board of directors, made the dedicatory address, in which he gave a history of the library. Planned for in 1860, it was actually begun in 1865 by the Public School Library Society of St. Louis. In 1869 it was transferred to the school board, and in 1874 was made free for reading and reference, but a fee was still charged for taking books out. In 1893 the library was made entirely free.

Mr. Lehmann paid a tribute to Mr. Crunden and his work for St. Louis.

San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' L. The Mechanics'-Mercantile Library is now installed in its new (temporary) building at the corner of Grove and Polk streets. This is a one-story structure 60 x 120 feet, simple in form and made attractive by window-boxes filled with bright flowers, and by a garden strip. It cost \$7000, and receives praise from the San Francisco press as a most attractive building. It now has about 10,000 volumes, and is being increased rapidly. The Mechanics' Institute has collected \$87,000 insurance, on a total of \$130,000. Plans for a permanent building, probably on the old site, are being made.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. (49th rpt.—year ending May 1, 1906.) Added 14,255; total 143,212. Issued, home use, 381-818. New cards issued 3777. Receipts, \$49,708.47 (for library, art museum and science museum); expenses \$35,027.78 (salaries \$17,298.12, books \$8485.66, binding \$2107.82, periodicals \$1006.24, printing \$615.31, light and power \$952.48).

Much space is given in the report to the heading "Publicity and use," where there is an account of the methods of this admirably progressive library in making its resources known to its community. The various distributing agencies are noted, among them a new branch opened June, 1905, in the Ferry street settlement.

"The mail sometimes offers a convenient way of reaching readers. Thus post cards headed 'You may be interested in the following book recently added to the library' have been sent from time to time to persons to whom the book was thought likely to appeal; and reminders were mailed to 1300 readers whose cards had stood unused at the library for a long time, with the result that the majority have been resumed. . . .

"The newspapers have published items of library news on an average as often as once a week. But in spite of this, strangers inquiring their way have been known to meet citizens not only ignorant of the location of the library, but unaware of its existence! To reach and inform such persons, a large mailing card has been printed headed with an invitation to use the library, followed by a list of 50 books chosen for their variety and attractiveness, and these cards are being mailed systematically—50 each week—to all persons in the directory not already cardholders, who it is thought may use the library if it is brought directly to their attention. The results of this experiment are awaited with interest.

"But nothing, I am convinced, has been so effective in procuring readers for the better class of books as the descriptions of the current accessions printed each week through the courtesy of the publishers in three daily newspapers. . . .

"Last May the library published a list of its

books on the art of printing and mailed copies to all the printers in the city with a circular asking them to bring the list to the attention of their employees. One firm immediately requested 50 additional copies, and many employees of other houses procured copies at the library. It has been well used. Later a 16-page pamphlet containing the books on botany, ferns, mosses, mushrooms, trees, etc., was printed, and this also has proved very useful, especially to teachers. In the fall a four-page list on Norway and Sweden was issued, partly to take advantage of the general interest excited by their separation, but also to aid clubs studying those countries. A selection of the best titles on Sunday-school organization and teaching was printed and widely distributed to Sunday-school teachers through the different superintendents. One of the most important catalogs issued is a 24-page list of books on engineering and machinery, including gas engines, locomotives, refrigeration, steam turbines, automobiles, metallurgy, and similar subjects. This was supplied to students in the evening trade school at its dispersal, but its general distribution has been reserved till fall. With all these lists an important aim is to make them reach the readers likely to use them."

An extraordinary gain is noted in the issue of books in useful arts—one of 97 per cent.—and it is this side of the work that receives special commendation in a New York *Sun* editorial on this report, Sept. 27, called "What a public library does."

The home delivery of books was not resumed last fall, as the number of subscribers was too small to pay the cost.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. The trustees of the Utica Public Library, in co-operation with the school board, will establish branch libraries in school buildings. The step has been considered by the library trustees for some time and the plan under consideration was made known Sept. 22 in a communication which was sent to the school board.

Chairman DeAngelis, of the school board, stated that the establishment of branch libraries had been considered by the commissioners, and when the repairs and improvements were made at School 18, in Whitesboro street, the locating of a branch library there was considered and a room provided for the installation of books for the people in that section of the city. The arrangement was made at the suggestion of the late John Brandegee, who was one of the library trustees. A room about 25 feet square was provided. It is on the first floor and admirably arranged for the uses to which it will eventually be placed.

Rooms for the use of branch libraries have not been considered in other schools because there has been no extensive rearrangement of school buildings since the branch libraries were decided upon.

The location of libraries in different parts of the city will be considered in the building of new schools in the future.

Wallingford, Ct. Ladies' L. (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1906; in local press.) Added. 621; total, 8536. Issued, home use, 37,767. New cards issued, 344; total registration, 2054. The library has a branch at Yalesville, which issued for home use 2603 books.

Wapping (Ct.) Memorial L. The library recently built at a cost of \$4000 by Mr. H. W. Sadd, of Wapping, Ct., as a memorial to the Sadd family, one of the first to settle in "Wapping parish," a part of the town of South Windsor, was dedicated on Sept. 19. Addresses were made by Mr. Sadd, the Rev. J. F. Robertson, Miss C. M. Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library; Hon. C. D. Hine, secretary of the State Board of Education, and Geo. S. Godard, state librarian. The library is built of blocks of cement, made in the cellar from sand dug from a hillside near by, is well lighted and spacious, heated by a furnace and well equipped for the needs of the neighborhood for years to come.

The town of South Windsor voted in 1898 to establish and maintain a public library, which was kept in the basement of the Baptist church until lately, when it was moved to a room in the large new school-house. The Wapping Library is a very flourishing and successful branch, receiving books from the main library, which are changed every few months. A Chautauqua circle, which has existed for a long time, has been a most valuable and stimulating influence in creating a desire for a library.

Yale University L., New Haven, Ct. (Rpt. for 1905-1906—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 15,931; total in various libs. about 475,000. Issued, Linonian and Brothers L., 27,221; University L., 19,896. Receipts about \$50,000.

Pending the completion of the new building, the activities of the year have been directed towards the rearrangement of departments, the extension of catalogs and accession lists, and the general systematizing and centralizing of clerical work. The Linonian and Brothers Library, a selected collection kept at a total of 25,000 v. by annual additions and transfers, has proved of great service to the mass of students who do not require unrestricted access to the large collections. The college newspaper reading room has been moved to Dwight Hall. Several valuable collections have been left, notably that of Rev. Professor George E. Day, that of Theodore Woolsey Heermance, and during the previous year that of Professor Albert S. Wheeler with a generous fund for its maintenance. This report covers the first year in office of the new librarian, John Christopher Schwab. The report for 1904-1905 is also issued simultaneously in separate form.

Gifts and Bequests

Biddeford, Me. A gift of \$1000 toward the permanent fund of the McArthur Free Public Library has been received from Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston.

Flemington, N. J. By the will of the late Dr. William H. Bartles, the town will receive a bequest of \$10,000 to establish a public library.

Hillsdale, Mich. This town is to have a new modern library, the gift of the late C. T. Mitchell.

Kendallville, Ind. Flint & Walling, wind-mill manufacturers, will provide a mechanics' free library for this town.

Lebanon, O. The public library has received \$3500 from William E. Harmon, of New York, of which \$2500 is to be used in the completion of the new Carnegie building and \$1000 is to be expended for books and periodicals.

Oberlin (O.) College. The \$100,000 endowment required by Mr. Carnegie as a condition of his gift of \$125,000 for a library building, made in January, 1905, has been raised by subscription. The largest single gift was that of Dr. C. N. Lyman, of Wadsworth, amounting to \$34,000.

Tolland, Ct. A bequest of \$10,000 is made to the Tolland Library in the will of Ratcliffe Hicks, a native of the town, who died recently at Interlaken, Switzerland.

Warren (Mass.) P. L. The will of Mary G. Hitchcock, of this town, provides that after the death of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hitchcock \$1000 of a trust fund shall go to the Warren Public Library.

Waterbury (Vt.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Horace Fales, a trust fund of \$10,000 is created, for the benefit of the library, to be known as the Horace Fales Fund. The annual income, of about \$500, will be available for the purposes of the library.

Westboro (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Ellen M. B. Winch, of Westboro, the library receives a bequest of \$2000.

Carnegie library gifts

Quincy, Mich. \$10,000 for a public library. At last accounts the offer had not been acted upon, as a similar proposition from a citizen of Coldwater was also under consideration.

Redfield (S. D.) College. \$15,000 for a library building when the general college endowment, at present \$50,000, reaches \$100,000.

Liverpool, England. \$40,000 for a branch library building, the corporation to provide a site.

Librarians

BOSWELL, Miss Jessie P., of the New York State Library School, 1904-06, has been appointed cataloger in the Library of the University of Michigan.

BROWN, Demarchus C., was elected state librarian of Indiana, to succeed W. E. Henry, on Sept. 10. Professor Brown has been connected with Butler College, Irvington, for 30 years, first as a student, then as instructor in Greek, and latterly as librarian. He is a member of the State Board of Charities.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M. Mr. Crunden's many friends will be glad to know that his health has improved sufficiently for him to take the journey to St. Louis. He is at St. Luke's Hospital there. His physicians, unfortunately, are unable to hold out any hope of his immediate betterment.

DANZ, Miss Helen, has been appointed librarian of the Way Library, Perrysburg, O., to succeed the late Mrs. Ann Frederick.

DICKINSON, Asa Don, of the New York State Library School, 1902-03, has been appointed librarian of Union College. Since the fall of 1903 Mr. Dickinson has been an assistant in the Brooklyn Public Library.

FISHER, Rev. Dr. A. N., of Portland Ore., formerly pastor of the Monroe Avenue Methodist Church, Rochester, N. Y., has been elected librarian of the College of Theology at Willamette University.

FISHER, Professor Ray D., son of the preceding, Syracuse University, 1904, has been elected librarian of Willamette University.

FLEISCHNER, Otto, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, was knocked down by a motor-car in Copley Square, on Sept. 29. He was taken at once to the City Hospital, where his injuries were found to be a compound fracture of the right thigh, the fracture of three ribs on the right side, and severe contusions. The last accounts report that he is recovering, and no internal injuries are feared.

GIBSON, Charlotte Chaffee, children's librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., has just published, with Little, Brown & Company, a book for children called "In eastern wonderlands." It is the story of a trip by three children through eastern countries.

HAWKINS, Miss Jean, of the New York State Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed sub-librarian for classification in the New York State Library.

HAZELTINE, Miss Alice I., of the New York State Library School, 1901-2, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Oil City, Pa., to become first assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

JENKS, Edwin M., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1903, has been appointed librarian of the Institute of

Musical Art of the City of New York. Since last January Mr. Jenks has been in charge of the Applied Science Reference Room of Pratt Institute Free Library.

KELLAR, Miss Louise, has been appointed librarian of the Liberty (N. Y.) Public Library, in place of Miss Grace Smith, resigned.

LAMB, Miss Eliza, of the New York State Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed assistant in the catalogue division of the Library of Congress.

LINN, Mrs. Frances Burns, of the New York State Library School, 1903-04, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library, Norwalk, Ohio, and has begun her work as librarian of the Free Library, Santa Barbara, Cal.

McKNIGHT, Herbert, of the New York State Library School, class of 1900, died at the home of his parents in Fairhaven, N. Y., Sept. 9. Mr. McKnight was for three years in charge of the history division of the New York State Library. In 1901 he was appointed assistant in the maps and charts division of the Library of Congress, where he remained until about two years ago, when he became special subscription agent for the F. A. Owen Publishing Company.

SPAFFORD, Miss Martha E., of the New York State Library School, 1902-03, has been engaged for three or four months as special cataloger at the Public Library, Milton, Mass.

WEBB, Edward D., of Cortland, N. Y., died there on Oct. 4. Although Mr. Webb for many years made his home in Rye, N. Y., he had from the beginning of the Franklin Hatch Library served as one of its trustees. Mr. Webb was 88 years of age.

Cataloging and Classification

BLUMHARDT, J. F. Bengali, Oriya and Assamese books. 8+353 p. Lond., 1905. (Great Britain India Office, Library. Catalogue. 1905. v. 2, pt. 4.)

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. Descriptive catalogue of the art collections of Bowdoin College, by Henry Johnson, curator. Ed. 3, rev. and enl. Brunswick, Me., 1906. 100 p.

With illustration showing the Walker Art Building; with index of the artists' names, and a list of photographic reproductions of some of the art works cataloged.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. Catalogue of fiction. (Quarterly; v. 6, no. 3, July, 1906.) 162 p. 8°.

A plainly printed dictionary catalog. For books of short stories, contents are given.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Class list of best books, 1905-1906. Published for the Library Association by

the Library Supply Co., London, Eng. 1906. 70 p. 8°.

This is the first time that this annotated class list of best recent books has been published in book form. The system of book selection has, moreover, been reorganized. A list of the contributors and their respective classes, for which they were responsible, is printed in the front of the book. The time of publication was changed so as to precede the meeting of the Association. As the compilation was therefore hastened, the editors have thought it proper to apologize for their inability thoroughly to adapt their work to the newly developed system.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. Paintings, bronzes, and other objects of interest in the Free Public Library of Newark. 1906. 22 p. 16°.

A neatly printed little list. It "shows what friends of the library have done for it in this direction and makes the suggestion that others follow their example." But it does not list all the wealth of this library in art objects, for of some 800 numbered items less than a quarter are printed here. A separate catalog of the Howard W. Hayes collection will be published later.

NEW YORK P. L. Books for the blind in the circulating department. 1906. 19 p. 8°.

Classified by the several kinds of type, and with subdivisions showing the wide range of this special literature. Such books as Gidding's "Sociology" and Lockyer's "Primer of astronomy" are available to the sightless.

—Music for the blind. 1906. 7 p. 8°.

VICTORIA (Australia) Public Library, museums, and national gallery. Catalogue of the exhibition of old, rare and curious books, manuscripts, autographs, etc., held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Public Library of Victoria, 1856-1906. Melbourne, Victoria Public Library, 1906. 58 p. 8°.

Bibliography

ALASKA: GEOLOGY. Martin, G: C. The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska. Washington, 1905. 64+11 p. (U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin no. 250.) Bibliography (4 p.).

AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Blair, M. G. An index to American history and biography for seventh and eighth grades. Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, 1906. 39 p. 12°. (Special reading list 11.)

APPENDICITIS. Sprengel, Otto. Literaturverzeichnis [über appendicitis.] (In Billroth,

[C. A. T.], M.D., and others, ed. *Deutsche chirurgie*. 1906, v. 46 d, pref. p. 9-117.)

APPLES. Beach, S. A. Authorities consulted in preparing the work on apples in New York. (In N. Y. [State] Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual report, 1905, v. 22, pt. 2, pref. p. 17-20.)

ARCHITECTURE. The Quarterly Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects for July, 1906, v. 7, no. 2, contains an index of literature from the publications and periodicals on architecture and allied subjects from April 1, 1906, to July 1, 1906. This index is classified, and in it are listed nine articles on libraries.

BIRKBECK, MORRIS. Smith, C: Wesley. Morris Birkbeck and the English settlement in Edwards county, Illinois, founded by . . . Birkbeck and George Flower, 1817-18: a contribution toward a bibliography.

This was printed with a reprint of "An appeal to the people of Illinois on the question of a convention," by . . . Birkbeck, Shawneetown, 1823, and occupies p. 21-33 of the pamphlet.

BOYS. Bowne, J. T. Classified bibliography of boy life and organized work with boys. N. Y., International Committee of Y. M. C. A., 1906. 39 p. 8°.

Reprinted from *Association Boys*, August 1906, with index. The list contains some 450 titles, 50 of which are from books, the rest from periodicals.

CEPHALOPODS. Ruedeman, Rudolf. Structure of some primitive cephalopods. (In N. Y. [State] Museum Bulletin, 1905, no. 80, p. 296-341.)

Bibliography (2 p.).

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the year 1905. (In *Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1906, p. 374-397.)

The usual annotations and author index are given to this valuable annual bibliography. 305 titles are listed.

COPEPODA. Williams, Leonard Worcester. Notes on marine copepoda of Rhode Island (In *American Naturalist*, September, 1906, p. 639-660.)

Bibliography (3 p.), some of the titles dating as far back as 1776.

DICKENS, Charles. Editions of Dickens's works. (In Connecticut P. L. Committee Monthly Book List, August, no. 16, p. 18-19.)

Careful notes describe 17 editions.

EDUCATION. Wyer, J. I., jr., and Leonard, Mabel E. Bibliography of education for

1905; reprinted from the *Educational Review*, September-October, 1906. 89 p. 8°.

The seventh annual summary of educational literature; it contains 665 titles. Twenty-two books are selected as books that should be in every educational library. There are many and full annotations.

ENTOMOLOGY. Folsom, J. W. Entomology, with special reference to its biological and economic aspects. Phil., 1906. 7+485 p. 8°.

Bibliography p. 409-466.

—Needham, J. G. May flies and midges of New York. Albany, 1905. 352 p. 8°.
(N. Y. State Museum Bulletin no. 86; Entomology 23.)

Bibliography (6 p.).

GREAT BRITAIN: GEOLOGY. Great Britain Geological survey. List of memoirs, maps, sections, etc., published by the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom and the Museum of Practical Geology. Lond., 1905. 116 p. 8°.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING. Springfield City Library. Hunting and trapping. (*In Bulletin*, August-September, p. 361-362.)

IRON AND STEEL. Stoughton, Bradley. Books on iron and steel. (*In* Iles, George, *Inventors at work*.) N. Y., Doubleday, 1906. p. 176-179.

A carefully annotated list, giving 14 titles. The annotations, which are real "evaluations," carry weight, as coming from the Adjunct Professor of Metallurgy, Columbia University.

JAPAN. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Japan. Part 2, Conclusion. (*In* New York Public Library *Bulletin*, September, 1906. p. 439-477.)

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Smith, W. H., jr. A priced Lincoln bibliography. N. Y., privately published, 1906. 3+70 p. 8°.

About 1200 items, with the prices at which they have been sold, usually at auction.

LYCOSURA. Thallon, Ida Carleton. The date of Damophon of Messena. (*In* *American Journal of Archaeology*, second series, July-September, 1906. p. 302-329.)

This article is followed by a classified bibliography of Lycosura and the excavations made there.

NEW YORK STATE: GEOLOGY. Woodworth, J. B. Ancient water levels of the Champlain and Hudson valleys. (*In* N. Y. [State]

Museum, bulletin no. 84, Geology 8, 1905. p. [65]-265.)

Bibliography (8 p.).

RAILWAY RATE REGULATION. Newark Free Public Library. Railway rate regulation; a few of the best and latest books on the subject. Newark, N. J., Free Public Library, 1906. 4 p. 8°.

An annotated list of nine books and five magazine articles.

RETINA. Weyssse, Arthur W., and Burgess, Waldo S. Retina. (*In* *American Naturalist*, September, 1906. p. 611-637.)

Bibliography (3 p.). A considerable number of the titles are German.

ROD, ÉDOUARD. Roz, Firmin. Edouard Rod; biographie critique. Paris, E. Sansot, 1906. 69 p. 18½cm.

Bibliography (8 p.).

ROUSSILLON, France. Vidal, P. [A. A.], and Calmette, J. [L. A.]. Bibliographie roussillonnaise. Perpignan, Impr. de C. Latrobe, 1906. 558 p. 22½cm.

SCOTT, Sir Walter. Editions of Scott's novels. (*In* Connecticut P. L. committee Monthly Book List, July, no. 15. p. 20.)

Fourteen editions are described.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. Internationales Institut fuer Sozial-Bibliographie.

This institution, founded in 1905, proposes to issue a monthly bulletin aggregating in the year some 6000 to 8000 titles of books and some 12,000 to 15,000 magazine articles, speeches, etc. These titles will appear in German, French, and English, those published in other languages being provided with German translation. Arrangements have been made for co-operation with the chief countries of Europe and America, and a prospectus has been issued, with instructions to correspondents. The central bureau is in Berlin, W. 50, Spichernstrasse 17.

—Kritische blaetter fuer die gesamten sozialwissenschaften; bibliographisch-kritisches zentralorgan; hrsg. von Dr. Hermann Beck . . . in verbindung mit Dr. Hanns Dorn . . . und Dr. Othmar Spann. Dresden, O. V. Boehmert.

A monthly begun in January, 1905.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Humphreys, A. L. Somersetshire parishes: a handbook of historical reference to all places in the county. London, 1905-[06.] 15+855+[2] p.

Issued in eight parts.

STUPIDITY. Terman, Lewis M. Genius and

stupidity: a study of some of the intellectual processes of seven bright and seven stupid boys. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1906. p. 307-373.)

Bibliography 23 titles.

TECHNICAL BOOKS. Providence Public Library. Books for workmen in the three leading industries of Providence: textiles, jewelry and silversmithing, foundry and machine shop work. Providence, Public Library, 1906. 26 p. 16°.

A valuable classified list, with brief annotations.

— Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education—Committee on Technical Books. Descriptive list of technical books. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., [1906.] 64 p. 8°.

This is a revision and enlargement of the list published by this society in 1903. It now contains nearly 500 works, an increase of rather more than one-half. The increase in the section on "Steam and gas engineering" is especially noticeable, while architecture remains practically unchanged, having been well represented in the list of 1903. The additions to the list are nearly all in the line of practical and standard works, and fewer elementary books are included than many libraries will probably wish. The list also still fails to include any considerable number of books specifically relating to the various manufacturing industries.

The list of technical periodicals recommended has been enlarged and now includes the proceedings of several engineering societies. The alphabetic arrangement of these periodicals and also of the table of contents of the list is a commendable improvement.

The list bears no date, and gives neither edition nor date of publication for the books included. This is a grave defect in a list of a class where books are being constantly revised and superseded. An author index would add much to its value.

TEETH. Burnham, William H. The hygiene of the teeth. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1906. p. 293-306.)

This article refers especially to the hygiene of the teeth of school children.

Bibliography, 18 titles.

WATER. Hoyt, J. C., and Wood, Mrs. B. D. Index to the hydrographic progress reports of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1888 to 1903. Washington, 1905. 253+3 p. 8°. (U. S. Geological Survey, Water supply and irrigation paper, no. 119.) Bibliography (4 p.).

WATER-SUPPLY. Forbes, U. A., and Ashford, W. H. R. Our waterways: a history of inland navigation considered as a branch of water conservancy. London, 1906. 15+366 p. 8°.

List of authorities cited, p. 317-321; chronological list of Acts of Parliament relating to rivers, p. 308-312.

WILDE, OSCAR. Sherard, R. H. The life of Oscar Wilde. N. Y., Mitchell Kennerley, 1906. 16+470 p. 8°.

Bibliography (14 p.).

Notes and Queries

CONTINUOUS PAGINATION OF READING MATTER AND ADVERTISING.—It is called to my attention that most of the English periodicals are beginning to carry on the pagination of the text to the advertisements, so that the librarian is confronted with the difficulty either of binding up a large number of pages which are practically repeated each week, or to have volumes on the shelves in which many pages are missing. Can we not as librarians make some united protest against this practice? I have no doubt that the librarians of all English speaking countries will join in objecting to this recent innovation of the publishers.

WILLIAM BEER,

Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

TIME LIMIT FOR BOOKS FOR HOME USE.—We should like to know what libraries, especially large ones, now lend books for four weeks, to be returned without renewal, in place of the two weeks' privilege with renewal.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,

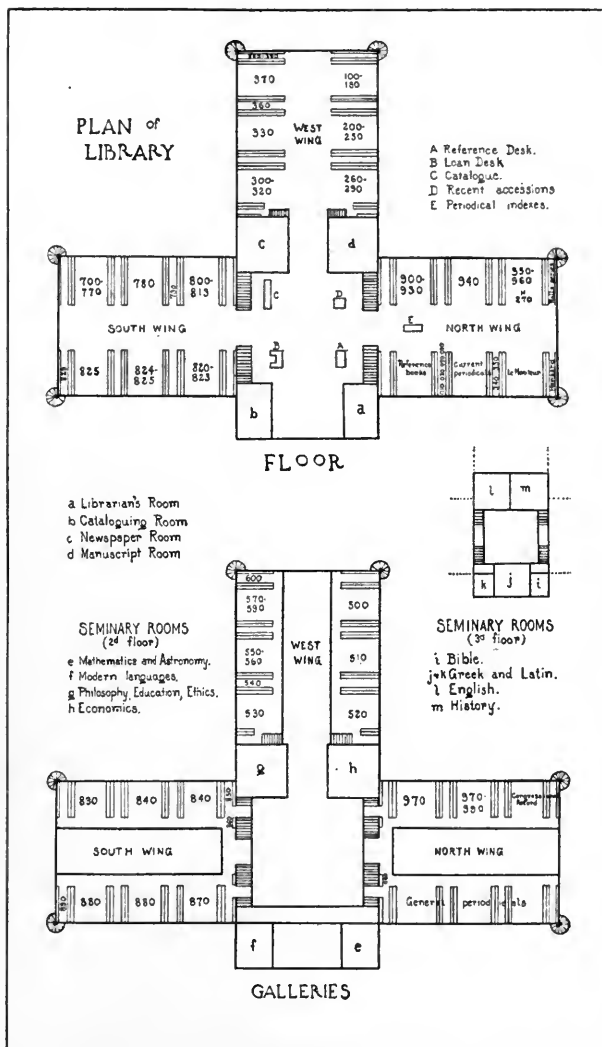
Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES: SOUVENIR VOLUME.—The Chicago Bureau of Statistics has for distribution the souvenir volume recently published for the League of American Municipalities. This contains, among other matter, a review of Chicago's administrative history, 1837-1906, by Hugo S. Grosser; a history of Chicago's seal, by Dr. C. J. Cigrand; a history of the league, by J. MacVicar; full-page portraits of former mayors; and a new map of the city. Libraries desiring one or more copies of this volume may obtain the same by sending 25 cents (in stamps) per copy, to cover postage and packing, to Hugo S. Grosser, city statistician, City Hall, Chicago.

"A THOUSAND OF THE BEST NOVELS."—In your notice of "A thousand best novels" in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL you gave the price of five cents per copy. This is an error, as it costs 10 cents for a single copy by mail. Will you kindly correct this in the October number of the JOURNAL?

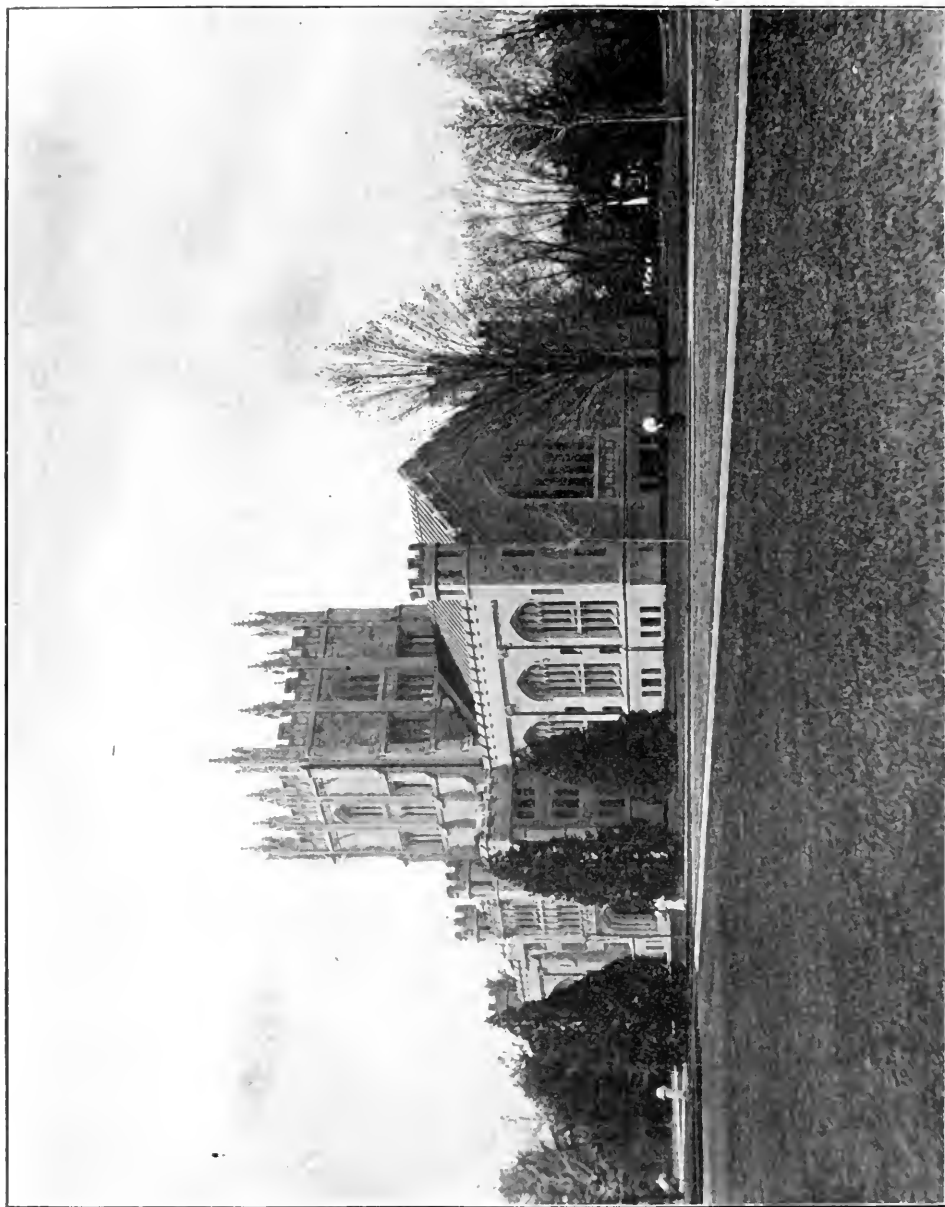
BEATRICE WINNER,

Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.



DIAGRAMS OF FREDERICK FERRIS THOMPSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY — VASSAR COLLEGE *

[*The diagrams given in place of floor plans are from the *Handbook* of the Library and were intended primarily as a guide to the location of the books. Three interior views as well as views of the exterior are given in *Architecture*, September, 1905.]



THE FREDERICK FERRIS THOMPSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY — VASSAR COLLEGE

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THE problems of college libraries, to which much attention is given in this number, are in part the same as, in part quite different from, those of general libraries—but in most relations much can be learned by each class from the other. The purpose of college libraries should be to encourage scholarly reading among students, and it certainly should be among the aims of a public library to encourage scholarly reading among the public. One of the ideals of library administration is to increase the proportion of non-fiction in the totality of reading, but it is to be remembered that a large portion of the best English literature is in the form of fiction. Not only librarians, but the reading public of to-day, are apt to overlook this fact; and, on the other hand, college librarians may overlook the fact that the reading of what may be called English classic fiction is a part of the true scholar's equipment and should be encouraged as much as possible. If the true university is a collection of books the ideal of good reading is achieved when from that university all-round readers are produced, *i.e.*, readers who have a good knowledge of the general field represented by printed books.

It has recently been stated that college libraries are more behindhand in many respects than any other special class of American libraries, especially in reports, statistics and administrative organization. If that is so, the reason is not far to seek. The public library has had concentrated on itself of late years the very best attention and has obtained the services of trained librarians—many of them of a high order of administrative ability; while in too many cases the library is only an incidental feature of the college, and the college librarian is not recognized in his true relations with the university body. Attention is concentrated not on the librarian, but on the president of the college or the university, who nowadays is expected to be a man in the public eye and in whom centers the college administrative work. There are notable college librarians, and, in fact, one of the most notable has graduated from

college presidencies into the librarian's chair at a great university; and in other colleges the librarian is a member of the faculty or governing body. But the college librarian as such has yet to emerge into his proper dignity in relation with the general scheme of the college, and to this end the College Library Section of the American Library Association ought to be of increasing importance.

THE Massachusetts State Library Commission has under consideration an alternative for the library visitor or inspector which should prove an interesting experiment. The Massachusetts commission has followed two cardinal principles: of handling the commission work at a minimum of personnel and expense, and of seeking to promote individualist action on the part of towns. It has accomplished the triumphant result of obtaining library facilities for the people in every township in the state, but it is by no means a certainty that these facilities have in all towns been developed to full advantage, and we emphasized last month the value of library visitation in obtaining this fullness of result. The new plan, which has been for some time past in contemplation, seeks to cover the field by volunteers in each part of the state under the charge of a lady especially well fitted for the executive work, though not a professional librarian, the local help being given by ladies fitted by character and knowledge if not by professional experience to go about among the libraries, studying their needs and inspiring the local librarian to do the best possible work. The whole profession will watch with interest this new and novel development, should the commission decide to enter upon this line of work.

ONE of the most practical fields for co-operative usefulness is in respect to binding, and that good work is being done in this direction is evidenced by the increase of literature on this subject, embodying valuable investigations, as pointed out in the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL by Mr. Bliss. Durability of binding and also of paper may

well be considered primary desiderata in the library view of books. One of the most important suggestions evolved from recent discussion is that the publishers should sell an edition in sheets of books in large demand by libraries, to be bound especially for libraries, presumably in a standard style. This might have a secondary advantage in obtaining a closer price for library books than is practicable under present publishing arrangements. But it would have the disadvantage that the outward individuality of books, now so important a feature in cloth binding, would be lost to the library reader, and with it an important element of attractiveness. There are perhaps some libraries still in existence which preserve the ancient uniformity of paper-covered dullness, but the variety and bright array of good color on modern library shelves is one of the attractive features of a well-chosen public library. On the other hand, an interesting result has been achieved architecturally, so to speak, in the Rhode Island State Library, in the new capitol, where the approximately uniform binding of law books, long sets, etc., was seized upon by the decorator as the motive for the color scheme in the library room, so that there is a harmony of tone throughout. Further discussion of the question of bindings from the many points of view which are possible cannot but be helpful to all libraries.

MR. W. I. FLETCHER has been playing "the bull in the (library) china shop," half humorously and half seriously, in a paper of that title which has evoked a good deal of interest at several meetings of library organizations before which he has read it. The important process of standardizing which has been going on in American libraries for the past generation opens of course the dangers of conventionalism and of a new set of hard and fast rules or traditions which may finally have to be re-formed in turn. Mr. Fletcher's protest against carrying the stack system too far should especially be heeded by architects. For a rural library, eight or ten thousand volumes is a fair limit; more will scarcely be used, and every added volume is of course a new care and expense. When a rural library reaches this stage, selection rather than col-

lection should be the process of growth. Mr. Carnegie's liberal donations for buildings in small places as well as in cities have perhaps led to the planning of larger collections and stack rooms than are really necessary or fully useful. The ideal library which can have but one attendant, or at most two, should be a happy combination of the public with the private library, in which readers may see about them a collection of books attractively arranged, an ideal not fulfilled by the formality of the stack system.

THE situation in Brooklyn raises interestingly the question of architectural competitions for library buildings. Competition is formally opposed, though it is not declared unprofessional, by the American Institute of Architects, and many, perhaps most, architects concur in that opposition. The reason is perhaps three-fold: that time, effort and expense are wasted in developing many plans where only one can be chosen; that the best architects are therefore least likely to enter into competitions; and that there is a feeling that competitions are not sure to be fair and honest. In a phrase, it is better to choose the best man and let him do the right thing. The uncertainty is in finding by any other process the best man who is sure to do the right thing. The modern compromise of combination which affords competitive opportunity to present plans, with substantial payments for several of the most worthy and plans from architects who have already achieved success in the special field and are invited to submit plans at a fair remuneration for them, gives perhaps the best assurance of getting the right thing when such plans are brought together for the final choice. This has been the plan adopted for many important public buildings and is a good precedent to follow. The United States government has adopted by law a method of competition, in view of the sad results produced under the other method, and some of the public work in the several boroughs of New York City, where political favoritism ruled, has afforded notorious example of how not to do it. The new Education Building at Albany, which is to house the State Library, has adopted a scheme for a double competition, as set forth elsewhere.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES AND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS: VIEWS AND COMMENTS

BY W. N. CHATTIN CARLTON, *Librarian Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.*

As a class college libraries have unquestionably not kept pace with the public institutions in the progress that has characterized library development during the last thirty years. It is true that conditions are neither so archaic nor chaotic as at the date of the famous volume on "Public libraries in the U. S." (1876). The notable changes in methods of instruction, the effects of the elective system, the increase in lecture courses, and the wide influence of German taught instructors, have all forced the college libraries into some semblance of progress. But much remains to be done before the average college library occupies the same place in and receives the same support from its constituency that the average municipal institution to-day occupies and receives without question.

It is not difficult partly at least to account for this condition of things. Too many college trustees and presidents have clung to the old idea that almost any one could look after the library; few have realized that the position demanded special qualifications. Professors who had failed or outlived their usefulness in the class room, clerical alumni temporarily without a parish, an instructor already overburdened with other academic work—are not these familiar figures among the college librarians of the past? Exceptions there were to be sure, and even among the types just referred to it sometimes happened that the right man for the place was found. Chance had shown him his true *métier*. But how pathetically often the contrary occurred. The same college officials responsible for such unhappy appointments have canvassed the credentials of a night watchman or engineer with the greatest care, yet again and again have entrusted their libraries to the care of men whose only recommendation was failure or misfortune in some other line of endeavor. Their American practicality and business acumen showed them that the safety of a valuable plant depended upon the trained knowledge and skill of their engineer, but it

could not reveal to them in tangible shape how much the educational work of their plant might be extended by the requirement of similar trained preparation and experience in the guardian of their books. We need not, however, judge them too severely. In some cases they knew nothing of the possibilities of the position they were neglecting; in others, conditions beyond their control dictated their choice. Moreover, it is to be remembered that even college bred trustees of the generation now passing away could have but a dim idea of the vast changes in the relation of the library to the college that had grown up since their college days. When they were undergraduates the library was something distant and remote. Few ever penetrated its quiet recesses; many men graduated without ever having seen it. The bold student who had ventured within its portals came back to his fellows with a story of a dimly lighted room, rows of giant folios on theology or metaphysics, shelves of dumpy brown duodecimo editions of a few English and many ancient classics, the whole presided over by a kindly but abstracted senior professor whose studies the student felt it would be a profanation to disturb.

Much the same reasons that prevented the necessity of a new type of librarian from being realized are also responsible for the long refusal to the library of that financial support which has been accorded so readily and lavishly to the chemical, physical, or engineering laboratory. It was easy to understand that the chemical department must have \$1000 for supplies and equipment; it was almost impossible to see why the professor of Greek needed a *Corpus Inscriptionum* costing \$500; it was patent to the meanest intelligence that a dynamo must be installed in the physical laboratory, but who on earth could imagine why the professor of English needed a German periodical extending to over a hundred volumes and costing \$300? A leading cause for our slow rate of progress has been, then,

this tardy recognition of (1) the real relation between the library and the college, (2) of the need of a large amount of literary material in the work of instruction, and (3) the necessity of special training in the one appointed to organize and care for this material and to make it speedily accessible to both instructor and student. But the tide has now turned and the college libraries are headed in the right direction. The purse strings of college boards have been loosened in the direction of the library; trained young men and women are now finding places in the libraries of educational institutions where but a short time ago there were no positions to be filled.

But the young college librarian early discovers that he is confronted with unexpected and unusual problems. This is largely due to the fact that his library school training has properly concerned itself chiefly with public library administration, which has been so admirably systematized that it readily lends itself to systematic explanation, whereas college library administration is in many respects radically different from public and its principles are very far from having been systematized. In fact, individual college libraries differ from one another so much more than do individual public libraries that it may be doubted whether such complete systematization is possible in their case. A single illustration will make this clearer: The work of establishing a public library, erecting its building, selecting and purchasing its books, engaging its staff, and opening it to the public can be accomplished to-day with as much ease and expedition as a steel bridge can be thrown across a river by the trained force of any large contracting and engineering firm. Can this be done with the same precision and smoothness in the case of a library for a newly-founded institution of learning? Obviously it cannot be so done. That the principles on which college and university libraries should be conducted are in many important respects quite different from those upon which municipal libraries should be administered was fully recognized in the 1876 report, but we do not find that much has been done toward stating clearly what the differences are that exist between the two kinds of library and how the conditions they create are

met. A free exchange of views and record of experience on the part of those engaged in library work always does something toward making differences clear; but if this paper have no other result it may be of some use and suggestion to those just beginning their careers and to those still in the schools who are looking forward to service in a college or university library. It is a statement of the views rather than a record of the experience of the writer. He has been led to them partly through experience, partly through the study of conditions in libraries other than the one he is associated with, and partly through reading and reflection.

A first question that occurs is, does the college librarian need a different preparation from that of the public official? It is very decidedly my opinion that he does, but instead of *different* perhaps *additional* is a better word to use. A college degree plus the library school course or an equivalent amount of training in a well-equipped library are assumed as essentials in both cases. But the college librarian finds himself in such a very different relation to his constituency that something more than this seems necessary in his case. He is to be associated with a body of men (the faculty) who are, or ought to be, finely trained scholars in their respective specialties, and he is to co-operate with them in their common work of solving the current problems of higher education. He should have a full understanding of and sympathy with their point of view as specialists, of their methods and needs as scholars, and also be broadly conversant with the educational questions of the day that he as well as they will be called upon to consider and determine upon with reference to their adaptation to the institution with which he and they are connected. In order, therefore, that he may take his place as a professional and academic equal among them, it would seem as though the training of a modern college librarian ought in general to resemble the training of a modern college professor. This implies, in addition to the above-mentioned essentials, graduate study leading to one of the higher degrees, M.A. or Ph.D., *i.e.*, training in scholarly method and use of literary material.

If it be said that this requirement would greatly extend the present period of prepara-

tion, the charge must be admitted; it would. We should have the college course of four (or three) years, the graduate course of one, two, or three years, and the library training of one or two years, the latter corresponding to the office or hospital experience of the young lawyer or physician. But the result in breadth and fullness of preparation would be well worth the cost and sacrifice. There would be an incalculable gain in that dignity and respect which is readily accorded those who have pursued an established and generally recognized course of study for their special work, but which is only grudgingly accorded those "who come in by another way." Equality of rank with his teaching colleagues could not well be denied the college librarian who had had an academic training equivalent to theirs, a training recognized and understood by college governing bodies. Many of these bodies distinctly do not understand yet what we mean by library training. The fact is unfortunate, but it is true.

The certain effects of a generation of librarians trained in this way would be: increased respect for the position, a full recognition of its proper rank in the academic world, a higher standard of librarianship, and a greater attractiveness in the calling itself for able, ambitious and scholarly young men and women.*

In this connection certain matters associated with the words "scholar" and "executive" may be discussed. Much has been heard recently about the changed type of librarian demanded by modern conditions. Not scholarship, it has been openly asserted, but executive and administrative ability is the first essential in the chief librarian of the present day. He is to be charged mainly with the control and direction of the library machinery; and (though this is naturally not often put so bluntly) it is to his low salaried assistants and subordinates that the public must look for learning, humanistic and cultured knowledge of books, and skilled literary guidance. And in the contemporary discussion of the topic there has at times been detected a feeling of relief at this prospect of escaping the obligation of being a student, of being

both a scholar and a business man. This proposition, that the modern librarian must be primarily a "business man" and only incidentally or not at all a scholar, I must be permitted to describe as one of the most vicious fallacies that ever gained currency among intelligent men and women. It would be difficult to invent a more perfect instance of putting the cart before the horse. And what an apt illustration it is of that very "materialism" and "commercial spirit" which our American libraries were to do so much toward improving and enlightening!

As earnestly as I can I wish to protest against this false view and to maintain its opposite. Scholarly training and scholarly ability are and always should be the prime requisites and chief characteristics of a college or university librarian.* Viewed in the light of its material organization the library is of course a machine; but viewed in the light of its purpose it is an institution devoted to the preservation, dissemination and advancement of knowledge. Both the machine and its purpose are intimately connected, there is no dispute about that; but of the two the purpose is the greater matter and the qualities needed for the delicate task of directing and accomplishing it are intrinsically more important and of a higher nature than those needed for the purely business side of library administration. Hence I regard it as fundamentally wrong that the latter should be exalted over the former. It is the great purpose of the institution that should be represented in the person of its chief official. Intellectual breadth, sane learning, and sympathy with every seeker after knowledge are the things that should be associated in the public mind with the word librarian; not an impressive array of telephones, speaking tubes, typewriters and clerks with documents awaiting his signature. These all have their place, but it is by no means the prominent one they show signs of assuming.

A prompt objection to this position will be the time-worn query, "But is not the man of learning, the average college professor,

* The writer is not a college graduate. *Author's note.*

*I hold the same view as regards the heads of national, state and municipal libraries, and for much the same reasons as here adduced in the case of college libraries.

notoriously unbusinesslike and lacking in executive ability?" The reply to this is: "Some certainly are, but the popular impression that scholars are invariably poor business men and hopelessly impractical is entirely wrong." It is well to remember that the bulk of all the administrative work in American colleges has long been done and is being done by individual professors and faculty committees, and that on the whole it is being done very well. Those familiar with such work know that it often calls for a high order of executive ability, and that in most instances this ability has been readily found in the smallest college faculties. Scholarship is not necessarily incompatible with business talent; on the contrary the two qualities are frequently found in the same person.

But even if a scholarly librarian should be found deficient in "executive ability" it by no means follows that he should be superseded by a business man, relegated to a subordinate position, or dismissed. If he has the other essentials here indicated, if he represents with dignity the purpose of the library, if he has succeeded in making it the complement of instruction and an aid to research, he should be retained as its real chief, and the functions that require a capacity for organizing concrete business and administrative details should be assigned to a subordinate official possessing that capacity. The library, let it again be asserted with emphasis, is an institution of learning. Its chief and representative in the eyes of the public should not be one whose title to the position is based on qualifications that would fit him equally well for the head of a department store or system of retail tea shops.

It will be a grievous ending to America's magnificent library effort and progress if it shall result in conditions which neither require nor have positions of honor for librarians of the type of Panizzi, Bradshaw, Maunde Thompson, Garnett, Leconte de Lisle, Hartwig, Dziatzko, Cogswell, Winsor, Poole, Cutter and Hammond Trumbull.

As a rule the public librarian is in much closer touch with his board of trustees than the college librarian is with his highest governing body. The president of the college is usually the intermediary in the latter case and very often this arrangement is perfectly satisfactory. But when matters of importance

concerning the library are under discussion, it is advisable to have the librarian explain them fully in person before the board. He should be permitted to state in his own words the reasons for his recommendations and be prepared to make them clear and convincing, for he is in a better position to do this than any one else. It is for the board to decide whether it is desirable to adopt his suggestions or whether they have the means to carry them out if approved. His suggestions should not be left unacted upon or rejected because the board does not understand the situation, need, or recommendation.

The Library Committee or Council should be representative and catholic in its membership. Both the board of trustees and the faculty should be represented in it; the president, the treasurer and the librarian should be members, *ex-officio*. In a small committee, the treasurer, if a member of the board, might also represent the trustees. The relationship between the librarian and the treasurer should always be a close one. The latter knows the exact state of the funds at all times; he is, of course, the first to know of any decrease or increase in the income, and a quarterly statement from him of balances or overdrafts will often save the librarian much unnecessary bookkeeping.

Great variety exists in the constitution of library committees, and it is not easy to lay down general rules as to manner of appointment, number of members and functions. The committee should be appointed by the board of trustees, be responsible only to this board, and, through the librarian or as a committee, report to it directly. Under no circumstances should the committee be appointed wholly by the faculty nor should it be a subordinate committee of that body. The library should be, administratively, entirely outside the jurisdiction and control of the faculty.

The size of the institution will mainly determine the size of the committee; the larger it is the greater will be the care necessary in selecting its membership. In a small college it is possible to have Literature, Language, History, Economics, Philosophy and Science all represented in a comparatively small body; in a very large college this is out of the question. But a group of men selected on account of their known breadth of intellectual interests and knowledge of college

needs will rarely fail to act justly and on the whole wisely. Departments unrepresented on the committee need fear neither neglect nor discrimination, for it sometimes happens that in an over-anxious desire to be impartial the professors on such a committee are more fair to their unrepresented colleagues than to themselves. In a large university the units of representation on the library committee would perhaps best be the several faculties (Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Theology, etc.,) rather than departments. This plan would operate where the general library provides for all. Where the graduate schools have specially endowed collections, or separate library appropriations, local modifications of this scheme of representation would be necessary. In general, the smaller the committee the more likely it is to be a working instead of an honorary body.

Certain fixed functions of the committee may be: to act as the immediate governing body of the library, to determine matters of general policy, to apportion the income with reference to book purchases, binding, cataloging, assistants, etc., to make final decision on large, unusual, or very expensive purchases, and to fix the proportion which periodicals and continuations shall bear to the total amount of book purchases.

In the relation of the librarian to the faculty we have another situation not quite paralleled in public library administration. It is a very important, very peculiar, very much misunderstood relation. It ought to be a very harmonious, mutually appreciative and understood one. The work of the librarian is not confined to aiding and directing undergraduates. The larger the institution the less likely he will be to come in direct contact with large numbers of them. But whether the college is large or small the relationship between librarian and faculty must be close and constant. Harmony between them is absolutely essential both as regards the library and the work of instruction. A librarian who has himself been trained as a specialist will, other things being equal, be more likely to understand the point of view of the instructor than one who has not had such an experience. As a student of library problems he will know when the excessive development of some special or very narrow field is likely to result badly for the collection as a whole or as to the

future of the department concerned. His experience will show him what is to be said on both sides; his judgment will indicate when exceptions are advisable and when the general policy should prevail.

Now in the private conversations of professors and librarians we too often hear remarks that indicate erroneous interpretation of motives and methods. From college professors such expressions as the following have been heard: "Our librarian thinks he knows better what we ought to buy than we do"; "He insists on buying what he calls 'Poole sets' before getting the foreign journals we want"; "He is always asking if such and such a book won't be out of date in a year or so; or, if it is one that bids fair to be of permanent value he wants to wait until he gets it at second-hand or auction"; "Classification? I don't know what system we have. I find books that belong to my department scattered all through the library." From librarians come complaints such as these: "The professors are unreasonable; they want everything and they want it all at once"; "They take out the books before the bill for them is checked up and it is weeks before we can get them for marking and cataloging"; "They think every book they order should be placed on the shelves of their department regardless of its main subject matter"; "The students in the [Chinese] department want certain popular English works, but we can't buy them because the professor has exhausted his appropriation in the purchase of treatises by German and Russian [Sinologists]."

Now, if we were to take these two sets of hasty expressions literally we could hardly escape the conclusion that an "irreconcilable conflict" existed between professor and librarian. Of course this is not the case. Shining through them clear as daylight their cause is seen to be simply a misunderstanding of respective needs and positions. Let us consider possible solutions of the particular misunderstandings which these random quotations show have really arisen in widely scattered places.

The first professor's remark may be dismissed very briefly. Either he completely misunderstood the librarian, or the librarian was unfit for his place. Of all men librarians are in the best position to know that omniscience is not, cannot be, and never was

intended to be, a human attribute. In the second instance, we will assume that the librarian had found through his daily work with the undergraduates that their peculiar needs could be greatly served by certain "Poole sets," and a library committee had given these the right of way among purchases. Were these facts communicated to the objecting professor? If not, they should have been. He should have been reminded of the fact that the library officials know better than any individual instructor can what the general needs and demands of the students are; it should have been clearly explained to him that the expressed and experienced want was so imperative that it would have been most unwise to neglect it, and the point should have been illustrated by concrete instances.

It is both natural and legitimate for a librarian to wish to avoid lumbering the shelves with books that will soon become obsolete. To purchase them seems like a veritable throwing away of money; their storage means valuable space occupied by almost valueless material, and we know that next to money book-space is the thing for which we are ever weeping, wailing and gnashing our teeth. But the college librarian must not forget that it is the object of the institution he serves to gather and transmit *present* as well as past knowledge. If a new book on electrical engineering, however slight, contains information which a professor deems it wise for his students to have at hand instantly; if the present moment is the only time when that book is going to be a "live" one, it is best to get it, even if the professor does cheerfully assure the librarian that six months hence it will be "dead" and can be thrown away. "Now is the accepted time" must be the rule in such cases. The utility and convenience of possessing books at the moment when they can be used most effectively also often justifies their purchase at "the long price" on publication. Is it after all a real gain to save \$6 or \$10 on the cost of a valuable and needed work, but lose two years' use of it? Here again the college librarian must overlook certain "practical" considerations; he has interests to serve whose measure of value is not the dollar.

The "foreign journal" topic is ever to the fore, and the smaller the appropriation the more hotly is the subject of *Zeitschriften* dis-

cussed. Three points are almost always involved: (1) cost, (2) the extent to which students will use them, (3) the probability that for some time they will be used only by the one or two professors interested. The cost item will often settle the question one way or the other. If *any* students can be got to use an authoritative foreign journal in connection with their college work it is a good thing not only for them and for the department concerned, but also for other departments—even good habits sometimes spread among undergraduates. In nine cases out of ten it is over the third point that most of the trouble arises. The librarian hesitates; he thinks of the many books on many subjects that the collection lacks. The library committee ponders and doubts; can it afford to make the outlay? is it fair to other departments? if this sacrifice is made for one, why not for all?—and the committee decides that it cannot authorize the purchase of the *Jahrbücher*. That they are often right is beyond question; that their motives are correct is indisputable, and that they genuinely regret the deprivation of the professor is undoubted.

But suppose we try to view this matter from a slightly different angle; suppose we carry it up to a little higher plane of consideration than that of mere expense and expediency. The object of every college worthy of continued existence is to provide the best possible instruction by the most accomplished instructors it can afford to retain on its faculty. Its repute is ultimately determined not by numbers, not by imposing buildings, but by the character and grade of its instruction and the usefulness and value of the results of the investigations made by its instructors. Now, if a qualified professor wants a foreign journal of world wide repute in its field, one that contains a large share of the newest contributions to its subject, it is well worth some sacrifice on the part of the college and the library to obtain it. The immediate incorporation of its subject matter in the professor's lectures keeps his instruction abreast of the times, necessitates frequent revision of those lectures, enlivens them with references to discoveries, inventions and experiments not yet six, three, or even two months old, and rarely fails to stimulate the interest of such students as are worth teaching. Again, if the private investigations of

an able professor will be materially furthered by having such a journal at hand, it is a good investment for the college to provide that journal and share in any distinction that may come to its servant through published researches made with its aid. Librarians and their committees must never forget, however small their means, that they have a duty to perform towards the teachers as well as the taught. These things are so self-evident it seems idle to pen them, but are they recognized and acted upon as often as they might be?

The professor's comment on classification and the remarks of the librarians quoted above can be considered together for the reason that the same cause begot them. It is simply this, that many college officials have as yet no conception of what a complicated piece of machinery the well managed modern college library has come to be, and what a mass of petty detail is necessary to keep it in shape for easy, unhampered use by student and instructor. We know that these details must be attended to or our collections will at once become unmanageable mobs of books, useless to everyone. Some professors do not know this, some at times forget it. It will not be wise to force the information upon them. But in countless indirect ways the meanings of things can be brought gradually to their attention, until from hostile critics they are transformed into sympathetic helpers almost without their knowing it. Tact alone works this miracle, but has it not long since been accepted that without tact no man can succeed as a librarian?

Our "Chinese" example illustrates the extent to which an ambitious instructor may forget the need of his students for books suited to their comprehension rather than his; and it also calls attention to a fact likewise unknown to many instructors, viz.: that students often register their complaints and express their desires far more frankly at the librarian's desk than at the professorial rostrum.

So often have we heard that "the library should be the center and heart of the institution," the phrase has become hackneyed; but among the things that make for its attainment none is so fundamental as the perfecting of this relation between faculty and librarian. There must be concessions, sacrifices and new

understandings on both sides, and for some time to come these will have to be chiefly on the part of the librarian. This may seem hard and it is hard, but all pioneer work is a more or less "gruelling" experience. The librarian, after making certain that his position is right in the light of the best current experience, must be firm as adamant when some proposed rule, policy or detail of management would affect the main purpose or general usefulness of the library. Not an inch of legitimate progress should be sacrificed. Useful assistants should not be made to do janitor service. Book funds should not be used to pay for heating or salaries. The general appropriation for library purposes should not be increased or decreased according to the condition or needs of other departments. Important details of management should not be subject to faculty decision or interference. The library as a unit affecting many other units exceeds in importance the departmental unit in the same way that the college as a whole exceeds in importance any of its parts.

But in many matters of subordinate library detail (and after all these are most often the prime causes of differences and dissension) the college librarian can well afford to make concessions to the faculty such as the public librarian would not think of making to any portion of his constituency. The instructor even in his most intolerant moments usually represents the educational activities of the institution, and these of course are of far greater immediate moment than our technical machinery. The temporary dislocation of a bolt or plate in this ingenious (and necessary) mechanism need not cause a total breakdown. Our temporary inconvenience may result in another's getting vital intellectual good, and this is precisely the object of all our striving, is it not?

Indispensable essentials in college librarianship are: the widest possible breadth of view and catholicity of interest, sympathy with the aspirations and work of the instructors, and a hearty willingness to place at their service all the materials and forces at command, so far as is consistent with the general welfare and good management of the library. Given these qualities, a librarian's relations with that universally abused body, the college faculty, cannot fail to be helpful, mutually informing and reasonably harmonious.

STUDENT CIRCULATION IN A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY*

By THEODORE WESLEY KOCH, *Librarian University of Michigan*

MR. ARTHUR C. BENSON, fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, in his latest volume of essays, entitled "From a college window," says that one room in his college which he always enters with a certain sense of desolation and sadness is the college library; there are in it so many books that are "no good for reading," as Dante Gabriel Rossetti used to say in his childhood of his father's learned volumes. Mr. Benson describes the books of his college library as "delightful, indeed, to look at; rows upon rows of big irregular volumes, with tarnished tooling and faded gilding on the sun-scorched backs. What are they?—old editions of the classics, old volumes of controversial divinity, folios of the Fathers, topographical treatises, cumbrous philosophers, pamphlets from which, like dry ashes, the heat of the fire that warmed them once has fled." With a large central university library into which pours the annual cataract of literature, Mr. Benson feels that these little ancient college libraries have no use left, saving as repositories or storerooms. "They belong to the days when books were few and expensive; when few persons could acquire a library of their own; when lecturers accumulated knowledge that was not the property of the world; when notes were laboriously copied and handed on; when one of the joys of learning was the consciousness of possessing secrets not known to other men." Mr. Benson wishes that some use could be devised for these college libraries, but confesses that they are not even the best of places in which to work, now that almost everyone can afford to have his own books in his own study, and with a comfortable reading chair. He grants that it would be too expensive to keep these little libraries up to date, and recognizes that this would bring up the question of what to do with the old books, which would soon be crowded out. Mr. Benson concludes that perhaps the best thing for a library like this would be, not to attempt to buy books, but to subscribe like a club to a circulating library

and to let a stream of new volumes flow through the place and collect upon the tables for a time.

While neither the college nor the library described by Mr. Benson has its counterpart in this country, I think that some of us have seen American university and college libraries where there was as little of intellectual cheer and as great an absence of life as in the old Cambridge room of which we have just read. The interesting thing for us in Mr. Benson's essay is the suggestion that it would be well to devise some means of providing students with reading material. To have this come from one of the most conservative of the old world universities is encouraging to those of us who believe that the libraries of colleges and universities exist as much for the sake of the student (even though he be an undergraduate) as for the professor and advanced investigator.

In 1856 the privilege of borrowing books from the library of the University of Michigan was taken away from the students; in February, 1906 (a half-century later), it was restored to them. The reason for the change and our experiences in making it are to be the subject of this brief paper.

In the early history of the University of Michigan, as in other educational institutions, the library was open but a few hours per week. Consequently it was thought necessary for the students to have the privilege of taking books to their rooms. Students were comparatively few in number and the demand for books was not very heavy. With the increase in the number of students and the consequent larger demand on the resources of the library, the hours of opening were lengthened, but the privileges of the undergraduates were curtailed until eventually the library was open all day and all evening (fourteen and a quarter hours), and the student had few privileges. Until a few years ago, the student at Michigan had free access to nothing in the way of reference books saving a few encyclopedias and a meagre collection of books for collateral reading. For books to which he was referred by

* Read before the College and Reference Section, Narragansett Pier Conference, A. L. A., July, 1906.

his professors he had to take his turn at the desk, and as a result he spent an inordinate amount of time waiting in line with his call slip, frequently to find that some one else had the book in use. All the current magazines were kept in a so-called "faculty reading room," barred to students, and if a student wished to see any of these magazines he had to make out a slip for the number he wanted to consult. You can imagine the amount of work this entailed at the desk when in the evening scores of students called for magazines to which they had been referred that day by their instructors!

The question of extending to students the privilege of borrowing books from the general library for use in their own rooms had come up several times within the last dozen years. In his report for 1896 President Angell had urged the regents to consider the feasibility of setting apart a certain number of books for student circulation: "Believing that such use of certain books will be more advantageous to the readers," said he, "I have long looked forward to the time when it would be practicable for us to permit it. I have always thought that when the number of volumes approached 100,000 we might safely give this larger liberty to students under certain restrictions. The expense of the service at the desk may be a little increased. The risk of loss is perhaps somewhat enhanced. But after all proper weight is given to these facts, we have to remember that the library is the great central power in the instruction given in the university, and that the books are here not to be locked up and kept away from readers, but to be placed at their disposal with the utmost freedom compatible with safety and with the general and equal convenience of all students."

Plans were formulated for a circulating library, with duplicates received from a recent bequest and a purchase as a nucleus, but the scheme never materialized. A somewhat similar plan for the segregation of a certain number of volumes in a special room, to be designated as a circulating library, was proposed as a compromise at Cornell University, one of the few institutions of our size which does not allow books to circulate among all students. But eight years have elapsed since this was first proposed at Cornell, and nothing has been done in the matter. The Cornell faculty recognizes that any such attempt to

regulate the demand of the student body by virtually saying, "These books you may take home and read; these books should satisfy your legitimate demands," would not work in practice. No librarian, nor any library committee, can select 5000 books from a university library of 200,000 volumes and say that these volumes represent all that can be justly called collateral reading for university students. No one can foresee what directions the demand for wide reading will take in some university courses. The writing of a particular theme may call for the reading of a book which no one would think of placing in a circulating library limited to 5000 volumes. The work may be very special in its nature, and might not be called for again in years. Yet if it were a volume of no great rarity there is no more reason why the student should not have the privilege of borrowing this than any of the 5000 fundamental works selected for the circulating library. Again, a student's reading may require the continuous perusal of volume after volume of serious matter, a grade of reading that cannot always be done to advantage in a large and noisy reading room where one is interrupted by the coming and going of throngs of students hurrying to and from lectures. For certain kinds of work the best reading room in the world is the private study.

As a result of (1) the non-existence of a reference library with open shelves, (2) the denial to students of circulation privileges, (3) the barring of students from the periodical room, there was a congestion at our delivery desk which caused considerable complaint and formed one of the most pressing problems in the reorganization of the reading room service. The remedies applied were the natural ones of establishing a reference library of about 6000 volumes on open shelves which were built around the walls of the reading room, hitherto bare of any such equipment. This was done during the Christmas recess of 1904-05, and two months later the "faculty reading room," which had been used by only a very few professors and for a minimum time each day, was furnished with additional tables and chairs and then opened to the students as a periodical room. One table at the farther end of the room was reserved for the faculty, and this has been found to answer all needs. A newspaper rack was

installed and the daily papers which had hitherto been kept in the librarian's office and filed in the stack, were now placed where the public could have access to them. The wisdom of this move was questioned by some professors of the Literary Department, who felt that newspapers had no place in a university library; that they were not in keeping with their ideas of a university reading room. My answer to such objections would be that the conception of the functions of a university had of recent years undergone a change; that to-day the curriculum included courses in journalism, higher commercial education, municipal administration and sociological questions of the day, and that to the students of these courses the current newspapers were essential as collateral reading. To the statement that many of these papers were on file in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, I made reply that one copy of the *Chicago Tribune* or *Record-Herald* would not go very far with 4500 students and 300 members of the faculty. These papers are placed on file at 2 p.m. on the day of issue. The afternoon and evening is the time in which our newspapers are most frequently consulted. If on an average four people consulted one paper during an hour, only 32 people could consult one of these papers from the time it was placed on file until the hour of closing the library in the evening.

In canvassing the board of regents and the library committee of the literary faculty, with whom rested the decision of the question of extending to students the privilege of borrowing books, use was made of the facts brought out some years ago by the committee of the Cornell University faculty having in charge the investigation of the subject. This committee sent a set of questions to the librarians of various universities in this country. A half dozen answers to their first question will show the general trend of the replies received:

If you were to administer a university library, untrammelled by precedent, would you permit undergraduates to draw books for home use?

Harvard.—I am strongly in favor of allowing undergraduates to borrow books for home use, for the reason that if a student's time for reading is limited to the hours that he can spend in the library, he will naturally confine himself to the use of such books as are really prescribed reading, neglecting the broad field

of literature, which is a most important factor in a liberal education. Of course I assume that most college students are unable to provide themselves with materials for general reading. No matter how comfortable you may make a reading room, I think the student will get better results from a quiet hour in his room, choosing the time for reading to suit his own convenience.

Pennsylvania.—Yes.

Princeton University.—Yes, without any doubt whatsoever.

University of Chicago.—We consider the home use of books—the books that are taken from the library building—the most important use we make of books, and are now at work securing as far as possible a second copy of bound magazines in order to make it possible for undergraduate students to take such reference works to their living rooms.

University of Wisconsin.—Most certainly.

Yale.—Yes.

The answers received by this committee to another series of questions warrant printing in full.

Does student circulation necessitate the purchase of duplicates?

Chicago.—It has been the policy of this library to buy duplicates in any department whenever extra copies of a certain book are of greater value to classes than as many new titles. In classes numbering from 60 to 70 students it is often necessary to buy three or four copies of important reference books. In connection with the departmental libraries duplicates are also purchased for the circulating department of the general library, for home use. All the books in our departmental libraries are considered as reference books and must be used in the rooms.

Columbia.—Circulation of books among students and graduates renders necessary the purchase of duplicates to a small extent, and renders desirable their purchase to a somewhat larger per cent. The percentage of the library which should be necessarily duplicated is not over two or three per cent., and not over five per cent. would be desirable. In many cases also more than one copy of a book is needed for use under any circumstances.

Harvard.—As a rule, no. Occasionally we duplicate books very much in demand by readers.

Pennsylvania.—No. Books greatly in de-

mand are either not given out at all or only for a short time, say a few days or a week.

Princeton.—We buy practically no duplicates, but would a few if means were greater.

Wisconsin.—Our limited book funds do not permit of this very desirable duplication in many cases. Any books apt to be much needed are "reserved."

Yale.—To some extent.

Even granting that the extension of the privilege to undergraduates does necessitate to some extent the purchase of duplicate copies of certain books, this is no argument against the practice. Why should not the university library buy extra copies of standard works just as the laboratories duplicate certain apparatus for the use of students? A university library has other functions than merely rolling up its sum total of volumes from year to year. If it is to take its proper place in the *educational* work of the institution, it must not regard as wasted the money spent for an occasional duplicate of a work needed for the reference shelves or for circulation. It must consider the needs of the teacher and of the undergraduate as well

as the claims of the original investigator and advanced student.

In the one semester during which we have been loaning books to students we have found that the extension to undergraduates of the privilege of borrowing books has cost us next to nothing in the way of additional service at the desk; it has not interfered with the use of the library by the faculty, and we do not believe that there is a single professor at Michigan who would vote for the abolition of the newly granted privileges.

That the students themselves value their newly acquired privileges has been frequently attested by their individual expressions of appreciation, and by the use they have made of these privileges, but never more convincingly than in the commencement number of their literary paper, where among the things which in their opinion have made the year notable are listed:

"Football saved."

"Yost becomes author and Benedict."

"Circulation of library books established."

When the question of library privileges looms up thus large in the student mind, who shall say that there is in it no room for aught but athletics?

A PLAN FOR THE COMPILATION OF COMPARATIVE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARY STATISTICS*

By JAMES THAYER GEROULD, *Librarian University of Minnesota*

No questions arise more frequently in the mind of the progressive librarian than these: Is this method the best? Is our practice, in this particular, adapted to secure the most effective administration? Are we up to the standard set by similar institutions of our class? These questions are of the most fundamental type, and upon the success with which we answer them depends much of the success of our administration.

Two methods of solution are open to us. We may base our practice on our own experience, or we may supplement that experience by the experience of others. The results of the first are comparatively easy to calculate, but we have as yet no satisfactory method of estimating the results of the other.

Year after year the American Library Association has discussed, at its meetings and in its committees, the question of library statistics, but no satisfactory plan has yet been evolved by which such figures can be made available. We have, indeed, in the report of the Committee on Library Administration, a scheme for uniform reports of public loaning libraries which, for its purpose, is admirable. But even if this schedule were universally adopted, which is far from being the case, the results would be scattered through scores of pamphlet reports or buried in the archives of board rooms. Even in this comparatively well developed field there is no systematic attempt at digesting and rendering available this mass of material.

But the scheme advanced by the committee is not adapted, without modification, to the

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purposes of the college and reference libraries. Their field of usefulness and their clientèle is quite a different one from that of the public lending library. Statistics of circulation and use are almost useless in this class of libraries on account of the existence of seminary and departmental collections. On the other hand, to cite but a single instance, there is no provision in the suggested plan for any report on the method by which the library funds are allotted to the various fields of instruction in the college, a most important and interesting item. Attention is called to many similar lacunæ later in this paper.

The growth and development of public libraries during the past twenty years has been much more rapid and satisfactory than that of college and university libraries. The latter class have not kept pace, in my opinion, with the former. In too many institutions, otherwise of high rank, the proper organization of the library has been delayed far too long, and in some, even yet, the library is a collection of books "without form and void." We are in some danger of being crushed beneath a public library precedent. The library schools, for reasons which are perfectly good, train primarily for the public library, and the graduate who enters on a college library career finds many worlds yet left to conquer. He tries to apply rules which are perfectly good in the public library, and finds that they will not meet the requirements. If he is not wise enough to see where they do not apply and does not know how to modify them, there develops between the librarian and the faculty a lack of co-operation which is unfortunate both to the man and to the institution. We must state our own problems and find our own solutions.

The most difficult task which confronts the librarian who is undertaking to build up a college library is to convince the board of the proper place of the library in the organization of the institution, and afterward of the fact that money is necessary to establish and carry on the work. Too many governing boards have become so accustomed to starving the library that they throw up their hands with the astonishment and horror of Mr. Bumble, the beadle, when Oliver asked for more.

Any academic argument in favor of a given plan is infective and pale as compared with a definite statement, reinforcing the argument that in this and that competing insti-

tution such and such things are done. On the other hand, it is perfectly fair that the board should require, in most instances, the citation of precedents. Occasionally, of course, one of us develops an idea which is altogether original and new; but most of us are so earthborn that our really good ideas are the ideas of some one else, or of a number of others, crystallized and adapted to our own needs. We ought to be able to lay our hands on these precedents quickly and easily.

In most instances the only way of securing these facts now available to us is to write to the libraries whose method is most likely to be of use to us and to ask questions, which the busy librarian sometimes has little time to answer adequately. A few years ago, in an ambitious attempt to prepare a monograph somewhat along the lines of Naudé's little book on the French university libraries, I was presuming enough to send a series of questions to a number of the larger libraries. In some cases I secured most full and satisfactory replies, but the number of cases in which the reply was either imperfect or altogether lacking was so large that I was forced to give up my effort.

I should hardly dare to say how many times since then I have supplied to others similar, though not so extensive, information about the library under my charge.

All these facts seem to me to emphasize the necessity of having some method of securing and disseminating information of this character. What should the scheme be and how can we best bring it about?

Without attempting to indicate in detail all of the lines of investigation necessary, it may be well to outline, in a brief way, some of the facts which such a report might bring out.

1. *Building.* When was the building erected? What was its cost? What is its present and ultimate book capacity? How many seminar rooms? What system of stacks is used?

2. *Books.* Total number? Additions during the year, by purchase, by gift? What special collections have you?

3. *Finances.* Income during the past year? Is the income the product of invested funds, legislative appropriations, or allotments from general university funds? How much has been spent for books, for periodicals, for binding, for supplies and equipment? Are salaries chargeable against library funds or

against the general funds of the institution? How are the funds allotted among the different departments of instruction? What classes of books does the librarian buy on his own motion? Do you charge a library fee?

4. *Librarian.* How elected? Does he have a seat in the faculty? Does he have the advantage of the sabbatical system? Does he give instruction in bibliography or library economy? Does he have the power of appointment and dismissal of subordinates?

5. *Staff.* Number on administrative and technical staff? How many doing order and accession work, reference work, cataloging, at loan desk, in other departments? Do you have a bindery? How many employees? Is promotion made by examination? Do you train your own assistants? Is the staff employed for the calendar or for the academic year? How much time allowed for vacations? Do you have a half holiday during the week?

6. *Orders and accessions.* What office records are kept? Do you have a regular agent for American books? Are your books ordered through a foreign or an American agent? Number of periodicals received by purchase, by gift and exchange? Do you use an accession book? If not, what other scheme?

7. *Catalog.* In what form is your card catalog? Average cost of cataloging per title? Do you use Library of Congress cards? A. L. A. cards? Have you duplicate departmental catalogs?

8. *Loans.* Do you loan books to all students? Is a deposit required? Is any restriction placed on faculty loans? What per cent. of your students use the library with any degree of regularity? What is your system of fines?

9. *Reference.* Have you a permanent reference library, and, if so, how large? Are the books largely duplicated in the main collection? Have you a separate room for serials? Have you the open shelf system for all students?

10. *Departmental libraries.* Do you have departmental or seminary libraries, and do you distinguish between them? How are they cared for? Have you any laboratory libraries not considered as a part of the university library? Are the books in the seminary library duplicated in the main collection? Are the seminary libraries permanent or shifting collections?

11. *Salaries.* What is the pay roll of the library?

The answers to the most of these questions will be, in many cases, relatively permanent, and will require revision only occasionally. In many cases, however, the facts should be ascertained annually. By this means, in the course of a few years, there could be brought together a collection of facts which would, I believe, be of great value to every college librarian.

If we grant the desirability of such a series of statistics, the question of ways and means at once arises. How can the work be done with the least expenditure of time and money? My suggestion would be this: Let the section appoint a committee to draft such a series of questions and agree to co-operate with the committee by replying to their requests for information. The material once gathered, two courses would be open. The committee might become a general bureau of information to whom a librarian might apply for facts and figures on definite subjects; or better, a compilation of the answers might be made, which, when mimeographed or printed, might be furnished to the subscribing libraries.

The crucial question is, of course, that of the cost. If no attempt is made at publication, the expense would be trivial and might, perhaps, be met by a small grant from the A. L. A. funds. If the results are to be distributed, a small subscription, certainly not over a dollar a year, would be required to inaugurate the scheme and keep it up-to-date from year to year. The co-operation of a considerable number of libraries is, of course, necessary, and that must be assured before it will be worth while to undertake the scheme.

The amount of work required of the committee will be, in the first year, quite large, but subsequently it can hardly be burdensome.

I now refer the plan to the section. If it appeals to you at all, I would suggest that a committee be appointed to consider the plan and report at our next session on the advisability of undertaking it. If their report is favorable, they might, at the same time, nominate a permanent committee to take the work in charge. Libraries represented at this conference could be asked to subscribe and the co-operation of others secured later.*

* A committee was appointed to take up this matter as follows: Theodore W. Koch, chairman, University of Michigan; James H. Canfield, University of Columbia; Louis N. Wilson, Clark University.

STIMULATION OF GENERAL READING IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY*

BY ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Librarian Bryn Mawr College*

ALTHOUGH in theory the college student should need no incentive to general reading, all librarians who have had experience in college or university libraries know that there are many students who of their own initiative do little reading except that required in connection with their regular class work. Occasionally this is due to lack of time and strength or actual difficulty with the required work; but aside from this, and aside from the strong call which the social side of college life makes, there is always to be reckoned with the tendency to stick closely to texts and prescribed reading in connection with some definite course, and to put off, or neglect altogether, the general reading which counts for nothing on an examination paper, but which does make the difference between the cultured man or woman who is heir to the world's civilization and the specialist who has studied a few subjects without relating them to the rest of life. In addition to this natural tendency, we have the increasing specialization of the college courses made possible by the various elective systems, so that in some colleges it is possible for a student to have the greater part of his work in two or three subjects only. If the student is conscientious in pursuing the prescribed reading in those few courses, he may become really well read in those subjects and yet remain utterly ignorant of the rich literature outside his chosen field. Numberless examples of this tendency to a one-sided development might be cited; two of these which have come within my own experience as a librarian I may mention. A graduate student in English who had pursued her work in Early and Middle English in colleges in this country and in Europe, was one day observed to be in difficulties with the library catalog. After some hesitation she confided to the loan desk assistant that she wanted to get "Tom Brown at Rugby," but thought she could not because

she did not know the author's name. The other instance I wish to cite can probably be duplicated by others who have done reference work; but as it actually happened to me and is not manufactured for the occasion, I want to tell of the other graduate student, also specializing in English, who once asked me most earnestly to get for her the works of *Ibid*, explaining that she knew nothing of this author except the name, but thought he must be important because he was referred to in so many different books, and if she ought to read his works she wanted to begin at once. Probably she admired his versatility.

If we agree in admitting that our average college student does not do enough general reading we must also agree that some effort to encourage more reading is desirable, and that such encouragement must be given by the library. In discussing means to such an end I shall take for granted that the college library is organized on progressive modern lines, with a good selection of books to which the students have free or partially free access, with a usable catalog which the students can learn to consult readily, with free circulation and with library machinery which is capable of making easy and convenient provision in the way of class reserves for the books selected by professors as either required or recommended reading for the different classes. Where the class reserves are elastic and include recommended as well as required reading, the accessibility of these books will sometimes help to determine the amount of recommended reading that is done. I also omit discussion of the plans variously known as "perceptorial systems" or "private readings" which are in use in certain colleges, as these, though most important aids in the formation of a habit of intelligent reading, are properly the province of the college faculty and do not fall except indirectly within the field of activity of the college librarian.

Foremost among all means of encouraging general reading must be ranked the addition to the library staff of a capable and enthusi-

* Read before the College and Reference Section, Narragansett Pier Conference, A. L. A., July, 1906.

astic reference librarian. If the reference librarian has himself the instinct for books the library has taken the first and longest step in advance. The library which has no reference librarian is handicapped at the outset in its efforts in this direction, for however much the other members of its staff may have this bookish instinct, they are necessarily shut out from the greatest usefulness in this direction by the fact that their first interest and their time must be given to their own routine. A different problem is here presented and much in the way of encouragement of general reading which can be undertaken where there is a reference librarian, must here be left undone. I speak with feeling in this matter, as the library which I represent belongs to this latter class. Nevertheless, even there something can be attempted, and the various methods which I shall describe are based principally on our own experience.

Of great importance in its effect upon the amount and character of the students' general reading is the method of expending the book fund for general literature, and the smaller the amount which is available the more important the question becomes. Unless the library is rich and the annual appropriation large the amount left for general literature after the appropriations for the college departments and for reference books are made is discouragingly small. The careful use of this small fund, be it only \$50 or \$100, may determine to a great extent both the amount and character of the general reading of the year. In planning such purchases, the temptation is to make a representative list of important new or standard publications which shall cover as wide a field as possible, including in this list the various books which students have asked for from time to time, without considering whether or not they have enough relation of subject to make a student who has read one want to go on and read all the others on the same list. At Bryn Mawr College, with a limited amount of money available for general literature and with a desire to make this of the greatest possible help to the students, we have found it much better to choose each year a few subjects, preferably such as are of special interest or importance at the time, and spend all our general money on these subjects, trying to purchase books of solid permanent value along these lines but

making no attempt to purchase a general list. The subjects chosen are always such as fall outside the fields of the different college departments and are not covered by any course in the college curriculum, and so would not ordinarily be provided for by any department appropriation. Very special subjects are avoided and those chosen are such as might appeal to the whole student body. Some of the subjects used during the last two years are Russian novelists, lives of Abraham Lincoln, musical history, and modern drama. The first and last of these have proved of most interest to the students, and now many of our students to whom Tolstoi was little more than a name, and Turgeniev and Dostoevsky not even that, and who, knowing little about modern English drama except in its acted form, knew nothing at all about the German dramatists, have read well through the whole list. Sometimes a special circumstance determines one of the subjects chosen. Each year among the lectures by persons not connected with the college, there is always one of special importance delivered by some person of distinction. Whenever it is possible to do so and still make the books thus purchased of permanent value to the library, we try to choose as one of our subjects for the general literature fund, the subject of this special lecture, knowing that the students will then have a double incentive to read—the knowledge that these new books have just been bought for the library and the interest aroused by the lecturer and his subject. Sometimes, when the lecturer of the year is himself a writer of distinction, we prefer to pass over his subject and buy instead copies of his own works. To illustrate, in 1904 Mr. William Butler Yeats lectured before the college and in 1905 the lecturer was Mr. Henry James. As the library possessed no books by Mr. Yeats and only a few of Mr. James's many novels, we used some of our general money to put complete sets of these authors in the library, taking care that people interested should know that this had been done. The result has been that for more than two years in the case of one, and for a year and a half in the case of the other, it has been practically impossible to find a book by either author on our shelves, except during the summer vacation. In the case of Mr. James, the library supply proved insufficient, and I was

recently told at Leary's bookstore, in Philadelphia, that everything by Mr. James which had come into that store during the past fourteen months had been sold again at once to some Bryn Mawr student.

The advantage of this expenditure of the general fund on a few subjects only, lies in the opportunity which it gives a student who has become interested in one of these new books to continue his reading for awhile along the same lines. The average student, whose time is pretty well taken up with his required work, will not do much outside reading unless there is some special incentive. If he becomes interested in some one new book which he has taken out, and, returning to the library, finds that there are other books, new and old, on the same subject, he is very likely to continue his reading along these same lines and perhaps end by reading nearly everything on the subject in the library, passing from the new books which had first interested him to the older material. If, on the other hand, this student finds that the book which has interested him is the only book of its kind on the book shelves, his zeal is in danger of diminishing to the vanishing point. There may be on the shelves for new books others on different subjects which are quite as interesting, but, as taking up one of these would mean readjustment and beginning again on a different line of thought, he is more likely to ignore these altogether. Students, particularly in colleges which have dormitory systems, talk over their reading a great deal, and where one member of a set has become especially interested in books on a certain subject his friends not infrequently imitate him and read the same books. This tendency to talk over and imitate has made it almost impossible to find a volume of Turgenev on our shelves during the past fifteen months. A few students found these books when they were first bought and displayed on the shelves for new books, became interested enough in what they read first to go through the whole set, talked them over with their friends, and months after these books had taken their place on the regular library shelves, these friends were still demanding them. Using all the general money for a few subjects has one disadvantage, as by this plan some important new publication which ought to be placed in the library is neglected. If

this work is of great importance, however, it may be ordered by one of the college departments, or the general literature subjects for another year may be so chosen as to include it.

In this connection may be mentioned a minor expedient which is often helpful. After the year's books for the general reading are purchased their immediate usefulness is increased by judgment in choosing the time when they are first made available. If this happens during the heartrending times of examinations the chances are that no attention will be paid to these books, while if they are displayed on the shelves for new books at some time of greater leisure, they are more likely to go into circulation at once and stay there throughout the semester.

Wherever it is possible to make such an arrangement with the college purchasing agent, the display of new publications sent out on approval by this agent is helpful to the student. It is usually possible to arrange for a weekly or semimonthly shipment of such books which may be displayed in some central and convenient part of the library, kept there for several days or a week, and then such as are not purchased by the college or individuals returned to the dealer. Display shelves of this sort may be made very attractive to students and are used by those who like to keep track of what is being published. Such exhibitions are of greater help to students who are buying books for themselves, than to those who do not or cannot spend money for this purpose, but the majority of college students buy books more or less spasmodically, and there are always a few who are forming libraries of their own and can be helped in this and other ways to buy with judgment. While it is by no means invariably true that the book collector is also a reader, the student who buys books is perhaps a little more likely to read them than the one who does not, and any help in the direction of wise buying given by the college library is also a help toward the formation of the reading habit and the encouragement of general reading. These new books should be displayed near enough to the reference desk for the student who becomes interested in one of the books to ask the reference librarian about it, its price, its author, what other books on the same subject have been written, how this compares with others, etc. We have

sometimes found that an interest aroused in this way would send students from some one of these new books to older ones on the subject which were already in the library.

It is not alone in the purchase of new books that an interest can be aroused. Many students like to haunt second-hand book stores, and, after they know that such things exist, like to examine second-hand catalogs. If properly directed, this interest may be used to encourage the reading habit. From the mass of second-hand catalogs received each week by the library certain ones which are most reliable or attractive may be selected and displayed in a convenient place for the use of the students. We have done this for several years at Bryn Mawr with excellent results. The catalogs selected have been principally English and American, with a few French and German lists on topics of special interest to graduate students. The most useful catalogs for this purpose are those which offer good editions of English poets, dramatists, essayists, etc., though certain students watch eagerly for lists on philosophy and sociology. The English catalogs which have proved most interesting in this connection are those of such dealers as Pitcher, Sutton, Hefner, Bull, Harding and Sotheran. Our first plan was to place such catalogs in open boxes on the shelves set aside for new books; but in the new library building which we open this fall, we shall reserve for these catalogs several compartments in one of the periodical cases in the magazine reading room. The catalogs alone are of interest to students, but it is much more helpful if the librarian or reference librarian can take time to answer questions about these catalogs and give advice about prices, methods of buying, editions, bindings, etc. Several of our students have become interested enough to buy books quite regularly in this way, selecting what they want in these catalogs, and then placing their orders either with an importer or directly with some foreign dealer. One student started with a slight interest in buying editions of English dramatists of the 17th century. Her interest was enough to make her come to me to ask about some items in a catalog of this sort and later increased so that she asked specially for other catalogs, wanted to know about prices, methods of order, etc. She has now not only ordered certain books which she

has seen advertised, but has made out a list of books which she wants to buy, principally out of print editions, and a London dealer is trying to get them for her.

The idea is so far from new that one hesitates to mention it, but for encouraging the use of the more recent additions to the library, nothing accomplishes more than a systematic use of special shelves for the display each week of the new books cataloged the week before. By new books we of course understand books new to the library, not merely recent publications. Perhaps I may best show what I mean by describing our practice at Bryn Mawr College. We have a small book-case capable of holding, when filled, about 100 to 150 volumes. This is placed in the delivery room between the main door and the loan desk in such a position that every one entering the room has to pass within four feet of it. Only a blind person could avoid seeing it. On these shelves we place each Monday all books cataloged during the week before, including everything except new volumes of periodicals. These are omitted because they have already been seen in unbound form. No attempt is made to show only the more interesting books, as experience proves that it is impossible to say that any book will be uninteresting to every one; but all recent editions, purchases, gifts and public documents are displayed alike. Even the documents are not infrequently carried off from these shelves. Perhaps what was on the surface the most amusing illustration of this was noticed when an omnivorous reader, whose regular intellectual bill of fare includes such diverse subjects as agriculture, socialism, Elizabethan drama and theological controversy, excitedly carried away a recent publication of the government printing office because she admired the binding, and wanted it copied for some of her own books.

We have a regular day and hour for changing the books on these new book shelves, which the students know and watch for. As soon as a new book is placed there it is at the disposal of any one who cares to take it. A rule requiring books to be left on these shelves for a few days before beginning to circulate was discussed, but was decided against on the ground that it was better to let a book go out as soon as some one was interested enough to want it. Probably a greater variety of

reading is brought to the attention of the students in this way than in any other. Open shelves of course help, but after a library has gone beyond a certain size, these not infrequently prove bewildering, and an inexperienced student who is looking for something for general reading may either become discouraged or perhaps find the shelves for one subject only and not get any farther. The new-book shelves, however, show a few books in a variety of subjects, so that almost any one can find there something of interest. Our experience has been that such shelves properly placed are more useful than a weekly bulletin of additions. The posted list takes more time; ten people will stop to look at the books to one who would read a posted list, and the actual books are always more attractive than their mere titles. To illustrate, some time ago I watched a student who was looking at the new books. After examining several carefully she finally took away a recent work on religious psychology which, if its title had merely appeared on a posted list, would never have appealed to her, as she ordinarily draws out little except Latin books and English literature of a special period. Her interest was more than superficial, for she objected to returning the book when it was wanted later by the professor of psychology. To the prominent position of these shelves, the fact that few books at a time are displayed, and the attraction of the book itself the success of such shelves is due.

Brief mention may be made of the usefulness of systematic co-operation with the various college literary clubs and a provision for special lists and book reserves whenever any of these clubs have lectures, debates, etc. We have found this particularly true in the matter of class and club debates. Of course lists and books on the subject of the debate would always be made for the convenience of the debaters; but these same reserves may be made to stimulate general reading if the attention of students who are not to take part

in the debate is called to these reserves. Where the interest in the coming debate is rather general there are always some students who have no part in the actual debate who are enough interested to want to read up on the subject, and to these the reserves may serve as the beginning of what may later develop into a fuller course of reading.

It may be interesting, in conclusion, to mention the reading record of one student who has from time to time attracted our attention because she seemed to be responding in greater or less degree to all these various attempts to encourage general reading. She is a good student, but not a brilliant one, is handicapped by poor health, and has all year carried outside work so that her time for general reading is less than in the case of some students. From October, 1905, to May, 1906, 8 months, she read 45 books divided by classes as follows:

Philosophy and ethics.....	11
Religion	5
Latin literature and philology.....	5
German literature.....	4
English "	3
Russian "	2
French "	1
Greek "	1
Chinese poetry (a German translation)	1
Psychology	3
Sociology	3
Art	1
History	1
Literary magazines	4

This list includes no books which were assigned by her professors as recommended or required reading. The record is not brilliant or remarkable, but is interesting as showing a diversity and balance, and any of us would probably count it a success if the average of general reading of college students could approximate this.

INSCRIPTION FOR A LIBRARY

By JOHN RUSSELL HAYES

They leave awhile the tumult and the fret
 Of things, who pass beneath this stately portal,
 Nor through all years to come can they forget
 These golden hours among great books immortal.

THE FREDERICK FERRIS THOMPSON
MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING,
VASSAR COLLEGE

THE modern college library building must meet three primary demands: ample provision for study, convenient access to the shelves, and, in colleges where graduate work is done, seminary rooms. In this day of library progress the college library should, as far as possible, be an open shelf collection, and the problems of accessibility to the shelves and of room for study may be met either by the separate study hall and stack room, or by a combination of study hall and stacks by means of the alcove construction. This last arrangement is the one adopted in the new Vassar College library building, where provision is made for the storage of the main collection of books in alcoves. It is a plan especially adapted to a reference collection for students, giving, as it does, the maximum of accessibility to the books and the greatest convenience in their use. It necessitates a much larger floor space, however, than the separate study hall and stack room, and it will be seen from the dimensions of the building that the floor space of the Thompson Memorial building is unusually great, the extreme width of the building being almost 200 feet, the greatest depth from front to back over 150 feet.

The materials used in the construction of the building are Germantown granite and Indiana limestone. The general style, perpendicular Gothic, admits of much elaborate carving both in the exterior and interior decoration.

The general plan of the building is that of three similar wings built about a central tower. The north and south wings measure 54 x 68 feet, the west wing, opposite the entrance, 54 x 83 feet. The great central tower is the architectural feature of the building. It is 54 feet square and rises with buttressed walls to a height of 105 feet, and is crowned with battlements and crocketed pinnacles. Although the library tower, high above the trees, makes a conspicuous landmark for the surrounding country, the extreme width of the front elevation from wing to wing makes its real height less apparent.

A very short wing, or the porch of the building, extending 18 feet immediately in front of the tower and of the same width as the tower, contains the vestibule, with two stories of one room each on either side, and a third story of three rooms above. The pavement, broad stairway, and balustrades in the vestibule are of Tennessee marble.

The vestibule opens by means of swing doors into the spacious and beautiful Memorial Hall which is formed by the square tower. The walls of Indiana limestone rise perpendicularly to the ceiling, 60 feet from the floor. This portion of the building is

lighted by a row of windows nine feet high around the four walls, next to the ceiling. Below the windows is a carved frieze in which are prominent various college and university seals, and below the frieze, against the great plain stone surfaces, hang the Gobelin tapestries purchased for this hall. The lowest third of the wall is elaborately detailed, with mullions and panels with quatrefoil and trefoil tracery, carrying out the general style of perpendicular Gothic. The ceiling is of oak, beamed with ornamental bosses in each square. The floor is of marble tiles, white, black, green and buff, laid in large geometrical design. In one corner is a stone fireplace, carved with seals of women's colleges. Over the fireplace hangs a portrait of Mr. Thompson, to whose memory the building is erected. In Memorial Hall are placed the desk of the reference librarian, the loan desk, the card catalog cases and a table with a rack for the display of new books. These occupy the four corners, the new book table being by the fireplace. Between Memorial Hall and the right and left wings, stone stairways with balustrades pierced with quatrefoils lead to the galleries and seminary rooms.

In the portion of the west wing adjoining Memorial Hall are built three stories of seminary rooms, six in all. A spacious corridor, the height of two stories, makes a passageway between the lower rooms from Memorial Hall into the main portion of the west wing. Through this corridor, as one enters the building, is seen the great stained glass window in the end of the west wing, made by the Hardman Company, of Birmingham, England. It represents the conferring of the doctorate by the University of Padua upon a young Venetian woman in the year 1678. There are altogether 13 separate rooms, six in the west wing and seven adjoining the vestibule. These, exclusive of the four on the first floor, are used as seminary rooms. They are provided with shelving and lockers, tables, chairs and bulletin boards. Being grouped about the central portion of the building they are convenient of access to the general collection. The four rooms on the first floor are used for library purposes. The two either side of the vestibule, opening both into the vestibule and into Memorial Hall, are the librarian's room and the cataloging room. The two opening upon the corridor that leads from Memorial Hall into the west wing are used, respectively, as a newspaper room and a room reserved for the library's manuscript collection and for exhibitions.

The three wings contain the main collection and are the students' workrooms. Each wing is abundantly lighted by six great mullioned windows on the sides and a still larger end window. The end window of the west wing has already been mentioned as the stained glass window conspicuous from the entrance. All the other windows are of

leaded glass, with a row of printers' marks applied as decoration. The roof is supported by perpendicular king post oak trusses resting on corbels carved in the form of college seals; the ceiling is of polished oak. The floors and furnishings are of quartered oak in natural finish.

In each wing pairs of double-faced steel stacks, 15 feet in length, are placed at right angles with the side walls, to form three large alcoves and four narrow aisles on each side. The stack is carried up a second story, forming galleries on each side of the wings, thus doubling the alcove space. The galleries have glass flooring. One of the great mullioned windows fills the wall space in each alcove, on the floor and in the gallery. Study tables, measuring 9 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft., are placed in each alcove, both on the floor and in the galleries, also down the center of each wing. Each wing is provided in this way with 15 tables, nine on the floor, six in the galleries. At each table eight readers can work comfortably; a total provision, therefore, is made for 360 readers, exclusive of seminary rooms and basement. The floor space is so ample that extra tables could be placed in each wing if they were ever needed. The alcoves are generously spaced, measuring 13 feet between the pairs of double-faced stacks. A small window lights the aisle between every pair of double-faced stacks separating the large alcoves. In each wing under the large end window, which is considerably higher from the floor than the side windows, stands a specially constructed oak case, 5 feet high and 14 feet long. One, provided with shallow drawers, is for maps; the other two, with felt roller shelves behind leaded glass doors, are for large and choice folios.

The collection of books numbers at present over 55,000 volumes, and it is calculated that with the present provision of alcove stacks this number can be doubled, possibly tripled. The reserve possibilities for storage are the seminary rooms and the ample basement wings. A portion of the north basement is already fitted up with stacks for the storage of government documents and bound newspapers. A portion of the south basement, connecting with the cataloging room by a lift and stairway, is partitioned off as an unpacking room and work room. The remaining space in the basement is not at present utilized, but when needed can be fitted up with storage stacks.

Circular stairways in the six octagonal turrets, at the farthest corners of the wings, extend from the basement to the roof, and connect the basement, floors, and galleries.

No independent provision has been made for periodicals, as no class distinction has been drawn between readers of periodicals and readers of books. One alcove in the north wing has been fitted up with periodical cases and drawers for current and unbound numbers, and periodical tables are pro-

vided in each wing for periodicals relating to the subjects shelved there. The separate newspaper room secures freedom from the annoyance caused by noisy turning of the leaves of daily papers. Here also are kept, for general consultation, publishers' catalogs and advertisements of new and second-hand books.

The building is heated from the general plant, is lighted by electricity, and an electric fan provides for ventilation. Coat rooms and lavatories are provided in the basement.

Mrs. Thompson, the donor of the library, has made the building as complete as possible in every detail, supplying new library furnishings throughout. Everything in the library except the books themselves is new and Mrs. Thompson's gift. The standard steel stacks, and the furniture were purchased of the Library Bureau. Mr. Francis R. Allen, of the firm of Allen & Collins, of Boston, is the architect.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE LIBRARY

THE new library building at Bryn Mawr College, the cornerstone of which was laid in June, 1903, is now rapidly nearing completion. The books were moved into these new quarters in July and the building, though not entirely finished, was opened for use by the college Oct. 3, 1906.

The architecture of the new library, like that of the other college buildings, is Jacobean Gothic of the period of 1630. The main library and two wings form three sides of a quadrangle, surrounded by a cloister enclosing a garden with a fountain in the center. The cloister is completed at the back by a blank wall until money can be secured for a large lecture building that will correspond to the main library. The main library contains the reading rooms, stacks, library offices, work rooms, etc., and the wings contain the seminary rooms, private offices of the professors, and the psychological laboratories.

As the library has been in its new quarters so short a time it is still too soon to announce many results from the change. Developments along certain lines are, however, indicated by the plan of the building, and certain results are already manifest.

There has of course been a great gain in room and convenience and a corresponding gain in the use made by the students of all library facilities. The accommodations for readers have been greatly increased, so that there are now seats for 136 in the main reading room, 10 in the periodical room, 15 in the non-resident study room, 104 in the various seminary rooms, besides 30 seats at small reading tables scattered through the stack. These tables, which are a particular feature in the stack arrangement, are intended for those who wish to do special work among the books not for general readers. As a result of this increased accommodation for readers the num-

ber of students using the reading rooms has in one month since college opened more than doubled, and there has been a corresponding increase in circulation. With the greater facilities for work of every kind has come an increased demand for reference work. In the old library no separate reference desk had been possible, but one has been provided in the new building, although no reference librarian has yet been added to the regular library staff.

The special feature of the new library which is showing largest returns at first is the very ample provision for seminary rooms and graduate work. As will be seen from the plan, there are 13 seminary rooms, one for each college department, except the departments of Spanish and Italian, which have a seminary in common. These seminary rooms are reading rooms for graduate students only, and are not used by undergraduates. The seminary collections consist of source material for graduate work. This ample provision for separate reading and research rooms for graduates has been made necessary by the very large proportion of graduates in the student body. Out of a total of 426 students registered this year 64 students, or about 15 per cent. of the whole number, are graduates. So far this arrangement of seminaries promises extremely well, and is already yielding excellent results in the increased facilities for advanced work. This plan in a way represents an extreme development of the seminary idea, for a medium-sized library, and the way in which it is working out is being watched with much interest

ISADORE G. MUDGE, *Librarian.*

ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM FOR BROOKLYN CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDING

*Report of Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Professional Adviser
on procedure for procuring preliminary plans.*

Hon. BIRD S. COLER,

President, Borough of Brooklyn:

Hon. DAVID A. BOODY,

*President, Board of Trustees, Brooklyn
Public Library:*

and Members of the Board:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the instructions conveyed to me in a resolution passed by the building committee of your board on Tuesday, July 17, 1906, I beg to report as follows upon the procedure which appears most desirable to pursue for the preparation of the preliminary plans for the proposed new Central Library:

1. Importance of the Problem.

The designing of any large public building is a task of great importance and of large responsibility, since the edifice must remain, not for a few, but for many years as a monument of the skill and foresight of the folly

and shortsightedness of those responsible for it; of their wise care for the interests of the public both present and future, or of their indifference or extravagance. A well-planned, well-built and beautiful building is a title to the long-lasting gratitude of the community. All the more is this true when, like a great library, the building is designed for a widely popular use. And when, as in this case, the building is to stand on a commanding site, amid monuments of architectural skill, in what will one day be a most important civic center, the dignity and importance of the problem are proportionately increased.

Moreover, the problem is not one to be solved by a moment's inspiration. The site is a peculiar one, imposing by its grades and form, certain definite limitations on the designer. It is a splendid architectural opportunity, but for that very reason it needs the most careful study. Its very difficulties offer to its designer the occasion for that sort of skill which converts difficulties into advantages. But this makes the preliminary study of the problem all the more critical and important. The fundamental scheme must be correct or all the architectural splendors based upon it will only be so much waste and extravagance, perpetuating the initial blunder. And in order that the architect may make his fundamental scheme aright, he must be furnished with a clear, definite and carefully studied program, prepared by competent hands and issued with the approval of the trustees of the library.

2. The Program.

In laying out the work of designing the Carnegie branches in Brooklyn, several weeks were spent in preparing the fundamental program for these relatively small buildings. The librarian and I devoted careful study to the various types of such buildings, to the most desirable arrangements to be called for in the proposed designs, and to the best way of securing at one and the same time the most convenient library buildings, and the largest freedom of individual design and suggestion from the various architects. If such careful preliminary study and preparation have been indicated in the successful carrying on of a group of relatively small buildings, it is certainly at least equally necessary in the case of the great edifice now contemplated.

The requirements of the program no one can now specify. Who can tell what or how many reading-rooms are needed, or how large each should be, or what parts of the building they should occupy? the number, size and character of work-rooms, store-rooms and staff-rooms; of offices and rooms of administration; of special study-rooms and special book collections; of rooms for prints, photographs and maps? These cannot be determined and laid down except as the result of careful study, correspondence and comparison of the experience of librarians in our larger

libraries of modern design. The relative assignments of volume space to open shelves and to closed stack-rooms; the size, arrangement and number of stories of stack-rooms, and the availability and use of basements and sub-basements for book storage, all demand expert consideration with special reference to the form and topography of the site. The site itself must be carefully examined; its subterranean conformation tested by borings; the possible influence of the proximity of the reservoir upon excavations, or of those on the reservoir and mains, must be determined by competent engineering advice.

3. *The Procedure.*

The simple and obvious procedure, under these conditions would seem to be, therefore, as follows: That the building committee should instruct the librarian to prepare a definite program for the proposed building, such program to specify the character and number, and, so far as the best interests of library service may seem to require, the approximate dimensions, position and relation of the different parts of the library, the functions and services for which provision must be made, and such other requirements as it may seem to him important to bring to the architect's attention.

That in the preparation of this program he be authorized to avail himself of such expert advice by competent librarians, architects and engineers as may be necessary to make the program complete and practicable.

That the program thus prepared be laid before the architect of the library for his suggestions and criticisms; and that the report, as modified in the light of these criticisms and suggestions, be then laid before the building committee for final approval.

Where so approved, the program shall be given to the architect as the official statement of the requirements and conditions to which the preliminary plans and drawings must conform.

That in the preparation of these plans and the accompanying elevations and sections the architect shall have at all times the fullest opportunity for consultation with the librarian (and, should one be employed, with the consulting architect or professional adviser of the committee).

That the general scheme of plans and elevations shall be submitted by the architect for criticism or approval to the librarian (and professional adviser, if any), before he proceeds with their embodiment in the final drawings; and when approved by them, to the building committee; and that the final drawings of the preliminary plans and elevations shall embody the general scheme thus approved by the building committee.

It is not intended by the above procedure to hamper in any way the free artistic activity of your architect, but to provide him with a solid groundwork of ascertained and clearly

expressed conditions upon which to build up his conceptions of the edifice. It is of the utmost importance that the new building, however beautiful as a work of art, shall first of all be a first-class library; that is, that it shall be planned so as to meet the requirements, the exigencies, the peculiar needs of the service of a great and growing library, and that it shall provide for these in a way to suffice for many years and to allow for future growth as well. These requirements and exigencies no one can understand, foresee and set forth unless he possesses expert knowledge as a librarian; and it is desirable, and he would be the first to recognize it, that in preparing such a program he should have also expert advice on such technical points as lie outside of his own specific field. Moreover, it is highly important that before this program is finally issued by the committee and made binding on the architect he, the architect, should have ample opportunity for suggestion and criticism of its requirements. Indeed, under the above procedure, the result will probably be that the preparation of the program will be in reality a joint work in which the librarian, the adviser (if any), and the architect will each contribute suggestions and criticisms, so that the program will, when approved and issued, be already acceptable to all concerned.

It is, of course, understood that the approval of the Borough President is throughout the above statement taken for granted as essential in everything which relates to the expenditures for this preliminary work, under the act providing the funds for this purpose.

I recommend the adoption of the above procedure in securing the preliminary plans. The necessary measures for topographical surveys, borings and tests of the site under competent engineering direction and advice can be taken while the preliminary work is in progress for preparing the program.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. F. HAMLIN.

Oct. 15, 1906.

EDUCATION BUILDING AND STATE LIBRARY AT ALBANY, N. Y.

THE terms of the architectural competition for the new Education Building which the state of New York is to erect at Albany were made public not long since in a circular issued by the Board of Trustees of Public Buildings. This board, consisting of the governor, the lieutenant-governor, and the speaker of the Assembly, constitutes, in conjunction with a regent of the state university (Dr. Albert Van Der Veer, of Albany), the commissioner of education and the state architect, a Board of Award. The circular gives in full chapter 678 of the laws of 1906, which provided for a State Education Building to house the Education Department, the State Library, and

the State Museum of Natural History, and states that the two city blocks bounded by Washington avenue, Hawk, Elk, and Swan streets, with the exception of the land occupied by the Cathedral of All Saints and the state heating station, have been chosen as the site. Lafayette street will be permanently closed. A map or plot of the site is included in the circular.

The space required in the building will be at least as follows, in square feet. Administration, 54,300; state library, 107,000; book stacks (10 floors of 13,050 each), 130,500; museum, 57,200; total, 349,000. It is thought that four floors and a basement will provide the necessary accommodations. On this basis detailed estimates are given of the space required for the various subdivisions of each of the above groups. It is noticeable that nearly twice as much space is allotted to the state library, aside from the stacks, as to either administration or museum. This is largely accounted for by the extensive requirements for the general reading-room, the law library, the library school rooms, and the educational extension rooms.

The arrangements provide for a first and a second competition. All architects are invited to participate in the first, for which the main rules are, briefly, as follows:

Drawings are limited strictly to (a) floor plans and (b) elevations of four fronts and two sections; all of scale 1-16 inch to the foot. No perspective view is to be submitted. All drawings shall be on white paper, mounted but not framed, each on a separate sheet. A typewritten memorandum accompanying the work of each competitor shall cover: (1) a brief discussion of the general scheme, including provisions for possible future extension; (2) a statement of the number of cubic feet, with estimate of cost based on the cubic feet ratio; and (3) a brief specification of materials. No alternative arrangement will be accepted, but any competitor may submit more than one complete design.

The competition will be anonymous, the familiar method being employed of requiring with each set of designs an accompanying sealed envelope containing the author's name, the envelope to remain unopened until after the award.

The board will select the 10 most meritorious sets of designs and pay the author of each \$500. These authors will then be invited to engage in a second competition from which all others will be excluded, and each one participating will be paid the further sum of \$1000. The board will then select the three most meritorious designs and will pay the additional sums of \$2000 and \$1000 respectively to the authors of the second and third designs, all three designs to become the property of the state. The architect's commission will be awarded "to the author of assured responsibility presenting the most meritorious final design, at the rate of com-

pensation sustained by the American Institute of Architects, after deducting the amounts previously paid him on account of architectural designs and after charging him with any expense which in the judgment of the trustees may be necessary for the services of architectural engineers." None of the unsuccessful plans will be publicly exhibited without the consent of their authors.

A number of "Suggestions" appended include the recommendations that inside courts be avoided if consistent with sufficient light and ventilation; that the library stacks be placed on the land at the rear lying between the cathedral and the state heating station; and that the rooms of each group (the administrative offices and work rooms, the library, and the museum) ought to be arranged with some view to unity in each group, yet no one group need necessarily be wholly upon one floor or vertically in any one part of the building. Architects, however, are to be wholly free in the development of their plans.

The kind of building materials, so they be fireproof, is left to the architect. The cost of erection must be safely within the limit of \$3,500,000 fixed by the law. "This sum does not include furnishings or any movable appliances; it must include heating, lighting, and plumbing apparatus and all permanent and connected fixtures within the building." Heat, light, and power will, however, be supplied from an outside central station, not to be considered in the estimate.

All communications must be addressed to the Hon. Frank E. Perley, secretary of the Trustees of Public Buildings. All designs must be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings not later than 5 p.m., November 30, 1906.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

THE committee appointed to carry out the plan suggested by Mr. Felix Neumann, printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, has issued the following communication:

The committee on Americana of the Bibliographical Society of America desires to secure as complete a list as is possible of special collections in public and private libraries which contain material of use to students of the history of printing in America. This material would comprise collections of books, pamphlets, broadsides and newspapers printed in a single city, town or state, of the publications of individual printers, and of manuscript material referring to printers or their work, account books, letter books, etc. In some cases the presses and other office material of early printers may be still in existence.

The committee has especially in mind printers who worked in America before the year 1800, those who were the first to set up a press

in places on the outskirts of civilization, and those whose work has contributed toward raising the standard of American typography.

The committee asks all librarians and others who are willing to co-operate in its work, to fill out the enclosed blank as fully as possible and return it before Dec. 15 to

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP,

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY, }
Providence, R. I.

FRENCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE first meeting of the French Library Association was held June 30, 1906, at the Musée Social, M. Deniker presiding.

The first business to come before the association was a letter from M. Nicaud, librarian of the University of Grenoble, containing a motion that the question of the improvement of salaries be considered at an early moment and reported to the Ministry of Public Instruction. The president reported that steps were already being taken.

The librarian of the municipal library of Grenoble sent a letter drawing attention to the reforms needed in municipal libraries and the necessity of a uniform regulation of libraries, large and small, by the government, such as it gives the municipal schools.

The question of apprenticeships was brought up and aroused some discussion. Instances were mentioned of apprenticeships of ten and twelve years, without payment. M. Martin, of the Library of the Arsenal, believed that this subject was included in the project of reform under consideration, the length of time being reduced to six months, and the apprenticeship conducted in the interest of the apprentice rather than in that of the library.

Another question excited an equal amount of discussion, that of the intermediary employees, between the rank of librarians and attendants, a class not recognized by the present law, but which should be, under the new plan of reform—at least in some kinds of libraries. The question of requirements for the office of librarian was raised, the new project requiring an apprenticeship period of probation and a degree. The subject of vacations was also considered.

The association adjourned to meet again on Nov. 10.

In the sessions held in July the commission considered the points to which it was desirable to call the attention of the authorities, and decided on the following resolutions:

1. *Entrance to the profession of librarianship.* No one can enter upon the profession without being able to show a diploma of higher instruction, and without having passed an examination in professional matters, except functionaries who have given ten years or more of paid service and may be excused from presenting a diploma.

The positions of administrators and conservators to be filled by librarians only.

2. *Salaries and promotion.* The libraries belonging to the government or to public institutions to be classified according to their importance. The personnel of these to be divided into classes also, of librarians receiving 3000 to 6000 francs and of conservators and administrators receiving from 7000 francs upward. Promotion to be based half upon merit, half upon tenure. In the promotion for long service, librarians to remain not longer than four years in the same class.

Conservators and librarians of municipal libraries to be similarly graded, with a fixed maximum and minimum salary and regular promotions.

3. The establishment of an intermediary grade between those of librarian and attendant, for employees of sufficient education, tested by examination.

4. The establishment, in the Ministry of Public Instruction, of an advisory committee on libraries, in which librarians shall be represented by a number of elected delegates.

M. W. P.

CARNEGIE FOUNDER'S DAY

THE board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, have sent to all the libraries which have been founded by Andrew Carnegie, or whose buildings are a gift from him, a suggestion that they should establish an annual celebration of Founder's Day in honor of Mr. Carnegie. April 11, 1907, is suggested as the date for the first celebration, the second to be on the first Thursday in November, 1908, and future annual celebrations in November. The secretary of the Carnegie Institute has received many favorable replies, but no decision has been reached, nor are the details of the suggested ceremonies as yet outlined. It is hoped that the event will be an international one.

American Library Association

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

At the meeting of the Publishing Board held Oct. 23-24 at its office, 34 Newbury street, Boston, several decisions were made which interest librarians.

Miss Esther Crawford has been secured as editor of the new edition of the "A. L. A. subject headings," and the work will begin in December. An advisory committee to assist her has been chosen, made up of catalogers representing different types of libraries, as follows: Mr. G. M. Jones, of the Salem Public Library, chairman; Miss Harriet B. Prescott, of Columbia University; Miss Margaret Mann, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, of the Dayton (O.) Public Library; Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, of the John Crerar

Library; Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, of the Library of Congress, and Miss Nina E. Browne, of the Publishing Board. Mr. Jones was chairman of the committee of 1898, which compiled the original edition. It is hoped that the work can be completed and published within a year.

The board has secured copies of Mr. W. R. Eastman's pamphlet on "Library buildings," issued as Library School Bulletin, no. 22, by the New York State Library, and will include it in its series of library handbooks to be sold at 25 cents. It contains views of 22 actual buildings, and gives floor plans, statement of cost, etc. Later the board will issue another "Handbook on library buildings," compiled by the League of Library Commissions.

Plans have been made to issue tracts on library schools and training, and on travelling libraries, dealing with the methods of conducting them, also select lists of German, French, Italian, Norwegian, Scandinavian, and Polish books.

The list of German books, prepared by Miss Emma Gattiker for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, is now ready, and will be printed soon. It contains between 500 and 600 titles, including books for children and young people as well as for adults. It is intended to aid libraries in the selection of books for a permanent collection in the smaller public libraries, or for the formation of travelling libraries. While the list has been prepared primarily for the German reader—German by birth or descent—who does not read English, or reads it with difficulty and usually for business purposes only, due consideration has been given to the cultural side also, especially for young people who are studying the language in our schools. The price will be announced later.

With the December *Booklist* will be issued a title-page and author index to the two volumes for 1905 and 1906. Beginning with 1907 the index will be cumulated.

The "A. L. A. portrait index," edited by William C. Lane and Nina E. Browne, will be published shortly by the Library of Congress. It will not be distributed free, but will be sold at \$3 by the superintendent of documents, and all orders should be addressed to him. It is expected that the index will be ready before the year ends.

The Publishing Board will not include among its publications, as announced in the A. L. A. Handbook of 1906, the "Index to economic material in the American state documents," compiled by Miss Hasse under the auspices of the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution, since the Carnegie Institution has decided to issue the index as one of its own publications.

Occasional calls for the cards for the Warner Library continue to come. The cards can be reprinted if enough libraries want them. Will every library which would order

the cards if they should be reprinted notify the secretary of the Publishing Board, 34 Newbury street, Boston?

REPRINTS

The board has reprinted Professor Channing's appendix to Larned's "Literature of American history," giving selected titles in American history for students and readers. The list is divided into three parts: (1) A good school library. (2) A collection for a town library. (3) A good working library. The notes regarding the titles selected will be found in the "Literature of American history."

NARRAGANSETT PIER PAPERS

The following reprints have been made from the Proceedings of the Narragansett Pier Conference, 1906:

Address of the president: one phase of library development, by Frank P. Hill.

The need of an A. L. A. collection of plans of library buildings, by C. C. Soule.

Books for the foreign population, by J. H. Canfield.

Some methods of library advertising, by P. B. Wright.

The children's library a moral force, by Clara W. Hunt; and The problem of the girl, by Lutie E. Stearns.

Report of the committee on library administration, by W. R. Eastman.

Small libraries: round table meetings.

Copies of these may be had at five cents each, postage prepaid, or at the rate of \$2.50 per 100, plus postage, by addressing the A. L. A. Headquarters, 34 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS, SURPLUS COPIES

Attention is again called to the back numbers of the Proceedings, offered at reduced prices. The full list, with prices, was printed in the September number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Orders will be filled in the order of application.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the executive committee of the California Library Association, held in Berkeley, Oct. 12, 1906, it was voted to accept the invitation of the A. K. Smiley Library to hold the annual meeting of the association in Redlands. The sessions will be held Jan. 3 and 4, 1907, leaving the 5th free for visiting neighboring libraries. This will be the first annual meeting of the association to be held in the southern part of the state, and no pains will be spared to make it a success. All library workers in the state are urged to attend, and as the meeting will be held at the time of the heavy tourist travel, it is hoped that many from other states may take this opportunity to visit Redlands. The associa-

tion extends a cordial invitation to all interested in library work to attend the meeting. The program will be announced as soon as practicable.

Other items of news of the association will be found in *News Notes of California Libraries*, each month.

MARY L. SUTLIFF, *Secretary*.

The first district, California Library Association, held its annual meeting in Sacramento Oct. 29. Reports from libraries were heard in the morning, and in the afternoon there were papers. The first district includes 23 counties.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Alfred E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: H. E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: C. R. Dudley, Public Library, Denver.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Colorado Library Association was held at the Public Library, Colorado Springs, Sept. 29. The meeting was the most largely attended and the most interesting of any in the history of the association.

The visiting members were the guests of the Colorado Springs Public Library at a delightful luncheon, served at the library at one o'clock, after which the regular program was carried out as follows: Address, Mayor Henry C. Hall; address, Mr. Alfred E. Whitaker; Coloradoana, Mr. Edward B. Morgan; Local historical collections, Mr. Charles R. Dudley; discussions.

H. E. RICHIE, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

Secretary: Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Public Library, Boone.

Treasurer: Miss Kate E. Thompson, Public Library, Nevada.

The 17th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Ottumwa, Oct. 10-12, 1906. The sessions were held in the audience room of the First Baptist Church, with 109 members in attendance.

The first session was called to order by the vice-president, Miss Ella McLoney, of Des Moines, on Wednesday p.m., the president, Mr. Matthew Hale Douglas, of Grinnell, being detained at home on account of illness. The address of welcome by the visiting delegates was delivered by Mr. J. T. Hackworth, president of the Ottumwa Library board of trustees, who spoke particularly of the importance of the librarian as an educator. Miss McLoney responded in behalf of the state association.

The secretary then read the report of board meetings held since the last meeting of the association. The report was accepted and placed on file.

Miss Tyler reported the progress of library

work for the year, giving changes in librarians' positions, travelling libraries, gifts, summer library school, local library organizations and other matters of interest.

One of the principal features of the session was the address by Johnson Brigham, state librarian, who spoke on the theme "Librarians as educators."

A general discussion followed the paper.

"A new phase of library extension" was the subject of a very interesting paper by Miss Miriam E. Carey, supervising librarian of state institutions.

"Iowa is the first state to provide for systematic development and supervision of the libraries in the state philanthropic and reformatory institutions. The board of control having the 14 institutions of this character in charge, created the position of supervising librarian during the last year." Miss Carey spoke of her work at Mitchellville, Eldora, Davenport and Marshalltown, and then referred to the remarkable work with the insane of Miss Rowe of Clarinda, mentioning the titles of a number of books which have been read by the inmates of the hospitals at Clarinda and Independence.

At the close of the remarks by Miss Carey the chairman announced that President George E. McLean, of Iowa State University, was present and requested him to address the convention. President McLean responded.

At six o'clock the annual reunion and dinner of the society of the Iowa Library School was held at Hotel Ballingal. Wednesday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock a reception was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Foster by the Ottumwa Woman's Club to the members of the Iowa Library Association. Thursday morning, after the secretary's report was read and approved, Mrs. H. J. Howe, chairman of the legislative committee, gave a report of the library legislation of the 31st general assembly. Section 732 of the code was so amended as to provide for an increase in the tax levy in cities and towns having a population of 6000 or under, from two to three mills on the dollar. This will affect about 68 libraries in the state.

Section 729 was amended to definitely fix the responsibility for the expenditure of all moneys available by gift or otherwise for the erection of public buildings upon library trustees.

A new law enacted was for the use of public libraries by residents of county or townships outside of city or town. The work of the state library commission was advanced by an additional appropriation.

The secretary read a letter from the board of trustees of the Council Bluffs Public Library, inviting the I. L. A. to hold its next annual meeting in their city.

Letters were also read from Miss Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library, and from the Nebraska Library Commission, urging the association to hold its next annual meeting either

in Council Bluffs or Omaha, and in joint session with the Nebraska association. The matter was referred to the incoming board.

A letter was read from President Douglas expressing regret that he was unable to be present and giving valuable recommendations on library work in the state.

Captain Johnson, of Fort Dodge, honorary president of the association, was then called to the chair. He made a few remarks, reviewing the early history of the association.

Two round table meetings were held simultaneously, that for representatives of public libraries being conducted by Miss Tyler. The following topics were discussed: "How to duplicate books, and why," "Ordering and using Library of Congress printed cards," "What *not* to bind" and "How we select books."

That for representatives of college and reference libraries was conducted by Miss Amidon, of Coe College. The following topics were considered: "The duplication of books, especially reference books, in libraries of limited incomes," "Buying by the 'bid' system," "Best method to be employed in bringing students into closer touch with the library," "Shall we have department libraries?" "What privileges shall we give to the public in our college libraries?" "Reformed spelling," "The growing helpfulness of the state library to the public libraries of the state."

Miss Gertrude Stiles, of Chicago, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on "Library binding," using samples to illustrate processes in binding and sewing of books, and samples of the various kinds of leather used in binding.

After the following committees were appointed by the chair the meeting adjourned:

Nominations: Miss Mary E. Downey, Ottumwa; Mr. W. P. Payne, Nevada; Mrs. Mary E. Daily, Council Bluffs.

Resolutions: Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, Dubuque; Mr. Johnson Brigham, Des Moines; Miss Clara Estabrook, Eldora.

Legislative: Senator C. J. A. Ericson, Boone; Miss Vina E. Clark, Ames; Mrs. Anna S. Gates, Tipton.

Necrology: Mr. M. G. Wyer, Iowa City; Miss Amidon, Coe College; Miss Babb, Indianola.

Thursday afternoon's session opened with a report of the special committee on library binding by M. G. Wyer. This committee was appointed by the executive board in January for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of establishing a co-operative bindery for Iowa libraries, with cost of same, etc. The report of the committee was accepted and placed on file and the committee continued.

A round table for the representatives of the larger public libraries was conducted by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith. Topic, "Circulation and its problems." The speakers were Mrs. Daily, Miss Graves, Miss McLoney, Miss Downey, Miss Sabin, Miss Wheelock,

Miss Duren, Miss Brainerd, Miss Thompson and Miss Wood. At the close of the round table the first speaker of the afternoon, Miss Grace Rose, of Davenport, was introduced. Her subject was "The school and the library."

The association was next entertained by an inspiring address from Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, Illinois, on "The purpose of the story hour." She said in part: "Children will be held by the story who have not yet mastered the mechanical part of reading. Some things we can claim for story telling. First, the joy it gives to children. We have a right to feel that the story is the greatest power to cultivate correct English. Then the enlargement of view. The child's experience is limited. It is a source for the cultivation of the imagination; also an appreciation of the sense of humor. Through the story he learns the cause and effect of moral actions."

Miss Lyman closed by telling two stories illustrating the moral principle of love and kindness. Her style was so impressive as to convert the whole audience of "grown ups" into a company of fascinated children.

When Miss Lyman had finished speaking, Mr. Johnson Brigham announced to the convention that the daughters of ex-Governor Gue had made an offer to present to any public library in Iowa or any public school library not already possessing a set, the "History of Iowa," in four volumes, as compiled by their father. They may be had by applying to the library commission and paying cost of transportation. A vote of thanks was given by the convention to the donors.

A letter was read from Miss Ahern, of Chicago, editor of *Public Libraries*, who was to have given one of the principal addresses on Friday. She expressed regret at not being able to be present, and said, "Please convey to the association my congratulations on the growth in extent, in power and in professional attainments that I can see has been made when looking at it in the time between the days of the first meetings in Des Moines and the gathering as it is to-day."

Mr. Payne offered a motion that a committee be appointed to take action on the recommendations made to the association by President Douglas. Motion carried. Committee appointed: Miss Downey, Miss Wheelock and Captain Johnson.

Mr. Payne offered an amendment to the constitution, providing that the term of office of secretary and treasurer shall be two years, their terms expiring alternate years. He also moved to amend the by-laws by increasing the program committee, which now consists of president, secretary, and secretary of library commission, with two non-official members, one of whom shall be a resident of the city in which the annual meeting of the association is held. Motion in regard to by-laws carried. Amendment to the constitution to be acted on at the following session.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock

in the M. E. Church to hear the address by Professor S. H. Clark, of the Chicago University, on "Literature and the community." Professor Clark's lecture was one of the most scholarly, finished and inspiring addresses ever delivered before the association.

Friday morning the session was called to order by the vice-president. Secretary's report read and approved.

The address, "Book buying problems," by Mr. Purd B. Wright, of St. Joseph, Mo., was an interesting and helpful feature of this session. Mr. Wright discussed his subject under the following heads: "How much of the income shall be set aside for books?" "How far shall the demands of the public for popular books be supplied?" "Should libraries buy fine limited editions of standard authors?" "The wisdom and economy of buying of book agents."

Discussion followed from a trustee's standpoint, by various trustees.

"Library legislation, present and future," was the subject of a paper by Senator C. J. A. Ericson. Discussion on this address was led by Mrs. H. J. Howe.

Mrs. Daily, librarian of Council Bluffs, extended a very cordial invitation to the I. L. A. to hold their next annual meeting in the Bluff city.

On motion of Miss Tyler, the secretary was instructed to write a letter to President Douglas expressing regret for his absence at this meeting.

Captain Johnson, chairman of the necrology committee, reported the deaths of two valued members of the association during the past year—Mrs. Ada A. Van Vechten, of Cedar Rapids, and Mrs. S. F. Gunsolos, of Tipton. Mrs. Loomis, of Cedar Rapids, and Mrs. Yates, of Tipton, read beautiful tributes to the memory of these noble women, copies of which were ordered printed and kept with the records of the association.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Carpenter, followed, showing a balance of \$155.11, with the expenses of the convention unpaid.

Captain Johnson reported for the committee on president's recommendations as follows: That the suggestion in relation to district meetings be adopted and that the executive committee be requested to provide for carrying out of the same; that the suggestion in relation to providing for increased support for libraries be referred to the committee on legislation. Report accepted.

A notable feature of the morning's session was the visit in a body of the entire library board of Oskaloosa.

A brief business session was held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The proposed amendment to the constitution was unanimously adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported through its chairman Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith. Report accepted and placed on file.

Miss Downey, chairman on nominations, reported as follows: President, Miss Ella McLoney, of Des Moines; vice-president, Mr. J. T. Hackworth, of Ottumwa; secretary, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Boone; treasurer, Miss Kate E. Thompson, of Nevada.

The secretary being renominated, the new treasurer was nominated for two years. Report of committee accepted and secretary instructed to cast the ballot of the association. On motion of Miss Taylor, Mr. M. H. Douglas was elected to fill the vacancy on the executive board.

Mr. Howe was called to the chair while the executive board held a meeting and accepted the invitation of Council Bluffs to hold the next annual meeting of the association in their city and coincident with the Nebraska association. This concluded the work of the 17th annual session of the I. L. A. and the meeting was adjourned.

FLORA E. S. BARKLEY, *Secretary*.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Charles E. Wright, Carnegie Library, Duquesne.

Secretary-Treasurer: Robert P. Bliss, State Free Library Commission, Harrisburg.

The sixth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Williamsport on Oct. 11, 12 and 13. The choice of a place of meeting was a happy one, Williamsport being an attractive city of about 40,000 population, in the beautiful upper valley of the Susquehanna.

As much good often comes from the informal social intercourse at such meetings, the first evening was given up to a reception, held in the parlors of the Park Hotel, the association headquarters. There was an attendance of 86 at the meeting, representing 35 libraries in all parts of the state.

The first regular session was called to order at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, Oct. 12, with the president, Miss Myra Poland, of Wilkes-Barre, in the chair. The association was welcomed in a short speech by the Hon. S. T. Foresman, Mayor of Williamsport, and a member of the board of trustees of the James V. Brown Library. He was followed by Miss Poland, who opened the meeting with an address on the general situation in the library world.

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, of the New York State Library, then delivered an address on "Books for rural communities: some general considerations." Mr. Anderson dwelt upon the importance of putting the best and most useful books within the reach of the country boy, for it is mainly from the country and the small towns that the ranks of men who do things in the world are recruited.

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Robert Bliss, presented his report of the work done during the past year. Circulars of information regarding the work being attempted by the

association and notices of the meeting with detailed program had been sent to about eight hundred trustees and librarians throughout the state, and this "campaign of education" had resulted in a much larger number of libraries being represented at the meeting than ever before, in a number of cases the librarian being sent at the expense of the library.

The afternoon session was in charge of Miss Helen U. Price, of Pittsburgh, who led a round table discussion on "Library work with children."

Miss Anna B. Day, of Connellsville, presented a paper on "Library work for children in a town library," which was discussed by Miss Susan L. Sherman, of Bradford; Miss Miriam M. Wharton, of McKeesport, and others.

Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, of Pittsburgh, was to have opened the discussion of "Methods of direct reading," but was detained by illness. She had prepared a paper, however, which was read by Mrs. Hard, of Erie. The subject was further discussed by Miss Frances Langfitt, of Allegheny; Miss Katherine McAlarney, of Philadelphia, and others. "The library in its relation to the elementary schools" was the subject of a paper by Miss Effie L. Power, instructor in library use and juvenile literature in the Normal School, Cleveland, Ohio. The subject was further discussed by Miss Anna B. Shutterly, of the state normal school at California, Pa.

The evening session was addressed by Mr. Hill, trustee of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport; J. G. Rosengarten, president of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Free Library, and Henry A. Fuller, trustee of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes Barre, who spoke of the relation of the trustee to the library, as viewed from the trustee's standpoint. Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, then spoke upon the same subject from the standpoint of the librarian.

The Saturday morning session was called to order at 10 o'clock, the first item of business being the election of officers. The nominating committee reported the following ticket: for president, Charles E. Wright, of Duquesne; for vice-president, W. F. Stevens, of Homestead; for secretary-treasurer, Robert P. Bliss, of Harrisburg. On motion, Mr. Henry J. Carr was instructed to cast the ballot for the nominees thus named and they were declared elected.

Mr. Wright then took charge of the meeting and led a round table discussion on the topic "The work of the smaller libraries." The first subject considered was "Methods of arousing interest and overcoming the public's inertia." This was discussed by W. F. Stevens, of Homestead; Miss Mary C. Weiss, of Warren, both of whom spoke of the value of the study club work in getting the people to use the library, and Miss Mary A. True, of Foxburg, who spoke of the work she is doing among the people of her town.

"Binding, rebinding and repairing" was discussed by Mr. H. F. Marx, of the Easton Public Library, the talk being illustrated by specimens of work done in their own library.

Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, of the new James V. Brown Library, at Williamsport, spoke of what might be done to supply deficiencies in material for which there was a demand by calling on other libraries. Miss Emma R. Neisser, who is in charge of the department of books for the blind of the Free Library of Philadelphia, then told of what could be done in the way of supplying the blind with reading matter. Books will be loaned from Philadelphia to any one in the state without cost, such books being carried free in the mails.

As the hour for adjournment had come, the discussion of Library of Congress cards was postponed to the evening session. The afternoon was given up to recreation, which was taken according to individual bent. The majority took advantage of the provision which had been made for a drive over the hills about the city, and for two hours or more enjoyed the beautiful views and invigorating air to be found on the higher levels.

The evening session began with a short discussion of the use of the Library of Congress cards. A number of the libraries represented used them, and the general opinion seemed to be that they were a great saving.

The history of the Free Library Commission was then given by Mr. John Thomson, a member of the commission, and the work which is being done was presented by Robert P. Bliss, assistant secretary of the commission.

After this Miss Poland in a few words resigned the office of president to Mr. Wright, who declared the meeting adjourned.

ROBERT P. BLISS, *Secretary*.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Lettie M. Crafts, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth W. Clute, Public Library, St. Paul.

The 14th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in the lecture room of the Austin Public Library, Oct. 25, 26 and 27, 1906. Fifty-five persons registered. Of this number 30 were librarians, 22 trustees, 1 binder, 1 clergyman, and 1 superintendent of schools.

The first meeting was called to order at 8 p.m. by Miss van Buren, president of the association. Mr. F. I. Crane, president of the library board, then introduced Hon. George H. Sutton, mayor of Austin, who gave a brief address of welcome. Miss van Buren responded with an address on "The social side of the librarian's life." She urged that the librarian should embrace every opportunity to meet people outside of the li-

brary, in order to appreciate their interests and tastes, and time should be allowed her for social duties.

"The training of the trustee" was then discussed by Mr. W. D. Willard, of Mankato, and Mr. J. N. Nicholson, of Blue Earth. They gave some of the requirements of an ideal trustee as public spirit, broadmindedness, success in business, and an appreciation of the value of libraries. "The whole duty of the trustee" was then explained by Mr. A. P. Gove, of Rochester, in a very interesting manner. A general discussion followed. One member stated that a board composed entirely of women had proved very satisfactory, while another said that a mixed board was quite the reverse.

Miss Countryman, of Minneapolis, one of the founders of the association, spoke briefly upon its growth. There were only five present at the first meeting in an obscure corner of the old capitol in St. Paul. At that time there was hardly a public library building in the state outside of three or four of the largest cities.

One of the most important features of the evening session was the organization of a trustees' section, as the association felt the need of their assistance and co-operation. The following officers were elected: Mr. W. D. Willard, of Mankato, chairman; Mr. A. P. Gove, of Rochester, vice-chairman; Mr. J. N. Nicholson, of Blue Earth, secretary.

The subject for the Friday morning session was "Every-day problems." Papers were presented as follows: "Loaning one or two books at a time, and loaning reference books," Miss Josephine Powell, St. Peter; "Fines," Miss Mabel Sterner, Winona; "Buying foreign books for a small library," Miss Arabel Martin, Red Wing; "Sunday opening," Mrs. Alice A. Lamb, Litchfield; "Library housekeeping," Miss Sarah E. LeCrone, Faribault. The papers were short and a full discussion followed, which proved to be very interesting and instructive.

Friday afternoon the "Travelling library round table," conducted by Miss Countryman, occupied the time between the hours of two and four o'clock. Miss Countryman reviewed the history of the movement. After much opposition a bill providing for this system was finally passed in the state legislature, 1899.

At six o'clock the members of the women's clubs entertained the visitors at the Congregational Church. A sumptuous repast had been prepared, and a very enjoyable reception took place immediately after and preceding the evening session, which opened with a piano solo, "Hungarian Dance," Brahms, by Miss Alwine Rehman, which was well rendered. The pastor of the church, Mr. W. E. Knopf, then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Charles W. Ames, director of the St. Paul Public Library, who had chosen

for his topic "Materialism and the public library." In opening he referred to the discontent of the people, of the evils that have been discovered in the political life of the country. He spoke of socialistic problems, of further legislation, and more laws as cures that had been suggested. The immigration problem was also touched upon, and the necessity of greater work in order to assimilate the hordes of ignorance and discontent that are being poured upon our shores.

He saw the safeguard of our institutions, and the advancement of the nation along moral and intellectual lines, in religion, the schools and the public libraries. He said he would not include journalism in the list, for the reason that it fed its readers on the sensations of the day. He read the headings from a recent issue of a well-known newspaper, which sounded like a catalog of crime. The reading of the horror column was closed by a little item hidden away, stating that the Minnesota Library Association would meet in Austin.

The speaker had the closest attention of his auditors when he touched upon the subject of the selection of books, and held that librarians, while servants of the people, also have a responsibility in the selection, and it was their duty not to give them what they wanted as a newspaper does when it spreads its pages with the horrors of the world, but to educate the people along the lines of better reading.

Saturday morning the convention was called to order at 9.30. The question for discussion was the "Public school and the public library." Papers were read by Mr. W. F. Kunze, of Red Wing, and Mrs. Flora C. Conner, of Austin.

Mr. G. A. Franklin, superintendent of schools in Austin, then gave his views on the subject, and expressed a willingness to assist in furthering the good cause.

The question box was then opened, contents fully discussed, commented upon, and answered by members of the association.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The State Library Association has had so pleasant a meeting, be it

Resolved, That our sincere thanks be extended to the Austin librarian, and to the library directors and their wives, and the club women of Austin, who have contributed to our pleasure and entertainment;

Resolved, That we spread upon our minutes an expression of our satisfaction at the new and important step taken by the library trustees in forming a section of this association.

A report of the nominating committee was then called for. The chairman being absent, Mrs. Fleming read the same: president, Miss Crafts, of Minneapolis; vice-president, Mrs. Conner, of Austin. The offices of secretary and treasurer being so closely related, it was decided to combine the two, and Miss Clute, of St. Paul, was nominated for secretary-treasurer. For executive committee, Miss

Baldwin, of St. Paul, and Miss Martin, of Red Wing. It was also suggested that these two officers, with the secretary, constitute the program committee. No opposition being met with, the above officers were duly elected. Invitations for the meeting in 1907 were received from the Fairmont Public Library and the Twin City Library Club. The meeting was then formally declared adjourned.

The attendance was far greater than ever before, and a very noticeable increase of interest was manifested. Consequently the meeting was considered successful, profitable, and inspiring to all. Exhibits were loaned by the library commission, comprising a collection of books, pictures, photographs of library buildings in Minnesota.

ELIZABETH W. CLUTE, *Secretary*.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Granville Stuart, Public Library, Butte.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth McCord, Public Library, Bozeman.

The librarians of Montana have undertaken the formation of a state library association. The first meeting was held at Missoula, May 18-19, 1906, and a temporary organization was effected, with the following officers: president, Mr. Granville Stuart, librarian of the Butte Public Library; vice-president, Miss Gertrude Buckhouse, librarian State University, Missoula; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth McCord, Bozeman Public Library. The second meeting will be held in Butte, Dec. 26-27, 1906.

ELIZABETH McCORD, *Secretary*.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Harry L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence.

Secretary-Treasurer: Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence.

The fourth regular fall meeting was held at Oaklawn on Oct. 15. Between fifty and sixty librarians were present.

The morning session was taken up chiefly with a round table discussion of the A. L. A. Conference at Narragansett Pier. After an address of welcome by the Rev. Irving J. Enslin, pastor of the Baptist church in which the meetings were held, and the usual reading of minutes, Mrs. Sanders, of the Sayles Memorial Library, Pawtucket, began the general subject. She was followed by the state librarian, Herbert O. Brigham, who took for his text the press reports of the Conference. His paper is given elsewhere. E. D. Tweedell, auditor at the Providence Public Library, spoke of the Conference from the assistants' point of view. W. E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, also spoke, and there was general discussion.

At the afternoon session Mr. Brigham spoke briefly of the Board of Education rules, and

the following resolution was then introduced and passed:

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Library Association desires to place on record its regret at the death, in Providence, Feb. 9, 1906, of the late Hon. Thomas B. Stockwell, who was for many years the state commissioner of education. Mr. Stockwell's interest in libraries and their work was intimate, long-continued and fruitful in results. The earliest gatherings of librarians in this state, long antedating the formation of this Association, were held in his office, and were due to his generous solicitude for the welfare of the Rhode Island libraries. He was always quick to recognize the serviceableness of measures designed to advance the work of libraries and to aid them if possible. Although withdrawn for the past few years from active participation in any public service, Mr. Stockwell's interest in library matters remained as strong as ever, and we feel that in his death we have lost a true and tried friend.

Miss Mary L. Lamprey, of North Easton, Mass., read a paper on "The administration of a small library," at the close of which Mr. Koopman suggested the advisability of an annual meeting of assistant librarians. Mr. Koopman then discussed "Book selection from an author's point of view," as recently outlined in the *Pine Tree Magazine* by Mr. Alfred York. A general discussion followed, and the meeting was then adjourned till mid-winter.

Library Clubs

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

The first meeting of the year of the Chicago Library Club was held Oct. 11, 1906, at the Chicago Public Library. The first vice-president, Miss Elliott, was in the chair, and opened the meeting with the announcement that the president, Mr. Frank L. Tolman, had accepted the position of reference librarian in the New York State Library. Mr. Tolman's letter of resignation was then read, in which he expressed his great regret in giving up the office of president of the club. He outlined theoretically and practically the work which the club could do and ought to do.

The nomination of Mr. Roden for president was presented and voted. Mr. Roden took the chair, and announced the subject of the evening, "The recent meeting of the A. L. A. at Narragansett Pier." Miss Hawley introduced the subject with the points which impressed her especially at this A. L. A. meeting. She spoke of the great amount of free time at the conference, the number of speakers outside the library profession, and the strikingly literary character of the program. Miss Hawley's brief *résumé* of some of the most important papers and addresses was intensely interesting. Mr. Merrill, who

was unable to be present, sent his paper on the meeting at Narragansett Pier. He commented, among other things, on the tendency of the A. L. A. to meet at watering places and amid scenes of natural beauty; it seemed to indicate that librarians are leading such strenuous lives that when they meet to discuss professional topics they seek to combine with the discussions as much vacation and relaxation as possible.

Miss Wood made a careful report of the catalog section, bringing out the important points discussed.

Miss Hyde gave a most amusing and entertaining account of the Rhode Island clam bake supper.

The following names were voted upon for membership: Miss Augusta Wilson and Miss Gladys Arnold, of the Chicago Public Library; Miss Mary E. Combs, of the Newberry Library, and Mr. Francis L. D. Goodrich, of the John Crerar Library. The meeting adjourned. Attendance, 31.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.

Secretary: Miss Mildred Collar, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Miss Mary A. Kingsbury, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn.

A regular meeting of the club was held on the afternoon of Oct. 25, in the chapel of Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, Miss Woodruff presiding. The constitution was so amended that members may be dropped after two years' non-payment of dues. After the brief business meeting the president introduced Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the Circulation Department, New York Public Library, who read an admirable paper on "The love of books as a qualification for librarianship." This is the same paper Mr. Bostwick read at the New York state meeting at Twilight Park in September, and created even more discussion on the second reading. Among those who spoke in the discussion were Miss Theresa Hitchler, Miss M. W. Plummer, Miss Isabel Fly Lord, Mr. Walter B. Briggs and Mr. Bostwick. After the adjournment tea was served in the Packer Library, and the garden was available for a social hour.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: George H. Tripp, Free Public Library, New Bedford.

Secretary: Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston.

The fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Arlington, Thursday,

Oct. 11, by invitation of the trustees of the Robbins Library. Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, chairman of the trustees, gave the address of welcome.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse read a paper on "Public documents for a small library." Miss Hasse struck at the root of the matter by saying, "Free yourselves of the burden which indiscriminate distribution imposes upon you, and exert yourselves to devise some system which shall put on your shelves only those documents which you can use. Persuade yourselves that it will be cheaper for you to order these at cost price than to get others gratuitously. If you will do this you will find that all your little difficulties of cataloging . . . will disappear if not altogether, at least to a very large extent."

Miss Alice Crane, of the Loring Reading Room, North Plymouth, gave an interesting talk on "Magazines for a small library." Miss Crane made a strong plea for a generous periodical list in which all possible interests of a community should be represented. She recommended frequent revision of the periodical list, so that periodicals no longer popular could be dropped.

Mr. Langdon L. Ward, of the Boston Public Library, read an excellent paper on "Reading-rooms and other library agencies," which put before the members of the club in an unusually telling way the need and use of branch agencies. It gave a detailed account of the Boston Public Library system, and was a valuable addition to the program.

In the afternoon Mr. J. T. Trowbridge read from his own poems, "A story of the barefoot boy," written for Whittier's birthday; "Filling an order," read at the Holmes breakfast, Dec. 3, 1879; "Author's night," and "The winner."

Mr. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University Library, followed Mr. Trowbridge with a paper on "Improper inducements to buy books."

Mr. Wilson scored the publishers who advertise a new edition when in reality the book has only a new title-page; he also censured publishers of so-called new encyclopædias, which are insufficiently revised and which contain but little new subject matter.

Questionable methods of book agents were brought out, and in the general discussion which followed the paper many warnings were sounded, especially to librarians of smaller libraries with limited book funds.

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, *Recorder*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: John Shaw Billings, M.D., New York Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Alice Wilde, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Edward Harmon Virgin, General Theological Seminary Library.

The first meeting of the New York Library Club for this season was held on the evening of Oct. 11, at the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library. The treasurer's report was read and accepted, a recommendation of the executive committee that the club handbooks be placed in the custody of the secretary was approved, the secretary authorized to expend \$35 for the printing of the new constitution and list of members, and eight new members were elected. The president announced the decision of the executive committee to omit the November meeting and accept the invitation of the Long Island Library Club to meet with them in December, inviting them to meet with us in January.

The president then introduced Mr. Herman Rosenthal, of the Astor Library, who gave the club some very interesting "Glimpses of Russian authors." At the end of his paper Mr. Rosenthal spoke briefly of the character of the books used by Russian readers in the Astor Library, saying that since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war the books most read, instead of belles-lettres, were those of the socialistic and religious classes. Gorky was read most of all, with Tolstoi second, and of the latter's works it was not the masterpieces of literature, such as "War and peace" and "Anna Karenina," but the religious pamphlets that were most called for.

Miss Ida Simpson, of the East Broadway branch of the New York Public Library, then told a little of the Russian readers of that neighborhood, speaking of the delight of the recent immigrant on finding that there is a place where he can borrow books in his own tongue, and of his joy, on going over the catalog, when he comes to his favorite authors, which are usually those of a high literary standing. It is not long before he begins to call for manuals to learn English, and soon for English books with their Russian translations. The immigrant's children read the Russian books very little, as they are encouraged on every side to read the literature of their adopted country. The readers are, of course, as a rule, members of the Russian colony of the neighborhood, but some come from considerable distances, as from Harlem, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

ALICE WILDE, *Secretary*.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Harriet B. Sornborger, Bancroft Memorial Library, Hopedale.

Secretary: Miss Beatrice Putnam, Free Public Library, Uxbridge.

A meeting of the Southern Worcester Library Club was held in the Upton Town Library, Upton, Mass., on Oct. 23, at 2.45 p.m. Miss H. B. Sornborger presided. The subject of the meeting was "Echoes of the con-

ference at Narragansett Pier." Mr. A. P. Williams on behalf of the trustees of the home library welcomed the club to Upton. Then Miss Sornborger gave a brief history of the A. L. A., telling of its formation, of the establishment of permanent headquarters in Boston, and of plans for the future. A paper was read by Miss Ethelwyn Blake, of the Milford Town Library, on "Children's work." Miss Blake summarized in a very interesting way the papers read on this subject at Narragansett Pier, closing with a verse from Mr. Sam Walter Foss's poem. Miss Beatrice Putnam gave an account of the A. L. A.'s publicity committee, and also suggested some methods of library advertising. The meeting closed with a question box, skilfully conducted by Miss Sornborger. It was an occasion helpful and stimulating to all present. After a vote of thanks to the trustees and to Mrs. Saddler, the librarian, for their courteous entertainment, the meeting adjourned. BEATRICE PUTNAM, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. W. Folwell, State University Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, State Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

The first annual excursion of the Twin City Library Club took place on Saturday, July 21. The Minneapolis members of the club took the steamer "Hiawatha" at the Minnehaha Falls landing, and were joined at Fort Snelling by the St. Paul delegation. Supper was served on the boat, followed by a delightful evening on the river. About 50 members of the club and their friends were present, and all agreed that the excursion should be made an annual event.

The first meeting of the season of 1906-7 was held with the St. Paul Public Library on the evening of Oct. 1. Fifty-four were present at the supper, which was served in the Knights of Columbus Hall, just around the corner from the library. After supper the club adjourned to the children's room of the public library, where Mr. J. G. Pyle read a paper on "Anthony Trollope—realist." The paper was a brilliant piece of literary criticism which delighted all lovers of Trollope, while those who had not known his charms resolved to make the acquaintance of the Warden, Mrs. Proudie, Lily Dale and the rest without delay.

Dr. Folwell introduced his successor in the University Library, Mr. James Thayer Gerould, who was cordially welcomed by the club, and who expressed his pleasure in identifying himself with library work in Minnesota. CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. I. Fletcher, College Library, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Frances E. Haynes, Mt. Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.
Treasurer: Miss Martha F. Gere, Clarke Library, Northampton.

The fall meeting of the club, held at Stockbridge Oct. 12, by invitation of the Stockbridge Library Association, was attended by seventy or more librarians and others interested in library work, invitations having sent to all librarians in this part of the state, whether club members or not. The Berkshires were in splendid autumn colors, and the meeting was therefore given largely the character of an outing. The annual meeting of the Stockbridge Library Association had been held in the Jackson Memorial Library at 11 o'clock, and on arrival of the delegation from Springfield and vicinity, who had been delayed by the usual Boston & Albany freight wreck, a joint session was held. Hon. Allen T. Treadway welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Stockbridge Library Association and the town. Mr. Fletcher then presided at the desk used by Jonathan Edwards when a resident of Stockbridge, and read an address upon "The bull in the (library) china shop." This was followed by an address by Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, as president of the Stockbridge Library Association, upon "The possibilities and limitations of the rural library," which laid stress on the fact that in the limitations of the rural library lie its strongest points, namely, the necessity for restricting purchases to the best books only, and the librarian's opportunity for helpfulness to a personally-known clientèle.

After a brief walk to famous Laurel Hill, the visitors dined at the Red Lion Inn as guests of the people of Stockbridge. At two o'clock the company divided, some going by electric, but the majority taking the charming two-mile walk, to Mr. Bowker's place at Glendale. Here the afternoon session, held in Mrs. Bowker's log cabin in the pine woods, was devoted to a discussion of the past and future of the club, introduced by Mr. James A. Lowell, the retiring secretary. The general reticence in discussion on the part of the members present suggests that special effort should be made at each meeting to encourage greater responsiveness. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, of Hartford, was present and told of her work in Connecticut as library visitor. Notice was given of an amendment to the constitution, providing an additional officer to be known as the recorder, which amendment will be acted on at the next meeting. Mr. Lowell was meantime appointed a committee of one to act in that capacity.

At four o'clock the meeting adjourned to the Bowker homestead, where afternoon tea was served by Mrs. Bowker, thus making an agreeable close to a most delightful day.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Mr. Carnegie, who gave a fund for the support of the school for three years, now at the end of that time announces his intention of continuing to support the school for an indefinite period.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Illinois State Library School Association has secured for the school a course of lectures by Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission and president of the League of Library Commissions. The course is to deal with problems of small libraries, and will be given in February or March. It is hoped to have a reunion of former students at that time.

The school quarters have been much changed and improved during the past summer. The library school room over the book stack has been fitted with wall shelving for the collection of bibliography and library economy. Here also are the departmental catalog, the collection of sample editions, and the children's library.

The former seminar room is reserved for small classes, typing and other laboratory work. The lecture room in the east tower, ground floor, has been redecorated and furnished with wall shelving.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, the senior library class entertained the juniors and the staff at a Hallowe'en party at the Kappa Kappa Gamma chapter house.

The first library reception of the year was held in the reading rooms Friday evening, Nov. 2. The new books added by different departments during the vacation were displayed, together with books for approval sent by G. E. Stechert and a selection from the children's library.

Recent personal changes:

Anderson, Augusta, 1905-06. Student assistant, Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians.

Blakely, Jane, 1905-06. Student assistant, Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians.

Bumstead, Frank M., 1905-06. Assistant University of California Library.

Carr, Flora F., 1905-06. Assistant Iowa State Library; July-August, '06, librarian Carnegie Library, Charles City, Iowa, September, '06, to date.

Carroll, Jessie Anna, B.L.S., '01. Married June 28, '06, to Mr. Ralph Eliot Smith, of Whittier, Cal.

Clark, Mrs. Martha B., 1894-95. Librarian Maryville (Mo.) State Normal School.

- Crane, Helen M., B.L.S., '05. Assistant Terre Haute (Ind.) Normal School.
- Derby, Grace E., 1905-06. Reference assistant University of Illinois Library.
- Houchens, Josie B., B.L.S., '05. Loan assistant University of Illinois Library.
- Humphrey, Guess, B.L.S., '05. Assistant secretary Nebraska Library Commission.
- Jackson, Charlotte M., B.L.S., '04. Assistant librarian Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston.
- Jenes, Fannie E., B.L.S., '01. Head cataloger Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.
- Kelley, Grace O., B.L.S., '03. Librarian Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana.
- Lathrop, Olive, B.L.S., '00. Head cataloger Michigan State Library, Lansing.
- Lefler, Grace, B.L.S., '03. Acting librarian University of Missouri Library.
- Nason, Sabra, 1905-06. General assistant University of Illinois Library.
- Schaefer, Ellen M., B.L.S., '04. Assistant cataloger University of Wisconsin Library.
- Warner, Florence, 1905-06. Assistant cataloger, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.
- Weilepp, Leila M., B.L.S., '06. Assistant cataloger University of Wisconsin Library.
- Wing, Alice L., B.L.S., '04. Assistant cataloger Ryerson Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Woodmansee, Ralph C., B.L.S., '03. Shelf clerk University of California Library.
- KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who was in attendance at the University Convocation, gave an interesting talk before the school on Friday, Oct. 26. His subject was the philosophy, methods and development of the system of free lectures, which, as supervisor, he has conducted so successfully in connection with the Department of Education in New York City during the past 16 years.

PUBLICATIONS

The library school has just published a "Brief list of useful books on library economy." It is a revision, printed alone, of a similarly entitled list first printed in 1901 on pages 83-84 of the simplified library school rules. The new list contains 26 instead of 18 titles, and is more fully annotated than the first edition.

A new edition of the "Circular of information concerning the library school," revised to Oct. 15, 1906, has just been issued. In addition to the usual information as to faculty, admission, requirements and expenses the circular gives a detailed statement of subjects covered in the course of study with time spent on each.

SUMMER SCHOOL, 1907

Admission

The summer course is offered only to those already holding paid library positions or un-

der definite written appointment to such a position. Entrance examinations are not required, but candidates from other states than New York are expected to have completed a full high school course or its equivalent as a minimum of general education. As the number of desks is limited, application should be made as early as possible.

Date

The school will open June 5 and close July 17. As the course is crowded and the time of both students and faculty fully occupied during the whole six weeks it is impossible to admit any one after the opening day.

Fees

For those engaged in library work in New York state, instruction is provided without charge. To others the fee is \$20 for the six weeks' course. Each student should allow from \$6 to \$10 for textbooks and various fittings and supplies, to be retained as personal property.

Outline of course

The instruction will be given mainly by Miss Corinne Bacon, who will have general charge of the school, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., and Mr. W. R. Eastman, whose unique experience in studying the problems of the hundreds of libraries throughout the state, is constantly utilized in the summer course. Other members of the faculty and some well-known non-resident librarians will lecture upon their specialties.

The course for 1907 will be general, and will be adapted, so far as possible, to the needs of the small libraries of New York state. It will include selection of books, book buying, accessioning, decimal classification, dictionary cataloging, shelf listing, reference work, book-binding, buildings and fittings, charging systems and work with children. Seminars will be held, where any practical difficulties arising in library work may be freely discussed. Special emphasis will be laid upon the more technical part of the work, some of the subjects herein mentioned being touched upon but briefly.

Credentials

A certificate is awarded each student who completes satisfactorily the work of the course and passes the regents examination thereon at its close.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The club programs of the class of 1906 have circulated vigorously since the announcement was made in the LIBRARY JOURNAL that they were at the service of libraries doing work with clubs. The Oregon Library Commission, Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library and the public libraries of Springfield, Ill., Carthage, Mo., and Madison, Wis.,

have been among those using some or all of the programs.

Five of the class of 1907 are completing the cataloging of the library at Willow Place Chapel, Brooklyn, and attending to the giving out of books at stated hours. Others will undertake work as visitors of the home libraries of the Neighborhood Association in a few days.

The fiction course has begun this year with the foreign novelists, for several reasons.

The lecture course of the second term will be inaugurated in January by Dr. James H. Canfield on "The public library from the point of view of the educator," to be followed by three lectures from Miss L. E. Stearns, on "Some western phases of library work," "The library spirit," and "The child and his book," and by one from Mr. J. C. Dana on "Printing." Other lectures will be announced later.

The inaugural "tea" of the season was given Oct. 15, to introduce the students to the librarian and staff, and to the president of the Graduates' Association, Miss Frances L. Rathbone. On the evening of Nov. 9 the Graduates' Association will tender its usual reception to the entering class.

A number of the class attended the first meeting of the New York Library Club, and all were present at the opening meeting of the Long Island Library Club, the latter attendance being considered a class exercise. A number of them have taken advantage of the opportunity to visit the J. P. Morgan collection of books on exhibition at Columbia University. A bulletin of such opportunities in New York and vicinity is to be posted each week in the class-room.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bursch (*née* Dennis), '97, have given up the editing and printing of the *Literary Collector*, owing to the state of Mr. Bursch's health, and have removed to Cos Cob, Conn., where they hope to have a private press and do occasional printing, compile private library catalogs, etc.

MARRIED

Mrs. A. H. Jackson, '04, to William Parker Flint, on July 9.

Miss S. K. H. Jacobsen, '96, to Emil Bie, on Aug. 21.

Miss Bertha G. Carr, '96, to Hardin Craig, on Sept. 4.

Miss Edith A. Gillespie, '02, to George Putnam Stowitts, on Oct. 3.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class is spending Wednesday afternoons during the first two months in visiting Cleveland libraries: the College Library, the Case Library, the Law, Medical and Historical Society libraries, and the Public Library, with its branches, sub-branches, deposit and delivery stations, its high school, grade school, settlement, factory and home libraries, pres-

ent varied phases and types of work for observation and study. The practice work in the Public Library began with the second Saturday of the term, a half day being assigned to it each week.

PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Hortense Foglesong, class of '05, has resigned her position as assistant in the Adelbert College Library, of Cleveland, to become cataloger in the Marietta College Library. During the summer Miss Foglesong classified and cataloged the library of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland. Miss Mary Scott Wallis, class of '06, succeeds Miss Foglesong in the Adelbert College Library.

Miss Martha Wilson, class of '05, has been promoted to position of first assistant in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Edna Allyn, class of '05, librarian of the Brooklyn sub-branch, Cleveland Public Library, was given two months' leave of absence during the summer to assist in the organization of the Public Library at Clyde, O.

Miss Alice G. Gaylord, class of '06, has been appointed an assistant in the Public Library of Duluth.

Miss Frances C. Hunter, class of '06, is engaged as a part-time assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, while carrying several courses of study at the College for Women.

W. H. BRETT, *Dean*.

WINONA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School of the Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, has entered upon its second year.

Two valuable features of its course are the practice lessons in bookbinding and printing, which will be given in these finely-equipped departments of the institute, and the outline courses in English literature and history conducted by W. D. Howe, professor of English literature in Indiana University, and Harlow Lindley, professor of history in Earlham College. Miss Knowlton, of the Gertrude Stiles bindery, Chicago, will give special instruction in bookbinding as heretofore.

Miss Rena Reese, of the class of 1906, has been added to the staff of the school as instructor.

The faculty and class attended the Indiana Library Association meeting at Kokomo on Oct. 18 and 19, and gave a reception to Miss Plummer in Indianapolis on the 20th.

The following students form the class of 1907:

Edith G. Avery, Indianapolis.
Grace A. Burton, Gosport, Ind.
Bertha Carter, Plainfield, Ind.
Esther M. Fleming, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mabel L. Hunt, Plainfield, Ind.
Bess McCrea, Indianapolis.
Hallie M. Riley, Indianapolis.
Mayme B. Ross, Winona Lake, Ind.

Marguerite Swain, Indianapolis.
 Caroline Williamson, Iberia, Ohio.

Positions are being filled by graduates of the class of 1906 as follows: Zada Carr, librarian Public Library, Earl Park, Ind.; Nannie C. Jayne, assistant Library Winona Technical Institute; Edna Longley, assistant Public Library, South Bend, Ind.; Jessie Masden, librarian Public Library, Piqua, Ohio; Rena Reese, instructor Library School, Winona Technical Institute; M. Grace Smith, assistant Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Edith Trimble, librarian Public Library, Kokomo, Ind.

MERICA HOAGLAND, *Director*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The opening weeks of the Wisconsin Library School have been full of interest and earnest work. The schedule of study which is planned both for the sequence of subjects and for the combination of technical, literary, and practical branches, is developing satisfactorily. The long courses of the first semester with class appointments per week are cataloging, four lessons; reference, one lesson and a seminary; loan book selection, bibliography and classification, one appointment each. The use of the typewriter extends throughout the course. It is considered as essential to teach and revise the typewritten card, with careful attention to spacing, form, and speed, as the card done in library-hand. Lessons in alphabetizing were commenced after the cataloging was well under way.

As cataloging lies at the foundation of library technique, special effort is made to give the course effectually, yet not at the expense of the other courses. The A. L. A. and L. C. rules are adapted to the needs of the small library, and the form of the L. C. printed card is followed with modifications. No single code can be used without change, while each code contains many essential rules. Sample cards for the modified rules are not available in print. The time consumed in dictating rules and sample cards in class, and in consulting three or four codes in practice work, promised to be a serious matter. To meet this difficulty, the rules to be used from the several codes are chosen by the instructor, and together with necessary supplementary rules and sample cards are hectographed, one rule to a card, with a reference to the code from which it is selected. About two hundred hectographed rules and sample cards will be distributed to the students during the course. The additional rules dictated require the consultation of the important codes, so that students become familiar enough with them to use them independently.

The lectures in mechanical preparation of books for the shelves and mending were given during the first weeks, followed by supervised practice work. Three hours of apprentice work per week are required of

every student during the first semester. This service is given largely in the Madison Public Library, at the loan desk, in the work room, where the mending and mechanical practice are supervised by the instructor of the course, in the reading and reference room, and other departments, as the librarian needs. The library is establishing stations which are in charge of the students for stated hours.

The study of publishing houses is conducted as a seminary course, each member of the class being assigned a house as a special topic, which is presented to the class in lecture form. Several publishers are reported upon during the hour assigned for the seminary each week.

Special lectures have been given on book-plates, title-pages, and library publicity, each being followed by exhibits. Mr. Legler's personal bibliographical collection, which includes title-pages, book-plates, early manuscript and other facsimiles, rare books and much other valuable material, has been placed at the disposal of the school for exhibition purposes.

Miss L. E. Stearns has met the class twice, giving her lectures on the "Library spirit" and the "Library beautiful." Dr. George Murray Colville, of Racine, gave readings from Burns on the afternoon of Oct. 10, and Miss Ahern gave two lectures on the "Responsibilities of librarianship," Oct. 26 and 27. Mrs. Thwaites and Miss Hazeltine entertained the class informally to meet Miss Ahern while she was in Madison. She spoke during the evening on "Who's who in the library world." The class planned and carried out a very enjoyable Hallowe'en frolic, transforming as if by magic the double lecture room of the school into a reception room, decorated in the spirit of the occasion.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

Reviews

LITERATURE of libraries in the 17th and 18th centuries; edited by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906. no. 1, Dury, "The reformed librairie-keeper;" no. 2, Cotton des Hous-says, "The duties and qualifications of a librarian."

The initial volumes of this collection exhibit an excellence in printing and a dignified restraint in editing that are not easily to be equalled. Both books are small, the first having 71 and the second 56 pages, and are fine specimens of the work of the Merrymount Press, of Boston. The edition is limited to 250 copies on small and 25 on large paper.

The choice of these two works for the

first numbers gives us a foretaste of those to follow. Dury's quaint imagery and sound advice to the librarian of a university are worthy of this beautiful dress and of careful reflection on the part of those who read. His conceptions of the librarian's duty so to use his store of books as to advance the cause of learning is one we do well to remember in these hurrying days. The biographical sketch by Ruth Shepard Grannis should cause many readers to venture further in a study of Drury's career. It is well written, but necessarily limited in its scope.

The discourse of the learned librarian of the Sorbonne on the duties and qualifications of a librarian is also of extreme interest and of no small value even at the present day. The spirit of willing service to all readers has seldom been better expressed than by Cotton des Houssayes. The introduction and notes are sufficiently full to set forth the meaning of the text, but go not a step beyond that. This is, after all, the goal of editing, and it is but seldom reached by ambitious editors. The translation is admirably done, though suffering under the difficulty of being an English rendering of a French version of a Latin discourse.

The remaining volumes of the series will be awaited with renewed interest after reading these first two. W. W. B.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Report of the Committee on Instruction in Library Administration in Normal Schools; prepared by Elizabeth G. Baldwin, May, 1906. Published by the Association, Secretary's Office, Winona, Minn. 71 p. 8°.

So much has something of the nature of this report been needed that a much less satisfactory document would have been received gladly. The present pamphlet of 71 pages, arranged in logical order and covering a discussion of school libraries and the public library in its relations with the public schools, the use of books, the organizing and administering of school libraries, must, in the present stage of school library development, prove exceedingly useful both to the teacher who has her own small library to administer and to the normal school librarian, who must send out normal students ready to deal with the problem of books in schools.

Scattered through the report in appropriate places are references to books and articles on the various phases of library work, especially as it concerns schools and school instruction. These references are for the most part to articles in library periodicals and in the Proceedings of the A. L. A.

The report closes with a summary of school library laws in the different states, with a reference to the annual report on library legislation prepared by New York state. Twenty-two pages are devoted to the strictly tech-

nical part of the librarian's work, which is not overestimated in proportion to the other sides of the work, as is often the tendency in normal school courses in library economy.

If any criticism were to be made of this very timely "gift horse," it would be to recommend still greater simplicity and elimination of the non-essential, in view of the fact that school libraries are usually small libraries and teachers usually very busy people. The trained normal school librarian who understands how to adapt her teaching to the condition and circumstances under which students will have to work will, however, be able herself to do much of the simplifying and eliminating, while finding the report in general a constant help and dependence.

The pamphlet has no index, which seems a pity, as it is quite long enough to need one.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL.

The *A. L. A. Booklist* for October has, beside the annotated list of new books, a list of some new editions of especial interest to librarians, "A few recent reference lists" (with notes), the usual index to reference lists, and summaries of Bulletins 25-28 of the A. L. A. committee on bookbuying.

Hess, Henry E. The making of a fire insurance library. 14 p. O.

A paper read before the 37th annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, Oct. 3, 1906. There is appended a list of bibliographies relating to insurance.

The Library for October opens with an article on "Writers and the publishing trade circa 1600," by Ph. Sheavyn. Arundell Esdaile writes on "Public schools and their libraries"—the schools being of course what we should call private schools for boys. There are articles on Adrian Kempe van Bouckhout and the quarto New Testaments of 1536, by E. Gordon Duff; on Thomas Love Peacock, by C. Williams, and on "The siege of Rhodes" (illustrated), by A. W. Pollard. W. E. Doubleday gives an account of the L. A. U. K. conference at Bradford, and Elizabeth Lee has a most useful review of recent foreign literature. Frederick M. Crunden has a fifteen-page article on "The public library as a factor in industrial progress."

The Library Assistant for October contains an abridgment of the address of George E. Roebuck at the 11th annual meeting in June, entitled "The Library Assistants' Association: a statement of its use and objects," and a review of the L. A. U. K. meeting in September. The November number contains "Publishers' and public libraries," by W. C. Berwick Sayers, a comment on the "book war" between the *Times* and the publishers. There is an account of the inaugural meeting of the

12th session of the Library Assistants' Association.

The *Library World and Book Selector* for October contains, besides notes on libraries, librarians and books, "How to write a novel," one page; "A midsummer night's dream," one page; "The Babbliographers," two pages, and the annotated list of current books, 10 pages. The articles are all humorous, the last one being a parody setting forth the English idea of "the inaugural meeting of a new American library association."

The November number of *Public Libraries* has "The library and the lecture," by Frank C. Patten; "The care of periodicals," by Fanny R. Jackson; "Library buildings from a librarian's standpoint," by Alta L. Stansbury; "Encouragements in library work," by Waller I. Bullock; "The order department of a branch library system" (Brooklyn Public Library), by Emma V. Baldwin; "Documents for small libraries," by Adelaide R. Hasse, and "A small library's solution for public documents," by Jessie Graham Smith.

In *Putnam's Monthly* for November there is an article by Gustave Michaud on "The reading habit in the United States." There is a chart showing the number of books issued by public, society and school libraries during 1903 in each state, and per 100 of population. Massachusetts leads in this last with 304, Connecticut follows with 227, New Hampshire shows 223, California 207 and New York 155. There is a picture showing "The birth rate of genius and the reading habit"—or perhaps this, too, should be called a chart.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliotheksven* for October opens with an account chiefly statistical, of the Berlin libraries in 1906, by A. Hortschansky. P. Schwenke contributes "Weitere Denatstudien," in continuation from 1905, and Kl. Löffler has an article on two unknown publications of Westphalian humanists. Half the number is given to the usual careful reviews, to notes and the current bibliography of library economy.

The *Ziegler Magazine for the Blind* has been endowed by Mrs. William Ziegler, widow of the late millionaire. It is Mrs. Ziegler's intention to send the magazine free to every one of the 70,000 blind persons in the United States who may desire it. Mrs. Ziegler will establish a special printing plant, the best equipped of its kind, and the magazine will be printed there in either New York point or Braille. Mrs. Ziegler's interest in the blind is due chiefly to the fact that she has a son who suffers that affliction.

The *Hora Jocunda* of Edinburg is the only other magazine for the blind. The editor and publisher of the magazine founded by Mrs. Ziegler is Walter G. Holmes, 931 Broadway, New York City.

LOCAL

Atlanta (Ga.) University L. The library moved into its Carnegie building from cramped quarters in Stone Hall on Jan. 29, 1906.

For many years, owing largely to the generosity of the late R. R. Graves, of Worcester, Mass., it has had a well-selected library, now numbering about 12,000 volumes, and probably the best to which the colored people have access south of Washington, D. C.

In the old quarters, however, it was impossible to systematize the work, although the decimal system of classification has been employed for many years, and there was a card catalog. Now, as a result of Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$25,000 in 1904, there is a modern library building, of colonial architecture, with a three-story fire-proof stack, having a capacity of 30,000 volumes. At the left of the main room, as one enters the building, there is a reference-room for the use of the students; opposite this room a reading-room and a small room designed to exhibit pictures. Below the reference-room is an auditorium with a seating capacity of 150 persons, while opposite this are rooms in which to store the books belonging to the travelling libraries department. It is the plan to send books out into the schools in which the graduates of Atlanta University teach.

A word here concerning Atlanta University may serve in our description of the library. The school was founded soon after the Civil War by the Rev. Edmund Asa Ware, of Wrentham, Mass., and a few other men and women who believed in the higher education for the exceptional negroes who were to go out as teachers and leaders among their race. It is co-educational, and has a college, normal and high school departments.

The school year is from the first of October to the last of May, during which time the library is open daily, Sundays excepted, for reference and circulation. Ground was broken for the building of the library March, 1905; it was completed and ready for occupancy January, 1906, and was dedicated May 30, 1906.

Librarian, Mary Elizabeth Lane, formerly librarian Free Public Library, Barre, Mass. Assistants, young men selected from the school.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. (54th rpt.—year ending January 31, 1906.) Added 33,551, of which 19,609 were purchased. Issued, home use 1,508,492, of which 401,566 were from the central library, direct to borrowers or through branch delivery. Of the 297,994 v. issued direct from the central library 100,547 v. were fiction. In the children's room 58,533 v. were issued. New registration 3450; total number of active cards 76,661. Receipts \$340,370.55; expenses \$321,102.77 (salaries, including printing and binding departments, \$208,019.39; books \$33,648.86; periodicals

\$6712; newspapers \$1833.71; general maintenance \$70,888.81).

A full report, with plates, tables and a chart.

The agencies of the library were diminished by two during the year, the number now being 199. There is a very slight decline in the total circulation—one of 594 volumes—and Mr. Wadlin notes that this is due to the fact that the library was open one day less in 1905-06 than in 1904-05.

The new building at Codman square, Dorchester, erected by the Public Buildings department, was placed at the disposal of the library department and opened as a reading room March 6. This is the only agency of the library which occupies a new building erected chiefly for library purposes. Although there is a ward-room in the basement having an independent entrance, the remainder of the building is entirely devoted to the library.

A serious fire occurred Nov. 9 in the building 397 Shawmut avenue, occupied by the South End branch. The fire was caused by a defective furnace, and although considerable damage was done to the building the library property suffered little.

On Dec. 12 a fire broke out in the Old City Hall building, Charlestown, part of which is occupied by the Charlestown branch, but the library rooms were but slightly damaged, nor were they closed except briefly.

An arrangement has been made with the Boston Medical Library by which such books as the public library authorities shall decide on for the purpose shall be deposited with the former body. It is proposed to include "such strictly professional works as are used by medical students or by members of the profession." The Boston Medical Library has made a similar arrangement with other large libraries of the vicinity.

A careful analysis of additions is given. Of the 774 volumes of English prose fiction considered 161 titles were accepted, 1230 copies being bought. The usual notes of departments, special collections, etc., are given.

In speaking of the problems of administration Mr. Wadlin says:

"In several respects it seems impossible, under present financial limitations, to reach ideal conditions in the administration of a great public library, serving a mixed population. Our constant effort is toward such conditions, but between the necessity of confining our operations within rigid economy of management, and the desire to overcome certain defects, which are obvious no less to ourselves than to the public, there lies a line of compromise by which our action must be determined. . . .

"For example, books which are in active circulation soon become soiled. Borrowers frequently complain of this, and members of the examining committee have criticised the condition of certain popular books at the cen-

tral library and at the branches. The cause of complaint is legitimate, and is by no means disregarded by us, but it is impossible to at once replace these books. The expense is prohibitive. To determine how long such a book shall be retained in circulation, or whether it shall be rebound when the original binding is worn out if, at the same time, it is more or less filthy, calls for much discrimination. We condemn and discard such books as freely as the money available for replacing them permits, but this is far less freely than would be done under ideal conditions. Many of the popular books at the branches and stations are much soiled. As the custodian of one reading room remarks, "Doubtless the time comes when in any collection of much used books there are many volumes not quite bad enough to be condemned, but far too dirty to be pleasant to the touch." . . .

"We are able through the branch charging system to measure the life of a book upon our shelves. Taking six popular books as a test, it was recently found that, at a branch with a large circulation, such books were often issued from 100 to 120 times, being rebound twice. The shortest period in the life of the book was that previous to the first rebinding."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The public lectures of the Board of Education will be given regularly in the auditorium of the Williamsburg branch and the Prospect branch. Later in the season other branches will probably be used for this purpose.

By the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Mrs. Mary E. Craigie wins her suit against the city for salary from the time of her dismissal as assistant librarian of the old Brooklyn Public Library to the merging in the new system. The amount is less than \$1000.

At the September meeting of the Board of Trustees the following resolution was passed by the board:

Voted, That this board regrets the action of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn in designating an architect for the Central Library Building previous to the completion of the study of the site provided for by the appropriation of \$25,000 and the preparation of preliminary suggestion or a basis of competition for architects generally, and that it favors such public announcement as would enable other architects of the borough and of the city and from the country at large to present plans or enter into competition, so that the best possible plans may be secured.

At the request of President Coler, of the Borough of Brooklyn, a special meeting was called on Oct. 2, at which Mr. Coler made a statement as to his appointment of Mr. Almirall as architect, and the board adjourned without further comment or action. At the October meeting of the board the reports of Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin as consulting architect, printed in the last and in the current numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, were presented, and the consideration of the reports and of the

general subject was made the special order of the ensuing meeting of the board. Since that time a contract has been signed by President Coler on behalf of the city and by Mr. Almirall providing for a payment of \$10,000 for preliminary plans and of an additional \$5000 for any modifications which should be required by the President of the Borough. The contract makes no reference to the approval of plans by the Board of Trustees of the library as was provided for in the resolution of appropriation, and at the November meeting of the board the contract was referred to the law committee of the trustees for written report as to its bearings upon the general question of the relations of the board to the erection of the Central Library Building.

Butte (Mont.) F. P. L. The repairs necessitated by the fire in the library in September, 1905, have been completed, and the first floor of the library is open to the general public. The books, to the number of 20,000, have been stored in the cellar, but are now all in place on the new steel stacks.

California libraries. The August number of *News Notes of California Libraries* contains the reports from the libraries of the state and a full statement regarding the state library. The September number is given over to an account of the children's rooms and corners of California libraries. There is a three-page list of "Guides used by California libraries in selecting books for children." There is much material in the number that will be of interest to library workers for children in other states. It is interesting to note that only three of the libraries reporting maintain a regular story hour. The number includes an account of the University of California Sumner School of Library Methods session of 1906. The October number has the special subject "Books for the blind." This includes an illustrated account of embossed types for the blind, data on occupations and accomplishments of the blind of California, etc.

Carey, O. Dorcas Carey L. The new library building was dedicated Oct. 19. It cost \$12,000, of which \$8000 was given by Mr. Carnegie and \$4000 by Mr. Edwin Brown, of Carey.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 30,305; total 245,944 v., 49,388 pm. Issued, home use 734,810. Total number of library cards 45,047. Receipts \$112,170.43; expenses \$107,850.63 (salaries \$26,544.54; books, periodicals etc., \$25,252.77; engineers and janitors \$12,831.90, public card catalog \$11,929.14, fuel \$2841.33); Carnegie fund, receipts \$81,402.57; expenses \$16,886.01.

The general report, followed by a detailed report of departments, by their heads.

Mr. Hodges gives an account of his European trip, as to his visits to libraries and

bookshops. After it he gave four series of "travel talks" to the boys and girls of the library, illustrated by lantern slides.

"The ticket issued for these travel talks was unique in a way. One purpose of the talks always to be kept in view is that they should arouse interest in the places pictured and described sufficient to induce the children to read books in which they would find more about the towns or castles or people. The ticket was in the form of a small pamphlet, the front cover of which served as the ticket proper, though not to be torn off. The first pages of the pamphlet were given up to a list of references on the topics treated. This list was followed by facsimiles of catalog cards and a brief explanation of the catalog and decimal classification of the books in the children's room."

There is an interesting account of Mr. Hodges' attempt to arrange for receiving in exchange the French and German patent office publications, with a citation from a letter of the Commissioner of Patents to say that he does not think government exchange feasible.

The report of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind and of the Theological and Religious Library are appended, and the questions given in February, 1905, in an examination for substitutes.

Clyde, O. Carnegie L. The new building was opened to the public on Oct. 30 with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. W. H. Brett, of Cleveland, gave an address on modern libraries.

Colorado travelling libraries. The railroads of Colorado have notified the Colorado Travelling Library Commission that they can no longer carry books for the travelling libraries without charge. This will seriously increase the cost of the work of the commission.

Columbia University L. From Oct. 15 to Nov. 10 there was shown in room 307 of the library a collection of illuminated medieval manuscripts, from the library of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It was the finest display of such material ever shown in this country, and was arranged most admirably for exhibition purposes. There were 63 manuscripts in the exhibition. Many of these were described in detail in the public press, which gave much attention to the exhibit.

Owing to the increased use of the library since the opening of the subway it has been found necessary to restrict its use by those not of the university community. The new regulations are not so stringent as to exclude those who really need to use the library, and officers of the New York University, the City College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History, and other residents of the city of mature years who desire to engage in definite research that cannot be conducted in public

or other libraries are welcomed, but unless they are personally known to the librarian, strangers are obliged to file satisfactory applications for the privilege, suitably indorsed.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. An error was made in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL in noting the number of books issued for home use 1905-06, as stated in the 35th report. It should be 228,319 instead of 316,678. The latter number is that of the total recorded use of the library.

The Collier collection of original drawings and paintings by distinguished American painters and illustrators was shown at the library Sept. 7-21. There were over 18,000 visitors to the collection.

Haines Falls (N. Y.) F. L. At the meeting of the State Board of Regents in October the charter of the Haines Falls Library was made permanent.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (68th rpt.—year ending May 30, 1906.) Added 5225; total about 90,000. Issued, home use 204,617, of which 112,942 were novels, 30,895 children's stories and 11,359 other books for children. New registration 2054; total registration 7535.

The work of rewriting the library catalog on cards of standard size has been begun.

A full report is given of the detection and conviction of the young man who mutilated many library books (L. J. 31: 239).

Harvard University L. Ground was broken on Nov. 1 for an addition to Gore Hall, the library building of the university. It will be two stories high, and extends 29 feet from the north side of the main building. It is to be ready for use in October, 1907.

Jamaica, L. I. The Jamaica branch of the Queens Borough Library was opened Nov. 1. It occupies the ground floor of Fraternity Hall, on Herriman avenue.

Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L. (34th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 2199; total 57,172. Issued, home use 108,381; reference use 39,915. New registration 913. Receipts \$16,882.62; expenses \$16,882.62 (salaries \$7655.09, books \$2067.62, periodicals \$505.38, binding and rebinding \$1070.50, rent \$1600, lighting \$1069.56, fuel \$569.60).

There is a strong plea for a city appropriation of \$15,000, \$13,000 being the amount appropriated in 1905. The circulation and the reference use show an increase over 1905.

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 4224; total 19,409. Issued, home use 119,560, of which 38,763 were from the children's room. New registration 2139; total registration 7144.

A finding list was printed, the first since the library was burned in 1899, but it has had a very small sale, even at ten cents a copy. "The monthly bulletins and the card catalog are used much more than the finding list."

The reserving of fiction has been discontinued.

The library has adopted the "duplicate pay collection" system.

The Supreme Court has decided that the library may erect a building in Central Park. The library board is considering asking Mr. Carnegie for \$350,000 for the building.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. The Los Angeles Public Library, to quote the local press, "is so far as known the first to introduce a library republic." This refers to the Senate recently established, whose constitution is as follows:

First—This organization shall be known as the Library Senate of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Second—Its object shall be to promote the efficiency of the Los Angeles Public Library by regular formal consultation of all heads of departments, and all permanent assistants therein, with the librarian. Consultation with the board of library directors, with members of the staff and with other persons may be arranged as need arises.

Third—This library senate shall be composed *ex officio*, of the librarian, the heads of all departments, the permanent assistants of all departments, and an elected representation from the general attendants to be elected by vote of that body, one each from the three classes into which these attendants are divided, in order of their seniority.

Fourth—This library senate is an advisory body. Its recommendations and actions shall be subject always to approval by the librarian and the board of library directors.

Fifth—The constitution and by-laws may be amended at any time upon two weeks' notice by vote of a two-thirds majority of this senate; provided, that said amendments shall be first approved by the members of the board of library directors.

By-laws are as follows:

First—The officers of the library senate shall be president and clerk and standing committees.

Second—The president and clerk shall be elected by two-thirds majority vote of the senate; the standing committees shall be appointed by the president.

Third—The library senate shall hold regular meetings the first and third Tuesdays of each month, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m.

Fourth—Since the object of this fortnightly session is the betterment of the service of this library, all attendants are invited and expected to co-operate. Suggestions should be made to the heads of departments for reference to the library senate.

Fifth—This senate shall, in its discretion, call meetings of the entire staff; and, in its discretion, may request conferences with the library board.

Sixth—No meetings shall be held in the absence of the president, unless by special request of the board of library directors.

Seventh—Any person may be invited to attend a session of the senate by unanimous vote of senators present.

A new rule has been adopted as to lost books, by which the library charges only "the price it actually cost the library" (which seems to mean the amount paid the book dealer, without the expense of entering, cataloging, etc.), plus 10 per cent. for posting notices.

The difficulties as to civil service examinations are not yet entirely settled.

New York P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 58,887 v., 121,332 pm. Total in reference department (exclusive of 265,461 pm.) 684,531 v.; in circulation department 565,482 v.; in both 1,249,994 v. Issued, home use, from the 35 branches forming the circulation department, 4,752,628 v. Visitors to reference department 216,428 v. In the reference libraries 173,223 desk applicants consulted 778,652 v.

Seven Carnegie branches have been opened (a total of 18), one is ready for opening, five more have buildings under way, and three new sites have been secured.

Again there is a marked increase in all departments of the library. The circulation has made the enormous advance of 1,061,128 v.; the number of visitors to the reference department has increased 16,190. The number of desk applicants has increased 13,528, or 8 per cent., and 7 per cent. of this increase is in the Astor evening service for the first six months of 1906.

On Jan. 1, 1906, this extension of the library hours began, the Astor Library being kept open until 9 p.m. on weekdays, six of the circulation branches having the hour of evening closing changed from 9 to 10, and 12 branch reading rooms being opened Sunday afternoon and evening. Dr. Billings states that it is too early yet to draw final conclusions as to the evening opening of the Astor Library. Observation shows that many of the evening users are those who come also in the daytime, and that many others are new to the library. The proportion and the value of the use may be shown later. The average number of volumes used by evening readers was 1.9, as against 4.9 for the day readers.

"The small number of volumes called for per reader in evening service seems to indicate that more reading as reading is done at night and less research work involving extensive investigation, a conclusion that agrees with the personal impressions of the desk attendants.

"Qualitatively night reading differs as much from day reading as it does quantitatively. In both day and night service the group of American and English literature holds first rank and geography last. American history is second during the day, but eighth at night. Foreign literature is second at night, but fourth in day time. Economics and sociology are third during the day, but fourth at night. Applied science, technology, useful arts, etc.,

is third at night, but only sixth during the day. Pure science is fifth in the day time, but ninth at night, its rank at night being taken by religion and philosophy, the latter group ranking seventh during the day. There is less demand at night for foreign history than during the day, its rank being eleventh at night and eighth in day time. But art and archaeology, which ranks ninth in day service, rises to seventh at night.

"Demand at the delivery desk for current periodicals differs strikingly from the demand for books recorded at the general desk. Readers of magazines demand first the technical journals, next turn their attention to the general periodicals, illustrated weeklies, and the like; English and American serials rank third in the day time and fourth at night, art journals, etc., ranking third at night and fourth in day service. Then follow economics and sociology, and foreign literature, as fifth and sixth. Science is seventh during the day, but drops to eighth at night, and religion and philosophy, eighth during the day, rises to seventh at night. Foreign history, American history, geography, and orientalia then follow in ninth to twelfth places."

Detailed reports are given of the activity of the many departments of the library, and full tables are appended.

Pictures and plans are given of six of the new Carnegie buildings, showing an interesting variety, arising chiefly from differing conditions of site, surroundings, and so forth.

The report on the new central building states that of the exterior marble work but about seven per cent. remains to be set. The lower portions of the building on Fifth avenue, 40th and 42d streets, are finished as to the exterior, except the electric lights. Stack work was started July 15, 1905, but was delayed by the housesmiths' strike. Contracts for the general interior finish work, for the plumbing work, for the electrical equipment, and for the approaches work are all under consideration.

New York P. L. The opening of a Carnegie building for the Webster branch, at 1465 Avenue A, which took place on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 4 p.m., included some features of unusual interest. This library is in a Bohemian district, and the new building contains about 1600 volumes in this language, collected very largely through the interest of a representative advisory committee of Bohemians residing in the neighborhood. Owing to the interest taken by persons of this nationality in the library, this committee was given charge of the musical part of the opening exercises, and these exercises also included an address by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Thomas Capek, who spoke first in Bohemian and then in English. At the close of Mr. Capek's address he presented on behalf of the committee an illuminated

set of resolutions to Mr. E. W. Gaillard, for many years at the head of the Webster Library, testifying approval of his efforts on behalf of the Bohemian residents of the neighborhood. The building was turned over to the city in an address by Mr. John L. Cadwalader, of the library trustees, and was accepted by Vice-President Elias Goodman, of the board of aldermen. The presiding officer was Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, who also made an address on behalf of the East Side Settlement, under whose auspices the library was first opened on April 3, 1894. The settlement operated the library until its consolidation with the New York Public Library on Jan. 1, 1904, and has given it house room until its removal to the new building at this time. At the exercises two forms of printed program were used, one in English and one in Bohemian.

The building with its equipment cost about \$65,000, exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city. The branch will have on its shelves 19,571 volumes.

About 10 more of the Carnegie library buildings are in various stages of construction.

On the principle that an exhibition is one of the best ways of bringing an important accession to the notice of the public, the print department of the New York Public Library has placed on view in the Lenox Library building a selection of prints from the A. A. Hopkins collection of photographs of Italian works of art, which was deposited in the print room last summer. The entire collection comprises over 3000 pieces, of which about 1200 are pictures of architecture and sculpture, while the rest, nearly 2000, are reproductions of Italian paintings. Of the latter, a number have been selected for exhibition. They include especially many portraits of notables, which add a personal interest to the artistic value.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. By the new valuations of the tax commissioners the library will receive an increase toward maintenance of \$24,000 a year. It receives one-third of a mill of the total valuation. The city has granted in addition \$10,000, so that if this grant is not renewed the increase to the library will be only \$14,000.

A geographical exhibition was opened in the library Oct. 27. It was primarily designed for the benefit of teachers and pupils of the public schools, but is of general interest.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum. (176th rpt. — year ending July, 1906.) Added 808; total 49,042. Issued, home use 14,257 (fict. 69.3 per cent.).

The librarian suggests the establishment of a "duplicate pay collection."

Norwalk (Ct.) P. L. The library has been losing books for some time, and Charles W.

Brewitz, a young German, was at last discovered as the thief, having left two books at a boarding house. Although he has carefully removed all library marks, the members of the household suspected that they were library property and reported the matter. A search of his new room in South Norwalk revealed more books and he was at once arrested. He pleaded guilty, and said that he loved books, was too poor to buy them, and could not resist the temptation to acquire them. He was sentenced to 30 days in the Bridgeport jail, with costs. Some of the books were taken from the South Norwalk Library.

Olneyville (R. I.) F. L. At the annual meeting Oct. 3 the librarian, Mrs. H. H. Richardson, presented a report showing a circulation for the year of 21,402. Volumes in library 9027. A children's room has been established during the year.

Philadelphia (Pa.) F. L. The new building of the Frankford branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, at Frankford avenue and Overington street, was formally dedicated on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2. Exercises were held in the lecture room, which was filled to its full capacity.

William W. Foulkrod, candidate for Congress, spoke of the development of the library movement in Frankford, tracing it successively from its modest inception about the year 1820 to the establishment of the Frankford Library in conjunction with the Wright's Industrial and Beneficial Institute, and the later amalgamation with the Free Library in 1900.

Mr. T. Comly Hunter, who gave the library site, made an address which was a plea for increased interest in education. Henry R. Edmunds, Esq., president of the Board of Education, also spoke, and the final address was made by Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library.

The Frankford branch is the second completed of the Carnegie buildings. It stands on a lot 66 x 150. It is of brick, with light terra cotta trimmings, and cost \$60,000. The auditorium is on the first floor, back of the main building, and has a separate entrance. The library contains 15,000 volumes.

The West Philadelphia branch is already in use, and the Lehigh avenue branch will be dedicated shortly. The recent award of the contract for the Roxborough branch and the completion of the plans for one at Chestnut Hill and Wissahickon makes 10 in all, or one-third of the number ultimately contemplated by Mr. Carnegie's gift.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane L. (35th rpt., 1905.) Added, by purchase, 528, replaced 231, gifts 117; total in library not given. Issued, home use 85,058. New registration 1057; total registration 8947.

"Nothing has happened to intermit the work of the library, which has gone steadily and quietly on."

Rensselaer (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1906.) Added 1145; total 4298. Issued, home use 14,899. Total number of borrowers 615.

A lecture course was carried on during the year.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (24th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 9102; total 80,248. Issued, home use 263,051. Reference room attendance 22,445. New registration 10,890; total registration 18,296. Receipts \$97,794.25; expenses \$71,101.22 (salaries \$17,684.39, books and periodicals \$12,956.53, binding \$2,914.30, light and power \$2781.13, heat \$1848.14).

"In this, as in all libraries, it is impossible to supply the demand for new fiction. This has been somewhat obviated by a pay collection of the most popular novels, for which five cents a week is charged."

Sandusky, O. Carnegie L. For the second time within a few months vandals broke into the Carnegie Library Sept. 28, and completely ransacked the building, pulling down books and breaking open desks. They did not take money or stamps which they found. There is no clue to the miscreants.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. On Oct. 9 an injunction was issued, at the request of the Board of Library Trustees, to restrain the Board of Public Works from erecting on the library site on Van Ness avenue any building or buildings for use for any other purpose than as a public library and reading room. This action was called forth by the plan of the Board of Public Works to erect a temporary city hall on the library site. In issuing the injunction Judge James M. Seawell said:

"It could not by any reasonable interpretation of the charter have been intended by its framers that the proceeds of a bonded indebtedness could be applied to any other purpose than that for which such indebtedness was incurred. To hold otherwise would be to defeat the popular will, as expressed at the bond election, and frustrate the purpose for which the election was held and the indebtedness incurred. The bonds and their proceeds became a trust fund to be used only for library purposes, and the land purchased became impressed with a public trust which the Board of Supervisors has no power to change."

... If the Board of Supervisors may have the use of the land for a city hall, it has equal power to use the remaining proceeds of the library bonds for the erection of a city hall."

Superior (Wis.) P. L. (17th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1782; total 15,966. Issued, home use, 62,307. New registration 1800; total registration 4749. Receipts \$9997.69; expenses \$5764.77 (salaries \$2581.92, books \$1003.86, periodicals \$212; binding \$344.45, heat \$228.88, light and water \$268.35).

The fiction percentage was 70.

"The books other than fiction read by the adults divide themselves easily into three classes: those read by the general reader; those read by the student and club worker, and those read by the mechanic and artisan. Of this last class of books those on railroad subjects have been the most read. Many new readers came for them after a list of such books was posted in the roundhouses, but all the technical books have been well used, even some trade catalogs that were put in by way of experiment."

There is a map of the city, showing the 16 distributing centers of the library.

University of California L., Berkeley. The regents of the University of California adopted on Sept. 20 the report of the commission on the future organization, maintenance and regulation of the Bancroft Library, recommending the establishment of an Academy of Pacific Coast History on the lines of the British Museum, under the supervision of the regents and with the Bancroft collection as a nucleus.

The new academy will eventually be installed in the new University Library, for which the late Charles F. Dole left \$750,000. The expenses of its maintenance are estimated at \$10,000 a year, which will be met by the formation of a council to consist of persons willing to subscribe \$500 a year each for a period not to exceed three years. It will be under the immediate care of a curator and staff of assistants.

Pending the formation of the council, the present commission, consisting of Rudolph Taussig, J. C. Rowell, H. Morse Stephens and Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the university, will remain in power.

University of Maine L., Orono. The new library building, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, was formally dedicated on Nov. 2. Mr. Carnegie's original gift was \$50,000, to which he later added \$5000 for furniture. The building is of Hallowell granite, of a modified Greek type of architecture. The main building is 30 x 96, and the stack room at the rear 42 x 32. The interior is finished in Flemish oak. The stack capacity is 73,000 volumes, the library now containing about 35,000. The building is placed on a very beautiful site at the south end of the campus. The main address at the dedicatory exercises was made by the librarian of the university, Ralph K. Jones, who spoke on "The relation of the university library to the state."

Valley Falls (N. Y.) F. L. A provisional charter was granted to the library at the meeting of the State Board of Regents in October.

Wauscon (O.) Carnegie L. The dedication of the \$10,000 Carnegie Library took place Nov. 1. The building is of the old Dutch architecture.

FOREIGN

British Museum L. (Return—year ending March 31, 1906.) There were 214,940 visits to the reading-room, 21,857 to the newspaper-room, 286 to the map-room, 10,623 to the department of manuscripts, 3552 to the department of Oriental printed books and manuscripts and 8614 to the print-room. There was a decrease of 11,383 from the number for 1904-1905.

31,752 volumes and pamphlets were added during the year, 64,069 parts of volumes (including periodical numbers), 1275 maps in 8508 sheets, and 8222 musical publications. 228,638 numbers of the newspapers of the United Kingdom were received; 35,525 numbers of colonial and foreign newspapers have been given and 15,263 bought. 3905 other articles (broad-sides, parliamentary papers, etc.) have been added. The total number of articles added, exclusive of newspapers, was 109,283.

Acquisitions of interest were 90 English and Scotch books printed before 1640, and 42 foreign incunabula. The department of manuscripts added 220 mss., 300 charters and rolls, 208 detached seals and casts. The Oriental department added 1379 books and 102 mss. That of prints added 3984 pieces.

Frankfort a. M. Freiherrlich Carl von Rothschilds'sche öffentliche Bibliothek. The library has issued a report for 1901-1905, summarizing the activities and results of five years' work.

A matter of special interest is the agreement between this library and the Stadtbibliothek (city library), of Frankfort, according to which the former relinquished its books on archaeology to the city library, while the latter in turn gave up its works on comparative philology and on the Romance and Germanic languages, each library binding itself to leave to the other the further cultivation of the field thus relinquished. This marks an extension of a plan of co-operation not unknown in our country. Special care is taken in the matter of safeguards against fire; also, the shelf-list is kept in a fire-proof case, in order to have a record for insurance companies in case of necessity. The library is open daily, on weekdays from 11-1 and 4-8, Sunday from 10-1. Books cannot be ordered in advance. The new rules of 1901-02 fix the age at which persons are admitted at 17. During 1905 the library was open on 349 days; daily average, 80 readers; total of readers for the year, 28,076. Volumes used in the library, 13,582; volumes issued for home use, 16,326; total, 29,908. The two classes most used were literature of various countries (7439 volumes) and art (4126 volumes). Incidentally, we are informed that according to section 6 of the rules, works in *belles-lettres* are issued only for scientific purposes. The record of interlibrary loans shows 225 volumes sent out and 197 volumes sent for.

It is to be noted also that this evidently well-regulated library is one of those which co-operate in the work of the bureau of information instituted in connection with the Prussian *Gesamtkatalog*. F. W.

Islington, England. The first of the five Carnegie libraries of Islington was opened on Sept. 21. It departs from the customary usage in Great Britain in being an open access library, and has also a children's room. No newspapers are to be taken except the *Times* and the local papers, but the "situations vacant" advertisements from the principal advertising papers are posted in the hall. There is a lecture room, with a capacity of 150. In the first three weeks of the library the number of borrowers reached almost 10,000, and registration was at one time closed in the children's room.

Wellington (New Zealand) P. L. A valuable collection of birds, fishes and animals has been given the library by Mr. E. W. Petherick, and is on inspection at the Newtown branch.

Gifts and Bequests

Bernardsville, N. J. The library has received from F. P. Olcott \$200 for the purchase of books.

Columbia University, N. Y. City. The library has received \$500 for the purchase of books, from Isaac N. Seligman, of the class of 1876.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. By the will of the late Rev. Edmund F. Slafter Dartmouth College receives \$1000 for a library fund. The Rev. Mr. Slafter was an Episcopal clergyman, who left a large part of his estate, directly or in trust, to various organizations for library purposes. The exact sums and their destination are noted separately in this column.

Ellsworth (Me.) City L. Ex-Mayor John De Laitre, of Minneapolis, has given his native city \$3000 worth of stock, paying 6 per cent., for the use of the library. He suggests that the income be used for new books.

Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. The library of the school is to receive one-half of the net income of a trust fund to be created from the estate of the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter (amount not stated).

Foxboro, Mass. Boyden L. By the will of Mrs. S. Almira Alden, to become operative on the death of her son, Erastus C. Alden, the library receives \$500 for new books.

Genoa, Ill. Samuel Stiles has given \$1000 for a public library and reading room, for which rooms have been taken, on a 10-year lease, over the Farmers' State Bank.

Halifax (N. S.) City L. The will of the late Jairus Hart includes a bequest of \$10,000 for the purchase of books for the city library, on condition that the city authorities provide a suitable building for the library.

Hillsdale, Mich. The gift of the late C. T. Mitchell, noted in the October issue, includes his house for a building and \$10,000 as a fund for books and maintenance.

Massachusetts Diocesan L. By the will of the late Rev. Edmund F. Slafter one-half his estate, after payment of legacies, is left in trust for the diocesan library.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass. The society receives \$500 by the will of the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter.

Monmouth, Ill. Warren County L. Assoc. The executors of the estate of the late Dr. Henry Tibbs, of Kirkwood, have offered to build for the library a building to cost not less than \$40,000. The conditions are that the association shall raise \$10,000, to be used either in purchasing the site, in furnishing the building or in increasing the endowment fund, and that the building be placed on the Dr. Sherrick property, East Broadway.

Nashua (N. H.) P. L. In 1904 a bequest of \$50,000 was received from Daniel Hussey, \$40,000 to be used for a building and \$10,000 for a book fund. The will was made in 1871, and at the time it became effective Nashua already had a library building. A compromise has been effected with the heirs, and \$15,000 is now available, and has been made the Daniel Hussey fund for the purchase of books.

New England Historic Genealogical Soc., Boston, Mass. The society receives \$500 for library purposes by the will of the late Rev. Edmund F. Slafter.

New Haven (Ct.) P. L. Mrs. Mary B. Ives, widow of Hoadley B. Ives, has offered, "if the city will provide a suitable site, to provide a sum of money which in the opinion of her advisers is sufficient to construct a library building which shall be an ornament to the city and worthy of the site." Her attorney mentions \$300,000 as the probable cost of the building. Mrs. Ives had made provision for this purpose in her will, but the present need for a building is so great that she decided to make the gift at once. The library board has accepted the gift, as far as it has the power to do so, and there is no doubt that the board of aldermen will complete the acceptance.

Norfolk (Va.) P. L. The library receives \$1000 from the estate of the late Edward W. James.

Oakham, Mass. Mrs. Celia E. Fobes and her daughter, Mrs. Harriet F. Gifford, of Tarrytown, N. Y., have given \$6000 to Oakham for the erection of a public library. It

was voted to accept the gift at a town meeting held Nov. 7.

Santa Paula, Cal. Nathan W. Blanchard has offered \$10,000 to the city for a building for a public library, to be known as the Dean Hobbs Blanchard Memorial, on condition that \$5000 more be raised.

Shelby, O. Marvin Memorial L. \$2000 has been given the library by an unknown donor. It is to be used for the improvement of the library building and the erection of an addition to it.

Stoneham (Mass.) F. P. L. The town has accepted the bequest of Georgiana M. Dike for library purposes.

Thetford, Vt. Latham L. The library receives \$500 by the will of the late Rev. Edmund F. Slafter.

William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. The college library receives \$2000 by the will of the late Edward W. James.

Librarians

ALEXANDER, William H., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant in the Library of the Association of the Bar, New York. For the past year Mr. Alexander has been assistant in the law section of the New York State Library.

BELL, Miss Marion C., Illinois, 1906, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Bryn Mawr College Library.

BISCOE, Miss Ellen D., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1896, has resigned her position as assistant in the New York State Library to become instructor in the Drexel Institute Library School.

CROFTON, F. Blake, for nearly twenty-four years provincial librarian of Nova Scotia, retired from office Oct. 1. In 1897 Mr. Crofton was one of the vice-presidents of the International Library Conference, held in London.

CURTIS, Miss Florence R., New York State Library School, 1898, has resigned her position at Potsdam, N. Y., to become librarian of the Saratoga Athenæum Library.

DONOHUE, Miss Annie F., for some time assistant librarian, has been appointed by the government of Nova Scotia provincial librarian, to succeed Mr. F. B. Crofton.

DUREN, Miss Fanny, who was for some time an assistant in the Iowa Library Commission, has been appointed librarian of the two Carnegie libraries of Waterloo, Ia.

GARDNER, Miss Jane, Pratt Institute Library School, 1902, has been appointed head of the circulating department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Goss, Miss Edna L., Illinois, 1902, has resigned her position as librarian of the Illi-

nois State Library of Natural History to accept a position in the cataloging department of the Bryn Mawr College Library, where she will help with the revision of the catalog.

GOULDING, Philip S., of the New York State Library School, 1898-99, has resigned his position as cataloger in the Library of Congress to become catalog librarian at the University of Illinois.

GROVES, Miss Charlotte E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has resigned her position as assistant classifier in the New York State Library to become assistant in the catalog division of the Library of Congress.

HEMANS, Miss Ida M., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, is organizing the Public School Library of Naples, N. Y.

HENRY, Miss Eugenia M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant in Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.

HERRON, Miss Winifred A., of the New York State Library School, class of 1896, has been appointed assistant in the Public Library at Troy, N. Y.

HILLIS, Miss Julia E., of the New York State Library School, class of 1907, has been appointed general assistant in the New York State Library.

HISS, Miss Sophie K., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the New York State Library.

HOWELL, Miss Elizabeth S., Pratt Institute Library School, 1904, has resigned her position with the Brooklyn Public Library to return to the Princeton University Library.

LAURIE, Charles F., curator of the Erie (Pa.) Public Library Museum, died on Oct. 24, after a lingering illness. He had held his position since 1899, and had made the work of importance.

LEONARD, Miss Mabel E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1906, has resigned her position as assistant in the New York State Library to become a cataloger in the Library of Congress.

MATHER, Isaac, of Cheltenham Hills, celebrated his 100th birthday on Oct. 27. Mr. Mather became a member of the Abington Library Association of Jenkintown seventy-nine years ago, and for fifty-three years was its president. On the occasion of his centenary he was presented with an engrossed set of resolutions by the Library Association, recounting his services to the library.

MONTGOMERY, Miss Florence P., of the New York State Library School, 1904-5, has resigned her position as assistant in the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., to become cataloger and general assistant in the Roswell

P. Flower Memorial Library at Watertown, N. Y.

RATHBONE, Miss Georgia, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been engaged as assistant by the Utica Public Library.

RUPP, Miss Julia, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library, Oil City, Pa.

SAWYER, Miss Ethel, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed librarian of the Stevens Point (Wis.) Norman School.

SEVERANCE, H. O., assistant librarian of the University of Michigan, has been appointed to the librarianship. He has been connected with the library for nine years.

SHERWOOD, Miss Grace M., formerly connected with the Brown University Library, has been appointed assistant in the Rhode Island State Library.

SPENCER, Miss Irma M., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed assistant in Vassar College Library.

STEFFA, Miss Julia, of the New York State Library School, class of 1907, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the New York State Library.

THOMAS, Miss Helen M., of the New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed reference assistant in the Library of the University of Michigan.

STEVENS, Edward F., Pratt Institute Library School, 1903, has resigned his position in the Yale University Library to accept the headship of the Applied Science Reference Room of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMAS, Rev. Joseph C., librarian of the Methodist Historical Society, died recently at Clifton Springs, N. Y. During the Civil War Mr. Thomas was chaplain of the 88th Illinois Infantry, and he secured for his regiment, and afterward for the army hospitals, good reading matter in place of the poor and vicious matter available when he first undertook the work. In 1863 he was made "General Reading Agent for the Army of the Cumberland," and then organized the "Loan library system," to furnish libraries to all parts of the Federal armies. He prepared 215 libraries, each containing 125 volumes, and 70 additional libraries, containing 75 volumes each, a total of 285 distinct libraries, a total of 32,125 volumes, containing 3285 distinct works on different subjects, the most valuable being duplicated. He secured the placing of these in general hospitals, at the permanent posts, in large forts, with separate regiments, on war vessels, at the principal army stations of the Christian Commission, and at other available places. In the final breaking up of hospitals and camps resulting from the close of the war many of these collections were lost, but enough were saved to supply

more than fifty permanent posts and forts in different parts of the country and place 25 libraries on warships, and for a long period afterward these were in almost daily use. In 1892 Mr. Thomas became librarian of the Methodist Book Concern and of the Historical Society, two positions later merged into one. Mr. Thomas was for many years a member of the New York Library Club.

WRIGHT, Charles E., Pratt Institute Library School, 1897, has been appointed superintendent of the Carnegie Institute, Duquesne, Pa., where he has been assistant librarian for several years.

Cataloging and Classification

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON LIBRARY CATALOGUE. Dr. Hagberg Wright's third supplement to the big catalogue of the London Library comprises the additions made from Jan. 1, 1905, to March 1 of the present year. There is no relaxing in the severely systematic method of cataloging. The chief feature of this part is the exhaustive manner in which the contents of certain works are dealt with.

In addition to the new supplement, Dr. Wright has just issued a list of periodicals, publications of academies and learned societies, annuals, and dictionaries on the shelves and tables of the reading room of the London Library.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. In C. W. Bardeen's catalog of Henry Barnard's books it is stated that volume 25 of the *American Journal of Education* consists of the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1879. The copy in the John Crerar Library consists of the report for 1876; those in the Chicago Public Library and the University of Chicago Library consist of the report for 1880. The copy in the Newberry Library does consist of the report for 1879. It would be interesting to know what sets of this journal in other libraries contain as volume 25.—*Note from the John Crerar Library.*

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto.* Catálogo de la biblioteca, mapoteca y archivo del ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto. Buenos Aires, Talleres gráficos de la penitenciaría nacional, 1905. 6+555 p. 26cm.

AUSTRALIA. *Parliament.* Catalogue of the library of the parliament from its commencement to May, 1906. Melbourne, J. Kemp, 1906. 7+227 p. 24½cm.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES, Glasgow. Catalogue of the books in the library of the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow. Glasgow, printed

for the Institute by W. Hodge & Co., 1906. 8+334 p. 25½cm.

LUND UNIVERSITY, Sweden. Odmanska donationen till Universitets bibliotek. Lund, Gleerup, 1906. [41+104 p. O.

A catalog of the books on psychiatry and neurology included in the medical library given to the university by Professor Svante Odman in 1901, on the occasion of his retirement from the directorship of Lund Hospital and his professorship at the university.

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CLEMENCEAU, GEORGES. Le Blond, Maurice. Georges Clemenceau; biographie critique. Paris, E. Sansot & Co., 1906. 56 p. 18½cm. Bibliographie, signed Ad. B. (i.e., Ad. van Bever), p. [51]-56.

COLUMBIA RIVER INDIANS. Lewis, Albert Buell. Tribes of the Columbia Valley and the coast of Washington and Oregon. (*In* *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association*, September, 1906. 1:147-209.)

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FLORENTINE GUILDS. Staley, Edgumbe. The guilds of Florence; illustrated after miniatures in illuminated manuscripts and Florentine woodcuts. London, Methuen & Co., [1906.] 23+622 p. 26cm. Bibliography, p. 585-599.

FOLK-LORE. Thomas, N. W. Bibliography of folk-lore, 1905.

The Folk-Lore Society of London has recently published in pamphlet form a bibliography of the folk-lore for 1905. This is classified and annotated and is followed by an index of authors and subjects, together with a list of periodicals. The bibliography comprises 36 pages of the same size as the *Folk-Lore Journal*.

FRANCE. Hauser, Henri. Les sources de l'histoire de France. xvii^e siècle (1494-1610). Paris, A. Picard et Fils, 1906. v. 1. 23cm.

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d'Italie. Charles VIII. et Louis XII (1494-1515).

GEOGRAPHY. Verein für Erdkunde, *Leipzig-Bibliothek*. Katalog der bibliothek des Vereins für Erdkunde zu Leipzig hrsg. von Dr. Rudolf Reinhard. Leipzig, C. G. Naumann, 1905. 8+531 p. 23cm.

HUNGARIAN LITERATURE. Riedl, F.: A history of Hungarian literature. N. Y., Appleton, 1906. 7+293 p. D. Bibliography (1 p.).

INDUSTRIAL ARTS. Great Britain. *Patent Office. Library*. Class list and index of the periodical publications in the Patent Office Library. Ed. 2. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1906. 291+7 p. 16cm.

NEGRO. Library of Congress. Select list of references on the negro question; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Second issue. Wash., D. C., Gov. print. Office, 1906. 61 p. 1. O.

PENFIELD, S. L. Pirsson, L. V. Samuel Lewis Penfield. (*In American Journal of Science*, November, 1906. 22:353-367.)

This article is followed by a chronological bibliography on the writings of S. L. Penfield from 1877 to 1906. Nearly all of these titles are on mineralogy.

PRINTING. Hatch, Lewis. A few books for the student of books and printing. (*In The Printing Art*, October, 1906. 8:97-100.)

A useful selected annotated list on the history and principles of typography. Very expensive books as a rule have been omitted, and nearly all are such as are in print. The list is a suggestive and valuable one for libraries that wish to strengthen this department.

UNITED STATES NAVY. Harbeck, C. T. Contribution to the bibliography of the history of the United States navy. Cambridge, Mass., privately printed at the Riverside Press, 1906. 8+247 p. 4°.

This admirably printed and arranged bibliography is most comprehensive in scope. Part 1 covers the history proper, under some twenty headings, chronologically arranged. Part 2 (one-half of the book) covers a variety of collateral subjects, such as Biography, Court martial, Cruises and exploring expeditions, Marine corps, Naval academy, Organization and administration of the navy, etc. These subjects are arranged alphabetically by the headings that Mr. Harbeck has chosen for his divisions. At the end are sections on The flag, Fiction and Poetry.

United States government documents through the year 1898 have been analyzed,

and the individual documents recorded under the proper subjects.

In a very few cases there are brief annotations. A satisfactory subject index is given, but there is no author index.

Notes and Queries

PAGING OF *System*.—Librarians who are binding their files of *System* may experience some difficulty with the pagination in volume 9, January-June, 1906. In our copy the correct pagination runs thus: pp. 1-516, 549-552, 483-658. I thought you might be interested in these facts, as some one else may have the same difficulty that we had in getting the parts together. H. O. SEVERANCE, *Library University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

DYNAMO TENDING.—In 1894 Frederick J. Drake & Company, of Chicago, published "Dynamo tending for engineers, or electricity for engineers," by Henry C. Horstmann and Victor H. Tousley. In 1905 the same firm published the "Twentieth century hand-book for steam engineers and electricians," by C. F. Swingle, with part 3 as an electrical division by Henry C. Horstmann and Victor H. Tousley. The electrical division of the latter work is the same as "Dynamo tending for engineers," printed from the same plates.

"GROLIER SOCIETY" PUBLICATIONS.—The following communication has been received from a librarian:

Recently our library acquired, through an agent of the "Grolier Society" a 12-volume edition of Maspero's "Egypt," though it is not our custom to buy subscription books.

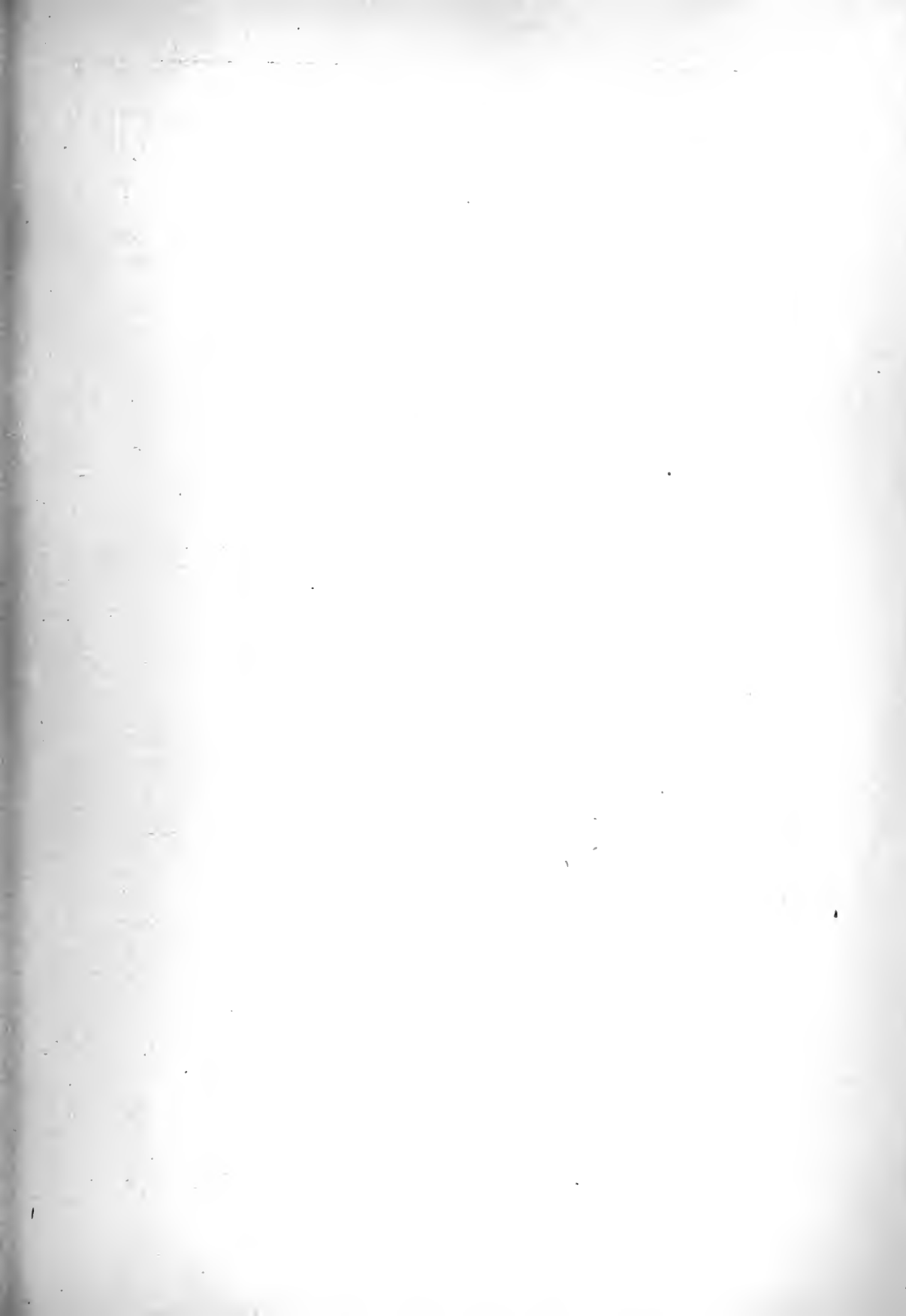
When received it was discovered that the first nine volumes of it were identical with Maspero's "History of the ancient east," in three volumes, which we have cataloged under its several titles—"Dawn of civilization," "Struggle of the nations," and "Passing of the empires."

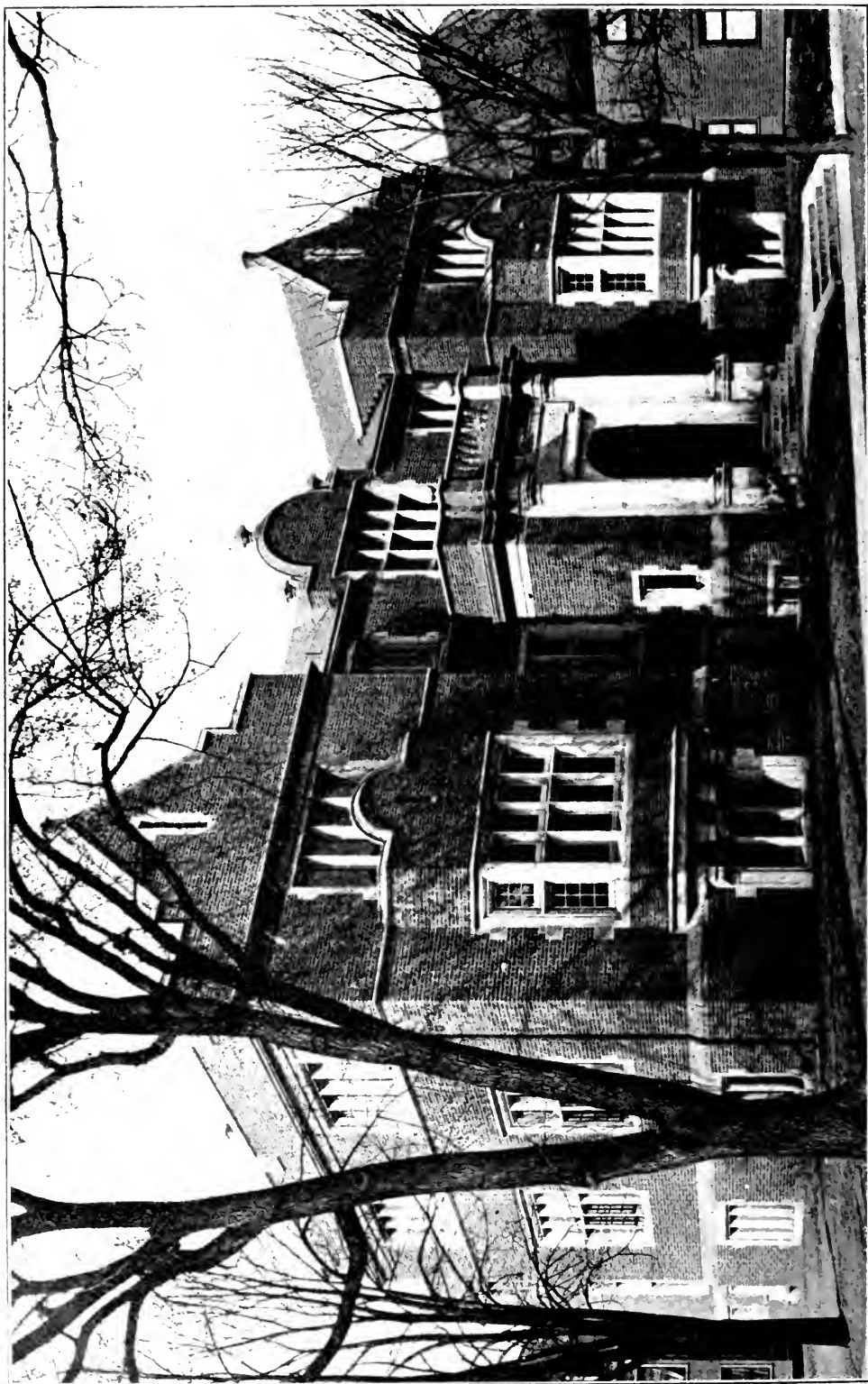
Is it generally known that these two works are the same? Is it possible to obtain redress? I think such a fraud should be widely condemned. * * *

MRS. HAMER.—A letter recently received from Mr. S. H. Hamer, of London, may be of interest to catalogers who have had difficulty in identifying Phillis Browne, A. G. Payne and Olive Patch:

Mr. Hamer writes that his mother, Mrs. Sarah Sharp Hamer, wrote under the pseudonym "Phillis Browne," and is the author of "Sunny Spain," "Dictionary of dainty breakfasts," etc. When writing "Sunny Spain" Mrs. Hamer used the pseudonym "Olive Patch," and the confusion of her name with that of A. G. Payne was occasioned by her collaboration with Mr. Payne.

MARGARET MANN,
Chief Cataloger, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.





MADISON (WIS.) FREE LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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It is customary within the library profession to contrast the "large" and "small" libraries as presenting distinct problems of library administration. The line drawn marks an actual difference in the problems of interior management, for in the one case there is an administrative executive with a large and specialized staff, and in the other case there is the single librarian doing all sorts of work or dividing the general work with one or more non-specialized assistants. But in the exterior relations of a library, the dealings with the public, the vital distinction is rather between urban and rural libraries than between large and small libraries. The urban library is called upon to deal with men both in masses and classes, for instance, to supply books on a special industry, or on trade union organizations, or on factory legislation, in the factory community of the manufacturing city or town or suburb. The rural library in a country place which boasts a few carpenters, a painter or two, and a score, at most, of other mechanics, needs on its shelves books on such topics only to the extent that they interest the general reader rather than the specialized worker. It is well, to be sure, to have even in a small rural library the best working book on each of the general practical subjects, as included in the representative list of the A. L. A. Catalog. From the same point of view it should also have books on the special subjects which the bright boys and girls of the community need as they look forward to college study or to practical life in the workaday world. Above all, it should keep in touch with the schools and have on its shelves the best books that supplement and extend their courses of study. But aside from such specialization as this, if it may be called such, the rural library must be a general library, a library for the general reader, a development of the private library, rather than that aggregate of professional and technical libraries, so to speak, combined with a general collection, which should constitute the scope of the urban library.

THIS means that above all the rural library should be a selection rather than a collection

of books. Mr. Charles Francis Adams has often and most usefully emphasized the view that a rural library should confine itself within the limit of 10,000 volumes—a view illustrated and confirmed in the A. L. A. Catalog of approximately 8000 books. The A. L. A. *Booklist* suggests usefully the new volumes required to keep such a collection up to date. The Carnegie gifts for new buildings are often utilized to provide stacks for 20,000 or more volumes, when open shelves about the rooms for 10,000 volumes would be really more serviceable to the community. Where a Carnegie or other gift provides for a new library the A. L. A. Catalog furnishes the best of all purchase lists. But existing rural libraries, as they reach the limit of their shelf room, must face the more difficult problem of weeding out. The faculty of weeding out is in fact the ultimate virtue of the "small librarian," who must be large-minded indeed to weed successfully. A library expert might perhaps find a new calling as a professional weeder-out.

AN important question to rural libraries is how to reach outlying parts of the town with library service. The electric trolley, to be sure, is partly solving the problem, bringing many users to the library; but this is not enough. A "library post," that is, a rate which would make it practicable to send books locally by mail, would of course be a great help. It is impracticable to expect that Congress will extend the one-cent-a-pound rate, to which the postal authorities are totally opposed, for any purpose, and endeavor in this direction is worse than wasted. If, however, a four-cent-a-pound rate for books and other printed matter could be obtained, and a half rate of two cents a pound established for books sent from any post-office center along a rural free delivery route from that center, this problem would in great measure be solved. The travelling library is so far the best solution of the problem. Branch libraries and reading-rooms should, however, be established wherever a village center can provide room and volunteer attendance. In Stockbridge, Mass., two methods have been em-

ployed, both with partial success. In one village in the township the branch library is in the country store and post-office, where the postmaster or a helper is willing to give out and receive books during certain hours; in another village, the experiment has progressed one step further, and the town has provided a good room in the second story of an engine house, where is a collection of a couple of hundred books and a dozen of the more popular periodicals, kept open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings by help of volunteers. It is not always easy to obtain volunteers, and the system makes library hours unfortunately irregular. But these several plans are all in the direction of finally effective result.

In classification, "standard" and "up-to-date" methods must always be to some extent in conflict, and it is difficult to secure the best compromise, as Mr. Bishop points out clearly in his review of the new Brown classification scheme. One of the most extraordinary triumphs in library development has been the decimal classification which Mr. Dewey worked out a generation ago, in his early days at Amherst College. Since that time the advance in knowledge, particularly in science, has developed great changes in nomenclature; but it is remarkable how well the decimal classification has on the whole stood the test of the time and change. The decimal plan permitted, as no other scheme could, sub-division and incidental rearrangement to the utmost degree compatible with a standard method. Mr. Cutter devised his expansive classification to meet modern scientific nomenclature and specialization, but his modification of the symbols at successive stages of expansion has proved a serious embarrassment to libraries which adopted his scheme in its less complete stages. The combination of letters and figures, in this as in the Brown system, has also serious disadvantages. On the whole we are disposed to think that the decimal classification is the one which will endure, and from the revision which has been so long in progress, it is to be hoped that the modifications there embodied will bring the scheme up to date without sacrificing its standard character. Perhaps this is a reconciling of impossibilities, but libraries must be

content with a compromise which cannot have all the advantages of either system. The great benefit was effected when relative location replaced fixed location on the shelves, a reform which was closely associated with the introduction of the decimal classification, which since its adoption by the Institut International de Bibliographie has become of world-wide vogue.

To statefy, so to speak, library examinations and confine library work to applicants passed by the state, would seem at least of doubtful expediency. The field is now fairly well supplied with trained workers through the courses and examinations of the library schools and the apprentice classes of the larger libraries, and to limit recruiting from outside by requiring state examination might raise a serious difficulty for many libraries. The analogy with the relations of the teacher is here not quite in parallel, for the schools have a graded system for which qualifications may be reasonably defined. The libraries are in large part volunteer institutions, and in the lesser ranks draw naturally from the body of the community, yet the discussion raised by Miss Baldwin's paper is not without interest.

We print elsewhere a communication from Mr. Wellman on copyright from the point of view of those who dissent from the position of the A. L. A. conferees and of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, including a quotation from the elaborate criticism by Mr. Charles Porterfield — of the Edward Thompson Company, publishers of law books — which the Library Copyright League has reprinted as a pamphlet. Mr. Porterfield emphasized his views at the recent Congressional hearing, where Messrs. Steiner, Wellman and Cutter presented the views of the protestants, while Mr. Bostwick supported the action of the A. L. A. delegates. The contention that libraries could not lend or dispose of books if the new bill became a law is a misapprehension. The existing law gives to the copyright proprietor the "sole liberty of vending," and any restriction of sale is a matter of the law of contract and not of copyright; and the Congressional Committee gave prompt and proper assurance that if any possible danger in this respect lurked in the phraseology of the bill the language would be made clear.

FORM OF LIBRARY ORGANIZATION FOR A SMALL TOWN MAKING A
LIBRARY BEGINNING*BY ALICE S. TYLER, *Secretary Iowa Library Commission*

THE awakening of one or two individuals to the possibilities for good afforded by a public collection of books marks the beginning of the library movement in that town. These men or women may have formerly lived in a town having a flourishing library, and recalling the pleasure and benefit derived from it begin to wonder why such privileges may not be provided in the new home. Or some one who has grown up in the community hears of the work being done by the library in a neighboring town and asks why Pleasanttown cannot do the same; or, as frequently happens, a woman's club has been organized in the town, a representative goes to the meeting of the State Federation, hears of the interest other club women have had in the founding of a local library, and, feeling the need of books for club study and knowing the dearth of good literature for her boys and girls who are growing up, joins with others in the effort to provide a collection of books for general use. Whatever may be the cause of the interest which marks the beginning, the little seed has been sown and begins to grow.

In considering the topic assigned me, "What form of library organization is most desirable for the small town," it is, of course, necessary first of all to agree upon the meaning of the words "small town." In Iowa a community having a population of two thousand inhabitants or less is termed a town, and for *small town* I will assume that we agree upon interpreting it to mean a population of one thousand or less. With this group of people, having the ordinary advantages of school and church, what is the best method by which both young and old may be provided with the books that may inspire and cheer, inform and uplift both individual and community life? It does not seem necessary in this company to discuss the important function this library should fulfill in the life of the people; the

mission of the book has been set forth so ably and so frequently in all library meetings that it would be indeed "carrying coals to Newcastle" to attempt it here. It is, however, well for us to remember that, while there is a surfeit of cheap literature that seems to have reached the smallest hamlets and villages, the need is as great as it ever was for the best books to be made accessible to those who do not yet know the "books of all time."

This group of people in the small town desiring to provide a public collection of books will probably follow the "line of least resistance" in making the beginning. Considering the prejudices, church affiliations, rivalries, etc., that exist in almost every town, what is likely to be the basis of the movement for a library? It will probably take one of the following forms:

1. Enlargement of the meager school library.
2. A church reading room.
3. Woman's club or town federation library.
4. Library association or subscription library.
5. Free public library, supported by taxation.
6. Travelling library center or station.

There may be and probably will be combinations of two or more of these into one plan, and if there is a state or county system of travelling libraries there would be, in any of the plans suggested, the probability of the use of the travelling libraries.

Considering the forms in the order mentioned: First, the enlargement of the meager school library—this has been occasionally resorted to because the few books serve as a nucleus, they in some instances having been found to be of little service in the school-room, while for the general public they might be of value. Poorly selected, ill adapted to the uses for which they were intended, with no one especially concerned as to their care and use, locked up and of no use to any one

*Read before the League of Library Commissions, Narragansett Pier, July 2, 1906.

during the three months' vacation, they are indeed serving a good purpose if some of these dusty, neglected books in the school collections are made the nucleus of a public collection for the entire town. This, however, is rarely done.

The second plan—a church reading room—is one which is usually suggested by some enthusiastic pastor who is genuinely concerned regarding the young people of his church and town, and is generous enough to open a room in his church for this purpose. My observation has been that this is an unwise and undesirable method, as it is likely to be immediately combatted either secretly or openly by denominational opposition or jealousy on the part of other churches, and will not be likely to attract into the circle of its influence those who may not be identified with orthodox churches, or the unformed boys and young men who might be reluctant to use freely a library thus located.

The third—a movement on the part of a woman's club or a federation of all the clubs in the town to found a library—is a method that has been tried in several towns in our state. The organizations being already in existence, active, and committed to altruistic and civic work, find in the public library a cause that appeals to its members strongly and to which they are willing to give enthusiastic labor. After close and sympathetic observation of this method of making a library beginning, I believe that it is not the best plan, because of the fact that it confines the movement to a limited group of workers. Sometimes, too, it encounters a spirit of jealousy and criticism on the part of those outside the club that is not conducive to the forwarding of a large public movement such as a library should be—to include all ranks and conditions, regardless of age, sex, or social standing.

The fourth plan—a library association or subscription library—is a popular method of making a beginning when properly understood. The few who see the need of a library and plan to accomplish its organization, believing that it should be for *all* the people, call a meeting for the express purpose of discussing ways and means of providing a public library for the town. Notices of this meeting are sent to all churches, schools, clubs, lodges, etc., where people congregate, and are printed

in the local newspaper so that all are given the opportunity of having a part in it. At this meeting, after addresses and discussion, it is voted that a library association shall be formed for establishing and maintaining a public library. Committees are appointed to recommend a basis of organization and on providing a book fund, and the movement takes form in a few weeks or months with a fund for the purchase of books and a specified annual membership fee which shall provide (probably very meagerly) for running expenses. With many variations, with discouragements and struggles, it is nevertheless an oft-tried and satisfactory method of making a beginning, the association affording an organization through which to work toward a tax-supported library.

But in each of the four plans mentioned by which a beginning may be made there is always and persistently and depressingly the question, "How are libraries begun in this manner to have sufficient funds even to barely exist, much more to grow?"

And this is the fundamental matter after all—money. Whence shall the funds come? The church plan, the club plan, the school plan, the association plan—all are dependent on the spasmodic and irregular support that results from the labors of a soliciting committee using persuasive arguments with business men and others. There are certain expenses that are absolutely essential—books first and most, a room for which, probably, rent must be paid (though some generous citizen may give the use of it), periodicals to be subscribed for, heat, light, table, chairs, etc., besides the most important feature of the whole scheme—the librarian.

Shall the use of the books be free? or, in this period of beginning, shall each person pay an annual fee or a rental for the use of the books? If an attempt is made to make the library absolutely free, on the basis of any one of the four plans suggested, there must be back of the movement a very active and probably much worried finance committee struggling with entertainments, suppers, lecture courses, subscription lists, etc., to provide the "ways and means."

The fifth form of organization is the tax-supported free public library. Is it desirable that the small town shall in its beginning in library matters attempt at once to secure a

municipal tax to found and maintain a free public library under the state law? There are those who believe this is the *only* way to make a beginning. I am confident that I voice the sentiment of commission workers when I say that we are all agreed that eventually, if not in the beginning, the free public library on a rate or tax-supported basis is our endeavor. The point whereon there may be a difference of opinion is whether the movement might first be started as an association and by means of this association public sentiment created which shall provide for the municipal support. There is no doubt but that the amount from the tax levy provided by law for the maintenance of the library in most states would be so small in a town of one thousand inhabitants or less, that it would be necessary for a movement to be inaugurated to provide a book fund by some other means—in other words, the plant must be installed, and this requires money. Afterward the running expenses may be met by the tax levy. It is certainly true that the life of a library is precarious and uncertain until an annual revenue is assured by a municipal tax, but it would seem to be simply a question of policy as to whether this shall be the *first* step or not. In studying this question at first hand it has been observed that the first impulse seems naturally to be to solicit subscriptions for a book fund, and this seems a necessity whether there is a maintenance tax or not. A library association standing back of this solicitation for a book fund and back of the entire movement seems very desirable and, though temporary, has usually proven to be successful.

Now, what, we may ask, is the relation of the state library commission to this community? What has it to do with this small town desiring to make a library beginning? First, its advisory relations with the community should be such that it will aid that town in avoiding the mistakes made elsewhere in the form of organization and in methods of work. Surely the observations and experience of commission workers, who are provided by the state, should be at the service of every community in the state if desired. One of the points, however, that is always perplexing to the earnest commission worker is, how to help effectively. The cry of paternalism is not heard so much as formerly, but it is

certainly a fine point as to how far the state shall go in aiding the local movement, and surely there must first be a desire on the part of the community.

But if it is the desire of but *one*, that is sufficient to bring the commission worker to the aid of that *one* in arousing interest. I would suggest that the effect of the commission worker's co-operation with the local movement is much greater if she comes on the invitation of the local leaders, and there is always a way to secure such an invitation. This puts the commission worker on a basis where she can serve much more effectively.

It may save the club and the library movement from much tribulation if we can tell them of the disaster that came to one town because of the zeal of the woman's club to have the honor of founding the library, or of another town where a certain secret organization aroused the opposition of all other societies in town by starting a library and collecting over one thousand volumes for public use, or of another town where a "generous citizen" gave a large sum for a new church building on condition that it should have a library room included for the use of the town (which the members of other churches in town seldom enter). On the other hand, they may be told of the enthusiastic organization of a library association, the raising of a book fund of \$2000, and the favorable sentiment immediately created for a municipal tax which resulted in a free public library upon that basis within one year. Such information and the details gained from experience as to just how the work may best be accomplished constitute a part of the preliminary work the commission may do.

Second, to aid in the selection of books. Certainly this function of the library commission does not need to be emphasized here. The utter helplessness with which a new library board or book committee undertakes the task of providing books for the new library makes it absolutely imperative that selected lists should be available that can be placed in their hands. The "Suggestive list of books" published by the League of Library Commissions is especially suited for this sort of work, also reliable lists of children's books, such as Miss Moore's "List of books for a children's library," published by the Iowa Library Commission; the Cleveland list, compiled by

Misses Power and Prentice; Miss Hewins' "List of books for boys and girls," and others. The *A. L. A. Booklist* is also supplying this definite need of the small library for a reliable list of the best recent books, and this is furnished free (monthly) by most library commissions.

Third, to install a simple loan system and such other records as are absolutely essential to the orderly conduct of the library. This includes classification and shelf list, but not necessarily a card catalog.

Fourth, to provide the travelling library that shall augment the very meager collection of books belonging to the local collection.

This method of "state aid" is especially suited to the wants of the small town in making a beginning, but it also has the entire state for its field of activity, sending books to the remotest corners—the country neighborhood, the rural schools, the clubs, also loaning books on special subjects of study to the larger libraries. This fresh supply of books coming from this state center at intervals throughout the year may enable the local library to use some of the funds for a reading room as a feature of the work as well as the lending of books. In fact, I am inclined to say that if a suitable person is available for the position of librarian, the reading room can be made a more powerful influence for good in the small town than the lending of books for home reading. The absolute lack of provision for wholesome diversion and entertainment for young people in the small town, the inclination of the boys to loaf and lounge about the post-office, the rail-

way station, the tobacco store, etc., because there is nowhere else to go; these conditions make it extremely important that a movement to establish a library in a small town should include the reading-room, where the open doors, bright lights, attractive periodicals and interesting books invite and attract those who would not otherwise come under the influence of the printed page.

But the problem of the reading-room in the small town is one of maintaining order, without repelling, of cheer, welcome, helpfulness; so that the librarian's personal qualities are put to the test in such a position out of all proportion to the apparent interests involved. Over and over again do we see unselfish, cultured, devoted women, fired with the altruistic spirit, giving themselves to such service "without money and without price," and so we have the volunteer librarian—without salary—as one of the most important factors in many of the small towns making a beginning, and but for whom probably there would be no beginning.

Certainly all the interests mentioned in the opening of this paper—the schools, the churches, the clubs—should be concerned in providing the public collection of books for the town, but these should rise above the particular organization or interest which chiefly concerns each. Obliterating all lines of separation they may unite in service for the public good, working unitedly either for the library association or the municipal library as the first step. Without the support of these interests the work would be well-nigh impossible.

STATE EXAMINATIONS AND STATE CERTIFICATES FOR LIBRARIANS*

By CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary Minnesota Public Library Commission*

It is a familiar statement that the public library should be recognized as a part of our educational system, and that librarianship should be regarded as a profession on at least as high a plane as that of teaching. It then becomes the problem of the commission worker to uphold the highest possible standard of service in every part of the profession, coming

*Read before the League of Library Commissions, Narragansett Pier, July 3, 1906.

in contact as he does with libraries of all sizes, and of various functions.

The librarian is the most important factor in the development of any library, and it is apparent that he or she should be selected because of his or her fitness for the work, not because of social or political influence, or even because "she needs it, poor soul." Other professions have rigid requirements for entrance to their ranks, and it would

appear that our standards for admission should be equally high if we are to be worthy of our calling. Our public school systems have been brought to a high grade of efficiency through generous state aid and encouragement, and it is generally conceded that the state has acted wisely in assuming authority over public education. Why may not the state exercise supervision over libraries in a similar way? If no one may teach in our public schools without a license, why should the guidance of our public libraries, the handmaids of the public schools, be left in many cases to those who have been obliged to give up teaching because they could not obtain a certificate?

Granted that there is every reason why the state should examine candidates for library positions and issue certificates for those fitted for such positions, let us consider, first, what the practical working of the plan would be, and second whether, if practicable, it would accomplish the desired results. At the very beginning, we are confronted with a question that will prove a stumbling block and a "rock of offense" in many states, for on the face of it a system of state examinations and state certificates for librarians implies the condition of giving state aid to libraries. It is not the province of this paper to discuss this larger question. Direct aid is now given to libraries in nine different states, all of them except Michigan eastern states. So far this aid has only been given for the purchase of approved books, and on condition of the expenditure of an equal or proportionate amount by the library. A system that would enable the state to require certain standards from public libraries would involve very large appropriations, not only for distribution to the libraries, but for the administration of the system. In the older states, where communities are more uniform and stable, excellent results might be obtained by means of this plan, but in the West it would be difficult to adapt such a system to the widely varying conditions which exist.

Supposing, however, that a state has determined upon this plan, the next questions to be considered are the nature of the examination and the kind of certificate to be issued. The object of such an examination is to weed out the incompetent and to obtain the best possible material for librarians. It should

show not so much what the candidate knows as what he can do. Examinations for candidates for positions in large libraries having a civil service system usually include history, literature, general knowledge, and sometimes add practical library experience. It is obvious, however, that the same preparation could not be expected of an applicant for a position in a small library paying \$300 a year or less, and what could the state demand of a librarian receiving no compensation whatever? Public libraries would have to be graded, probably according to number of volumes, and the certificates graded also. The first grade certificate might entitle one to hold the position of librarian in a library of more than 10,000 volumes, and so on down to the lowest form of certificate, which might enable one to have charge of a library of less than 1000 volumes. Many problems present themselves in any logical development of such a scheme, and there would be danger of injustice in many instances.

If the librarian of a library of 10,000 volumes is required to possess a certain amount of knowledge, it does not necessarily follow that the librarian of the smaller library could fill her position satisfactorily with a smaller store of history, literature and general knowledge. On the contrary, the librarian who has limited resources in her library must often supplement them from her own mind. And what examination can measure the patience, tact, and courtesy, so essential in the ideal library, large or small, those qualifications of heart and soul which often make up for many deficiencies in other directions? On the other hand, it is frequently the case that one who can pass the best examinations is absolutely unfitted for library work.

The civil service systems employed in some of the larger libraries are often most unsatisfactory in results. The following notice recently appeared in a western newspaper: "Public notice is hereby given that a competitive examination under the rules of the Civil Service Commission, of applicants for the following positions: assistant librarian in the public library, pipemen, truckmen, drivers, stokers, and promotions to lieutenant in the fire department, police for the police department and clerks, will be held in the council chamber, City Hall, Tuesday morning, etc." There is no doubt that plenty of good pipe-

men, truckmen and stokers were obtained, but alas for the assistant librarian! After three examinations no one has yet been found capable of passing the examination for this position of responsibility at \$45 per month. The conclusion is obvious that until the scale of salaries is raised there will be little inducement for well equipped people to take examinations for library positions.

Just what then would be accomplished by issuing state certificates for librarians? It would eliminate to a certain extent the securing of positions through personal influence, and would be a protection to library trustees against the petitions of many applicants; it would also possibly tend to an increase in the scale of salaries paid, as the requirements were raised. On the other hand, state aid is impracticable in many states; it would be extremely difficult to establish a satisfactory

method of grading our libraries; examinations are not always a satisfactory test of fitness; and it is doubtful whether desirable candidates could be induced to take the examinations.

The library schools are solving the problem for the larger positions, and the commissions are using their influence to place trained librarians wherever it is possible. Trustees are coming more and more to realize that it is economy in administration to employ trained people. In the same way the summer schools are solving the problem of the small library. The standard is constantly being raised through the educational work of the commissions, and the desired results will be accomplished by arousing strong public sentiment in favor of good service at an earlier day than they could be by forcing arbitrary standards upon libraries before they are ready for them.

"WHAT'S THE USE" OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY?*

By ANNA G. ROCKWELL, *Librarian New Britain (Ct.) Institute*

"WHAT's the use?" is a question that reveals to us the power of words. How it takes the wind out of the sails of enthusiasm, pricks the bubble of pretense, and cauterizes the proud flesh of extravagance! It may be the germ of revolution. When a people asks: "What is the use of a government which does not secure decent comfort at home or respect abroad?" regiments of Cossacks cannot long maintain that government; nor will the library system find that its palatial buildings and splendid collections are of much value, if it loses public respect and confidence.

But where shall our inquiry begin? The use of existence is a question for philosophers and theologians; the use of civilization may be left to the sociologists; the use of education must be defended by statesmen and teachers. Although the value of each has been brilliantly controverted, the average man will be influenced more by a healthy instinct than by the subtleties of argument. If civilization is a disease and education a curse, we shall waste time defending the free public library; but for this occasion, at least, let us accept

the latter as the natural outgrowth of popular self-government and compulsory education; a flower which presupposes vital sap in root, stem and branch. Our question, although it may be destructive, is also tonic and puts the supporters of any institution wholesomely upon their mettle. Certainly, as librarians, we ought to be ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us and for the salaries we draw—or hope for.

Libraries, of course, must bear their share of loss in the "bankruptcy of science," if that convenient phrase may include the conviction that popular education has not entirely "made good." Faith in the all-sufficiency of knowledge, at least in the form of book learning, as a preparation for life, is not as robust as it was in the middle of the nineteenth century, when a popular writer affirms: "The more learning a people have, the more virtuous, powerful and happy will they become; and to ignorance alone must the contrary effects be imputed." After commenting upon the rapid increase in periodicals, societies, lecture courses and libraries, Dr. Dick prophesies that: "A new and happier era is about to dawn upon the world; when intellec-

*Read before the Connecticut Library Association.

tual light shall be diffused among all ranks; when Peace shall extend her empire over the world; when men of all nations shall be united by bonds of love, reason and intelligence." This delightful millennial vision is spoiled for us by various unpleasant facts, such as the union of the highest culture and the lowest vice in one individual, the increasing number of educated criminals, and those social spectres, the revolutionary anarchist with his bomb, and his counterpart, the monopolist who corrupts legislatures and judges, founds libraries, universities and art galleries from the same impartial pocket-book. We know that in books we have no panacea for the ills of society. Worse yet, we are forced to admit that our books, like everything else that we know about, may do harm as well as good. Yet admitting this, we may disregard the dyspeptic criticism of people who have lived too much upon books. They who are "surfeited of the dainties bred in a book" are fond of extolling an unlettered originality, which, when it exists, is barren of results.

The stock criticism of the individualist that the state has no right to tax one citizen to buy books for another is not very formidable just now. The state is ourselves and the economic advantages of the co-operative buying, housing, and caring for books is self-evident. The great majority still believe that they have a perfect right to tax themselves and an unwilling minority for many things more or less necessary than libraries, and we seem more likely to add to the number than to diminish it. If libraries have sailed in upon the swelling tide of the socialistic spirit, it is our part to moor them against the reactionary ebb.

Criticisms based upon the results of the public library's work touch us more nearly. There is one which we encounter continually: "What is the use of the public library when two-thirds of the books which it circulates are mere fiction?" But what is fiction? It is the form in which the literary spirit of our age has chiefly manifested itself. As well might an Elizabethan flout the drama. Like the drama, it is democratic, exuberant, sometimes coarse; for though it often catches the celestial music, it commonly keeps an ear to the ground. It is especially adapted to that great new public created by compulsory education and to an age whose energies are so largely engaged in a wonderful material

development. It is freighted not only with the universal love interest but with adventure and the life of other lands and social groups. Philosophy, religion, science, art and history are all tributary to it. It is not that facts are merely sugar coated, but the emotions are stirred and the interest roused to receive them, supplying in a measure the personal inspiration without which teaching loses so much. Fiction is the product of many of the best minds of the age; its part in the education of a people should not be ignored.

But admitting the value of the work of the great masters of fiction, are we circulating their books? Is not the library principally employed in giving out weak and ephemeral trash, hot from the press? Undoubtedly there is enough truth in the implication of this challenge to keep us chastened in spirit, yet in spite of their great private sale and the use of many as text-books, the classic novels attain a respectable circulation in most libraries. We should not wish to cultivate a Chinese reverence for the classics, or to foster an intellectual timidity which dares not enjoy a book until some one called a critic has pronounced it good.

We need not apologize for the sanatory use of books; the aged, the overworked, the convalescent, the neurasthenic, all call upon us for a story that shall amuse and cheer. An entire extinction of light novels might well be followed by a rise in the percentage of insanity. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has recently censured what he terms the "narcotic use" of books; not a new use, for a seventeenth-century book lover finds, among other excellencies, that books are the "opiate of idle weariness." We must regret, with Mr. Jerome, the loss, if there is one, of respect for literature as an inspirer, yet in most lives—as in most libraries—there is room for both. Charles Darwin tells us that in his youth he delighted in poetry and drama; in later life he found relaxation in the books of the day, largely fiction, from the circulating library. Is not his change of taste a normal one, occurring in the lives of most persons as they advance in years? The Darwinian essentials of a good novel, "some one in it to love, preferably a pretty woman and a happy ending," would not satisfy some of our book committees. Had he been a patron of an American public library how hardly would he have escaped an attempt to elevate his

taste and awaken an interest in "solid books"!

Our supercilious attitude toward the literary taste of a portion of our library public has in it an element of snobbishness, and the intellectual snob is, of all snobs, the least admirable. A member of the New York bar, who has recently won the admiration and gratitude of the country, a scholar who enjoyed Greek at the age of eight and metaphysics at twelve, confesses: "I like a good blood-and-thunder, swash-buckling romance better than almost anything else you can give me printed in black and white. I don't care very much who wrote it, just as long as it has a rattling good story between its covers. And next to a good thriller of this sort I must say I lean pretty strongly to the old-fashioned detective story; for a weak brain and a tired back nothing like it in the world!" Substitute for the weariness due to the struggle for pre-eminence and the strife of tongues in the court room, the exhaustion due to the struggle for subsistence and the jangle of machinery in the factory, and an amiable weakness becomes a reason for abolishing the public library system!

Another serious charge is presented in a recent magazine article entitled "Have free libraries killed literature?" in which the present scarcity of works of genius and profound thought are evidence for the plaintiff. If we hold, with Lombroso, that genius is degeneracy, the library needs no defence; if we are old fashioned enough to call it "the high and peculiar gift of the creative spirit" we can only say: "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the spirit." Profound thought, like profound political sagacity, does not seem to be subject to the law of supply and demand. If, as may be suspected, this charge is merely the plaint of one who feels that *he* could produce works of genius and profound thought if the market was only brisk, we may enjoy the unconscious humor.

Less startling in form, but the same in substance, is the accusation that public libraries are responsible for a general decline in public taste as evidenced by the success of the yellow journals and the intrusion of so many trivial books among the best sellers. But have these critics any right to compare the

few thousand "gentle readers" of old with the millions turned out by the public school at an age too early to have acquired much but the ability to read simple prose? Mr. John Cotton Dana, in a study of the American reading public in the *Outlook* says: "To-day most read a little, if only signs and posters; some read newspapers—probably ten to twenty millions of the forty millions who could read them if they would. A few read novels; if the most popular novel finds only a million buyers in a country where forty millions could read if they would, who can say that novel readers are more than a few? A very few, possibly two or three millions, read standard literature and serious contributions to thought and knowledge." The yellow journal which caters largely to the appetite for stories is a rival of the library, or perhaps its forerunner, but not its product.

A more serious question would be, "What is the use of so much gratulation over the public library when it reaches so few people?" Has not the idea of the library as a memorial or monument somewhat obscured the idea of the library as a living machine for combating ignorance, to be run at full pressure? A beautiful central building, the pride of the town, is worth while, perhaps; but plain, neat branches within easy walking distance of tired and busy people are better worth while if we cannot have both. The *Independent* last summer, in an editorial entitled "Libraries for men," questioned the value of the public library as ministering almost exclusively to women and children. We cannot deny that women and children are in the majority among library users, but the reasons for this seem not to lie, as intimated, in the management of the library. An observer as favorable to American institutions as Professor Münsterberg says, in "American traits": "American women are the real supporters of ideal endeavors. Theatre managers claim that 85 per cent. of their patrons are women. No one can doubt that the same percentage would hold for those who attend art exhibitions and even for those who read magazines and literary works in general. And we might as well continue with the same somewhat arbitrary figure; can we deny that there are about 85 per cent. of women among those who attend public lectures, or who go to concerts, among those who look after public charities and the work of the churches? I do not remember ever to have been in a

German art exhibition where at least half of those present were not men; but I do remember art exhibitions in Boston, New York and Chicago where, according to actual count, the men in the hall were less than 5 per cent. of those present." Again, in "The Americans": "It is indubitable that this undertaking of the burdens of intellectual culture by women has been necessary to the nation's progress—a kind of division of labor imperatively indicated by the tremendous economic and political duties which have pre-occupied men. No European country has ever had to accomplish economically, technically and politically in so short a time that which the United States has accomplished in the last fifty years in perfecting its civilization." The enormous number of men's societies, lodges and unions are also opposed to the reading habit. New Britain, for instance, has more than one hundred such bodies, exclusively for men, listed in its last directory. There seems no reason why a wide-awake library should not place appropriate collections of books in the club rooms of such organizations as could make use of them. The complete technical and reference library which the *Independent* considers best suited to the masculine mind is impossible in every small town because of its great initial expense and the cost of keeping it up to date.

Yet we should not omit, especially we who belong to the "mannerless sex," diligent searchings of heart lest pettiness, uppishness, over-conscientiousness, wrong emphasis, a graveyard atmosphere, a love of routine for its own sake, and a personal point of view in the selection of books, lessen the usefulness of our libraries. In many communities the free public library is of recent establishment and we may hope that the boys who now use it will preserve the habit in later life.

There are numerous questions that we may ask ourselves in regard to the internal workings of the library. In fact, a habit of asking each rule, custom, and pet scheme, sternly, "What is *your* use?" is worth acquiring, though the result might be fewer collections unrelated to the social life of the town, fewer bulletins, fewer and more elastic rules, simpler cataloging, a general elimination of fuss and frills, and, alas! less glory and much humility whenever we encountered an up-to-date librarian.

THE PROPOSED COPYRIGHT LAW— A PROTEST

EVERY librarian in the United States should read in the periodical *Law Notes*, for August and September, the articles by Mr. Charles Porterfield on the proposed copyright law. In the course of a temperate but searching examination of the bill he points out among many provisions seriously affecting the interests of the public one that is of supreme importance to the libraries.

"The new bill," he declares, "is very clear and precise in regard to the definition of copyright, and the nature of the protection which it is designed to secure, but at least one of its provisions is so vicious and unjust as to subject the entire bill to suspicious scrutiny. The provision referred to is clause (b) of section 1, which reads as follows: 'That the copyright secured by this act shall include the sole and exclusive right: . . . (b) To sell, distribute, exhibit or let for hire, or offer or keep for sale, distribution, exhibition, or hire, any copy of such work.' If this should become the law, the copyright proprietor would not be restricted to the mere right to make the copyrighted thing and put it on the market. He would be given in addition to that incorporeal right a special property in each and every copy or item of the subject of his copyright. The purchaser of a copyrighted book would not become the absolute owner of it. He would acquire by his purchase only the right to read it, and let it stand on the shelves of his library. He could not sell it, nor would it be an asset of his estate after his death. It would be a matter of doubt whether he would even have the right to dispose of it by his will. This clause would also make impossible the operation of any library, either general or professional, where persons pay for the right to read and use the books. The bookstores would have no right to sell copyrighted books, except by the permission of the publishers, and at such prices as the publishers might fix. All dealing in second-hand copies of copyrighted books would be made impossible. The whole point of this provision is that the publishers are not satisfied with the normal market. They wish Congress to enact a law that will produce this condition: whenever a reader may want a particular book, he will not be able to get the use of it from a circulating library, or to buy it at second hand, but he will be forced to buy from the publisher or the publisher's authorized agent, and at the price fixed by the publisher."

Referring to the bill as a whole, Mr. Porterfield sums up thus: "In conclusion it may be said that the policy of the copyright bill is bad, in that it is designed only for the benefit of copyright proprietors and wholly ignores the rights of the public."

May I inquire whether the American Library Association, which, I am told, was the only organization in the Copyright Confer-

ence that had no selfish interest, or that even remotely represented the rights of the public, proposes to uphold a bill embodying such policy? Each separate provision, I understand, was separately voted upon and the whole bill unanimously approved. Is it believable that the members of the American Library Association will ever approve such a provision as that referred to above, which would not only put out of business every circulating and proprietary library, but which might obviously be used by a publisher to prevent public libraries from obtaining and circulating any or all of his copyrighted books until he had thoroughly canvassed the field of private purchasers?

The likelihood of such action by a publisher may perhaps be indicated by a recent reply from a prominent New York house which, in response to an order from a public library, wrote that they were sorry they could not oblige in this matter, but the present edition was prepared for the use of certain reading circles only, and it would be some time, possibly a year, before this book would be placed on their trade list.

In view of the possibility of legislation so hostile to libraries—and no mention has been made here of the serious limitation of the right of importing—it is highly desirable for all librarians to send at once their adherence to the Library Copyright League, of which Mr. W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., is secretary. Two hundred and twenty persons, including, with few exceptions, those most prominent in library work have, I am told, already done so. There is no fee, and the only formality required is to send a letter to Mr. Cutter saying: "I desire to be enrolled as a member of the Library Copyright League, and to protest against any alteration in the existing law that will impose restrictions on the importation by libraries of any books except pirated editions."

Most important of all, librarians and trustees should at once write personal letters to their Senators and Representatives in Congress protesting against the proposed copyright law.

H. C. WELLMAN.

MADISON (WIS.) FREE LIBRARY BUILDING

In February, 1906, the Madison Free Library took possession of its new \$75,000 building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

As the building is unusual in style of architecture and general plan and fittings, it may be of interest to librarians to have a description of it and a short account of how the plan was worked out.

When the Board of Trustees began to formulate plans for a building suited to the needs of the city, they found themselves confronted by more problems than are ordinarily presented in such cases. It was one of the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's gift that rooms

should be provided for the maintenance of a library school. It was also desired to furnish quarters for the Madison Art Association by providing connected rooms, with large enough wall space and proper equipment in the way of lighting for the exhibits held by them each year. Other features of the plan were to be an auditorium, men's newspaper and club rooms, and rooms for the meetings of literary clubs, of which there are many in Madison. All these things complicated the drawing of the plans and made necessary a very careful consideration in the choice of an architect.

Another point which the Board of Trustees felt was very important was the style of architecture to be adopted. The feeling had been growing among them that the classic style of architecture generally used for public library buildings is not well suited to small libraries, as it is too cold and formal a type; and so they decided that Madison's building should not "ape the imposing buildings erected for the great collections of books, used mainly to protect them for generations of students engaged in scholarly research," but rather "be suggestive of a city home for the study and reading of books and their further use for the general purposes of recreation and culture." This idea is so well expressed in an editorial in the *Architectural Record* for August, 1902 (12:352-53), that it is worth while to quote it here:

"The interior arrangements of the modern American libraries are in most cases managed with great ingenuity, and are admirably adapted, as many of the earlier American libraries were not, to the convenient circulation and economical storing of a larger or smaller number of books. But, however successfully these buildings are being planned, little or no headway has been made toward the development of a design, or of a type of design, which is appropriate to a library and which will tend to make libraries familiar and inviting to the people who use them.

"The majority of the designs are merely frigid examples of neo-classic schoolpieces. They look as if the architects, emancipated from the restraints under which they usually suffer in designing commercial buildings and residences, were irresistibly impelled to draw façades such as they are frequently obliged to draw during their school training, and so they get up some commonplace arrangement of columns, a pediment varied by arched or square openings, and flatly monotonous and uninteresting. No more depressing exposure could be conceived of the imitative and academic character of American design, and its inability when dealing with a fresh and interesting problem to treat it in a fresh and interesting way.

"A library is a place in which books are stored, and to which men go to read them in quiet and leisurely surroundings, and this description applies as well to public as to private libraries. The former necessarily possess more spacious dimensions and more abundant

facilities for the circulation of people and books; but the condition remains that it is the reading room which, from the point of view of the public, gives the building its character and associations. But a reading room is much more closely related to domestic architecture than it is to that of the senate and court houses. It is used by private people for their own private purposes, and not by public officials, whose duty it is to exact, execute and expound the laws; and the design of a building in which such a reading room is situated should be domestic, familiar and inviting—the sort of a building in which a man would go to read, and not to deliver an oration or to hand down a judicial decision.

“What, then, could be less appropriate than these frigidly and meaninglessly classical buildings, which have no associations with books, and which are entirely lacking in the atmosphere of quiet and retirement which is essential to any kind of a library? It is, of course, difficult and even impossible to get in a building of very large dimensions the effect and atmosphere mentioned above. A more stately and important air is not incongruous with the public library of a large city. This stateliness and importance need not indeed afford an excuse for an academic formalism of treatment, but it inevitably subtracts from the domestic atmosphere appropriate to a smaller library building.

“The consequence is that the more expensive structures in the larger cities tend to be the best, not only because they are usually designed by more skillful architects, but also because the prevailing classic and renaissance treatment is better adapted to a building of ample dimensions and imposing situation. In the smaller buildings, however, the architects, under the influence of their academic training and imitative methods, have gone utterly astray. They have designed merely a collection of marble and granite cold-storage for books, under the erroneous idea that everything public must be classical and irrelevant, and one of the most discouraging aspects of the matter is that in cases of competitions it was frequently the most stiff and wintry design of all which was selected. Mr. Carnegie could not perform a better service for American architecture than by placing the supervision of the designs of all the libraries for which he is paying in the hands of a well-chosen group of architects, who would have it in their power to emancipate the designing of small libraries from the colorless and meaningless formula which now prevails.”

The Board of Trustees having determined to depart from the stereotyped form of library building, the question arose what style of architecture to adopt. To solve this problem they decided to employ the services of an architects' adviser, and selected Mr. Warren Powers Laird, head of the School of Architecture in the University of Pennsylvania. He advised the use of the collegiate Gothic style of architecture, as that would give an

entirely dignified and beautiful public building and yet would embody the home or residence idea; and also its grouping of windows in large window spaces made it especially adapted for a library building.

Three of the architectural firms who had done the best work in America in this particular style of architecture were invited to send in competitive plans, and the competition was also thrown open to all local architects who had been in practice over one year. The competition was won by the firm of Frank Miles Day & Brother, of Philadelphia, and the building as erected is substantially that of their original plan.

The residence idea was carried out, as far as possible, in all the interior furnishing of the building. In the main rooms, for instance, the Nernst lights were used in order to do away with table lights, which necessitate a formal arrangement of tables and chairs. In the reading room are found only two pieces of furniture of a distinctively formal library character—the periodical rack (which is built into the wall) and the attendant's desk. The other furniture is such as might be found in any private library—round tables, arm chairs and even rocking chairs. The deep window seats in the bay windows at each end of the room, and the mullioned windows with their little pots of primroses and cyclamen add to the home-like appearance.

One of the residents of Madison, making a tour of the building a day or two before it was formally opened to the public, said, as he stepped up to the entrance of the reading room, “Why, it looks just like a home library!” and this is the common impression made upon those who enter the room. One of the local press articles at the time of the library opening says: “All sorts and conditions of people are provided for, each in a manner to make the home-like feeling the first to possess the user of the library in any of its departments. No one who uses it can possibly avoid the sense of personal interest, almost individual ownership, in the books and papers within his reach, and the simple elegance of the new library building and its furnishings. The wide entrance has a look of freedom that is truly inviting. One would not look for a policeman there to tell him what he should not do, nor a whispering, tiptoeing librarian to tell him to be careful or to keep quiet. The sense of privilege pervades; the atmosphere carries a serious, studious tone.”

The Board of Trustees feel, therefore, that they have attained the end toward which they worked, and that their idea of what a small public library building should express has been worked out, if not in a perfect, at least in a very satisfactory manner.

The detailed description of the building is as follows:

The lot is a corner one, one block from the main business square of the city. It is 132 feet square. The building is 102 feet deep. The width in front is 98 feet, but 72 feet back

it narrows to a width of 64 feet. Thus a space of 20 feet is left in front and on either side, for future extension, and 10 feet in the rear for a service driveway. The building has a high basement and two stories, the total height being 48 feet.

The materials of construction are, for foundations and bearing walls, brick and stone, with slow burning construction for partitions and floors. As the building is isolated and on a residence street, fire-proof construction was not considered necessary. The external walls are constructed of what is known as "Harvard" brick, in two colors, rose and black, with Bedford stone trimmings. The roof is of green slate. The interior woodwork is of quarter-sawed oak with a dull "weathered" finish. All loose furniture was sent unstained, so that it might be stained by the same workmen who did the wood work in the building.

The main entrance leads through a small vestibule to a large landing, from either side of which a broad stairway, broken by a landing half way down, leads to the basement hall, which runs across the width of the building, 40 x 13. Under the stairway are a janitor's sink and public toilet rooms, thus accessible without passage through library rooms. At the left end of the hall, as one goes down, is the men's club room, 17 x 23, connected by sliding doors with the newspaper room, 24 x 23. Each of these rooms has a separate entrance into the main hall. At the opposite end of the hall a door leads into a small passage connecting in front with the magazine storage room, 12 x 15, and in the rear with the work room, 18 x 24. Both of these rooms are fitted with movable shelving. Connected with the work room are the fire-proof vault, disinfecting closet, book lift, and vestibule to the outside service entrance. On the opposite side of this vestibule is the janitor's room. From the rear of the work room goes up the service stairway, which connects with the catalog room on the main floor. Directly back of the main hall and opening from it by three large double doors is the auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 400, and an outside exit on each side through small rear vestibules. Back of the auditorium are rooms for the mechanical plant, fuel, etc., with entrance upon service driveway.

Going back to the main entrance one ascends from the landing by a short flight of stairs to the level of the first floor. Here at the left is a drinking fountain. Four swinging doors, with glass in the upper half, lead into the delivery room. Over these doors is a large brass plate, framed in oak, with the inscription, "This library building was given by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Madison A.D. 1905." The coloring of walls and ceilings on this floor is a light cream, and the entire floor is covered with the best quality of cork carpet of a dark brown shade that matches the wood work.

The delivery room is 40 x 18. Extending

from it directly in front is the broad corridor leading to the stack room, and at either end are the arches opening into the reading room and children's room. These arches are beautiful in curve and proportion, and as they are 13 feet in length, they make a splendid vista from side to side of the building. The delivery room is panelled with oak to the height of seven feet, and this panelling forms a rich background for the one or two fine bits of statuary, and the facsimile copies of the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence that are hung there. An umbrella rack on either side of the entrance doors, and a single bulletin board are the only pieces of furniture.

The reading room, which occupies the front left corner of the building, is 48 x 23. An alcove, 18 x 9, opens from it. This has a glass partition looking into the delivery room, so that the alcove may be commanded from the delivery desk. The reading room has a large window seat built into the bay window at each end of the room; it has movable shelving all around the room seven feet high, except under the windows, where it is four feet high. The files of bound periodicals are shelved here. The rack for current periodicals is built into the space between the two archways into the alcove and the delivery room, and is panelled above to bring it on a line with the shelving. The tables are round, five feet in diameter and 29 inches high. The table in the alcove is a long one, 8 x 3½ feet.

The children's room has the same general shape and dimensions as the reading room, and is located in the opposite front corner of the building. A coat and wash room occupies some of the space at the rear, and this end of the room has solid shelving instead of a bay window as in the reading room. The shelving runs five feet high, and above it is a frieze made of the pictures from the Walter Crane picture books, each story framed by itself with a panel between each picture. The effect of the beautiful coloring of the frieze above the dark wood work is highly decorative.

The alcove has a long table, 8 x 3½ feet, and 28 inches high. In the alcove are placed the children's catalog, picture file, dictionary stand, etc., thus making it a sort of reference room. In the room itself only round tables are used, these being four feet in diameter and 28 inches high. One round table, six feet in diameter and 22 inches high, is provided for the very little people.

The delivery corridor is 30 x 23. It occupies the center of the building and is lighted by means of a light well on the second floor, with a sky-light above. The large octagonal charging desk, 16 feet in diameter, is pushed well up toward the front, leaving the rear of the corridor for the card catalog, and tables and inclined cases for the display of books. All switches for lights on this floor are at the charging desk.

The reference room is at the left of the

corridor, just back of the reading room, and has doors into the delivery room and the delivery corridor. It is 28 x 18; has glass partitions above three feet of shelving for its inside walls. It has special roller shelving for atlases, etc., and is furnished with long tables, 8 x 3½, set at regular intervals.

To the right of the corridor are the librarian's office, 19 x 12, and in front of it the catalog room, 19 x 14. These rooms both have glass partitions above three feet of shelving for the inside walls. The catalog room, beside shelving, has cupboards for supplies and a small coat closet for the use of the staff. A door in the front of the room leads into the service stairway, which goes from here down to the work room in the basement and up to the staff room on the second floor. The book lift opens into this entry and there is also here a lavatory for the staff.

The stack room extends across the rear of the building. It is 61 x 22. There are nine double-faced steel stacks 15 feet long, leaving a five-foot aisle between, and a window at the end of each aisle. Wall shelving is also put in along the side walls and shelving is run under the glass partitions looking into the librarian's office and the reference room. Space for a three-story stack is provided, the one in present use, on the main floor, being the middle one of the three.

The stairway to the second floor goes up on either side of the hallway to a landing half way up. On this landing are a large storage closet, and a public telephone booth. From the landing a single broad flight of stairs carries the ascent to the second floor. On either side, at the head of the stairs, are a small supply closet and janitor's sink. From the stairway the entrance is immediately into the exhibition hall. This is 40 x 20, and is lighted by a large sky-light, and also wired for special trough lighting. At the right end is a club room, 39 x 23. This room connects in the rear with the staff room.

At the left end of the exhibition hall is another club room, 42 x 23, which, by a folding panel in the middle, can be made into two rooms. This arrangement was made in order that the rooms might be used as lecture rooms for the library school.

At either end of the exhibition hall the space, 19 x 9, which extends toward the front of the building, directly over the two alcoves on the floor below, is made into cloak rooms for the use of clubs and the students of the library school.

The space just back of the exhibition hall, over the delivery corridor, is occupied mostly by the light well. A corridor five feet in width surrounds the light well; and the wall space, lighted by the sky-light, makes another excellent hall for art exhibits. Wiring for special trough lighting has also been provided here.

The staff room occupies the space over the catalog room, with which it connects by means of the service stairway. The book lift

also comes up here, and the room is fitted up with cupboards, drawers, sink, and gas heater.

JULIA A. HOPKINS, *Librarian.*

CATALOG GAME PLAYED IN THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ROOM, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW HAVEN, CT.

DURING the long school vacation many young people discovered the use of the card catalog by means of a game which was worked rather than played.

Attention was called to this game by means of a bulletin made up of illustrations from publishers' catalogs of the books whose titles were given, and the authors and call numbers of which were to be found. A note posted on this bulletin stated that paper and pencils would be furnished at the desk, questions would be answered and puzzles explained; also that the names of the young people whose papers were correct would be posted in the library, and at the end of vacation printed in a school paper and the New Haven newspapers.

Upon applying at the desk the child received a typewritten list of the 12 titles and then went directly to the catalog. A considerable amount of time and labor had been saved in preparing this list, for instead of printing one for each player, the same list was used for all by simply cutting the sheet so that the column of titles could be fastened on the top sheet of the pad at the left, thereby leaving room for the author and number on the corresponding line at the right. Some titles had been selected beginning with The and A. (No illustrations of books beginning with St., Mr., etc., happened to be found.) This was the first part of the game, and it was frequently tried, the children seeming to enjoy the search.

Part two, being harder, was tried by the older children only. Eight catalog cards, each with subject heading and author given, were handed to the child, and he was to find the title and call number of the book written by that author on that subject, the title and number to be written in the correct places. This helped to familiarize the searcher with subject headings and form of cards. Of course this game was entirely optional, and considering that it really was study during vacation we think the results were very satisfactory. Although the juvenile catalog was the one used, the children who tried the game now feel well acquainted with a dictionary catalog and could make intelligent use of the one in the main department.

As this form of card catalog instruction has been given during three summer vacations, the game has long since ceased to be an experiment, and we regard it as a permanent feature of our work with young people—at least as long as school children remain unacquainted with the alphabetical arrangement.

GERTRUDE FITCH WHITE,
Children's Librarian.

CHILDREN AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Montrose J. Moses, in *New York Evening Post*,
Dec. 8, 1906

WHAT turned my attention first to a consideration of children's reading in the public libraries was standing close to a little urchin, several years ago, and watching him select his own book. What matter the title, or the author, or the story, there were the pictures, an indisputable fact of Indian and tomahawk. It was then I came to the conclusion that the publisher was wise who used an exciting frontispiece.

But that boy epitomized an evil—one which involved all children in relation to the public libraries. If there is truth in what Plato wrote about the beginning in every work being the most important part, "especially in dealing with anything young and tender," then there should have been some one nearby to have directed the hand of that child. In those years, New York City was doing practically nothing toward superintending the reading of young folks in the public libraries, except in so far as the books were selected and placed upon the open shelves. But by degrees, throughout the entire library field in this country, the importance of this one particular phase has assumed large proportions, and, to-day, it stands as one of the most difficult problems confronting librarians. . . .

Now, what does all this library activity betoken? We have given so much attention to the literary deluge as it has affected adult books, that many of us have failed to recognize the flood gates open as well in the children's world. I have watched this stream for four years. Every season it has repeated itself, and every year certain principles have stood out above the appalling fact of the volumes themselves. . . . Have you watched the breathlessness of a messenger boy, with his "Ragged Dick Series;" the intent, eager faces in the gallery during a melodrama? Nine times out of ten, morals are not being perverted, crime is not being glorified. But the good is winning its just deserts in a large way, and the boy *glows*. Not that I would have our libraries circulate "Ragged Dick," but there is more to remember in such stimulation, there is more *effect* than will ever be drawn from the conventional tale that has its customary noble and ignoble hero. The amount of inane literature concocted for children is pernicious.

There is an earnest effort on the part of librarians to weed out from the shelves an overabundance of the Alger and Stratemeyer and Dinsmore imitations. A certain responsibility should attach itself to the author of juvenile books; a responsibility which that author, in the face of a commercial proposition, generally fails to recognize.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

ONE of the exhibits being regularly made by a number of libraries is one of books suitable for Christmas gifts, to assist in the choice of such both for children and for grown people. Among the libraries that are doing this are the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, the Washington (D. C.) Public Library, the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library, the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, the Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga. (these two for children only), the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, and the City Library, Springfield, Mass. Of these at least the Washington, Atlanta, Pratt, East Orange and Utica libraries print lists, the last three printing this year the same list, which gives only the new books for adults. These libraries all show copies of the books themselves, such exhibits being much visited. The *A. L. A. Booklist* (November) contributes to this same end a list of "Some children's books suitable for gifts," covering six pages.

POOLE'S INDEX SUPPLEMENT

THIS year closes another five-year period for Poole's Index, and it is understood that Mr. Fletcher and Miss Poole have the material well in hand for the fifth five-year Supplement, to be issued as early as possible in 1907.

This Supplement will include all periodicals covered by the last Supplement that have continued in publication, with several important additions, besides the newer periodicals that have been covered by the Annual Indexes. Among other additions are the leading university periodicals, beyond the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, the *Technology Review*, and others formerly included. Among those listed for inclusion are the *Columbia University Quarterly*, the *University of Chicago Record*, the *University of Cincinnati Studies*, etc. The purpose of this note is to ask for suggestions of titles to be added to this list. Scientific and technical series cannot, of course, be included, and in indexing those serials that are included note will be taken only of the articles of general interest, the mass of material relating to domestic affairs of the individual institution being passed over.

It is believed that the inclusion of this line of periodicals will make the index increasingly useful in the larger libraries, especially in those of the colleges and universities, and will at the same time bring into deserved recognition and use much valuable material hitherto hidden away.

Suggestions as above are earnestly invited, and should be addressed to W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

A CONGLOMERATE IN PERIODICALS: THE METHODIST REVIEW *

"A Conglomerate in periodicals," by C. H. Gillett, in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for April, 1886, furnishes a striking instance of the difficulties which the author of Poole's Periodical Index had to encounter in the preparation of that great work. It is not surprising that in a few cases he made mistakes. His numbering on the *Methodist Review* is an instance. A statement concerning it may help librarians in perfecting their sets.

The periodical, now known as the *Methodist Review*, is in its 68th volume and fifth series. Its place of publication has always been New York. From January, 1818, to December, 1828 (11 years), it was called the *Methodist Magazine*, and was published monthly (except that during 1827 no November and December numbers were issued, but previous numbers were thickened to make a full complement of pages). No numbers were issued during 1839. The new series, 1830-40 (11 years), was called the *Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review*, and was published quarterly. The third series, during 1841-48 (eight years), was called *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and was published quarterly. The fourth series, 1849-84 (36 years), was called *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and was published quarterly. The fifth series, since January, 1885, has been called simply *Methodist Review*, and has been published bi-monthly. From the beginning of the periodical to the present time each volume has been numbered on the title-page consecutively, and from the beginning of the new series both consecutively and serially, as, for example, "volume 67—fifth series, vol. 1." In the new series (the second), the publishers put both the consecutive and the serial numbers on the back of each bound volume; but in the third and fourth series they unfortunately put there only the serial number. On the outside some bound volumes showed the consecutive number and some the serial. The numbering on the outside should conform to the title-page, at least as to the consecutive number. This fact the publishers have again recognized by putting the consecutive number "67" on the outside of bound volumes of 1885. Their index to the first 63 volumes refers by consecutive number and by years.

Librarians, in binding, should follow the consecutive number, and then by an extra number, corresponding to the mistake in Poole's Index, render that work easily useful. The first Poole's Periodical Index Supplement should refer by the consecutive number, and so avoid trouble for the years later than 1881. Librarians should know that the volumes 1818-24 have each but one plate; that the volumes 1825-48 have each two plates; 1849,

January and October, plates; 1850, January, plate; 1853, January, plate; 1858, January, plate; 1859, January, plate; 1874, January, plate; 1879, January and October, plates; 1882, four plates; 1883, four plates; 1884, January, April and July, plates; 1885, six plates. The index for 1849 was not published until the January number for 1850.

J. C. THOMAS,

Librarian Methodist Library.

SOCIAL EDUCATION CONGRESS, BOSTON, MASS., NOV. 30-DEC. 2, 1906.

THE Social Education Congress was called in order to bring together all the existing forces of the community, the home, the church, the schools, the libraries, business and industry, to consider the adjustment of all social relations in accordance with the spirit of brotherhood and mutual helpfulness. A similar conference is planned for next year.

This Congress was held on the initiative of the Social Education Club, of Boston, and with the co-operation of twenty-six societies, of which the American Library Association was one. The committee to represent the A. L. A., appointed by President Andrews, was Dr. H. G. Wadlin, Boston Public Library, chairman; S. W. Foss, Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, and C. K. Bolton, Boston Athenæum Library, with Miss N. E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Board, as secretary to the committee. The different section meetings were on "Social training in infancy and early childhood," "Commercial education," "Health education," "Industrial education," "Self organized group work," "Special school classes for troublesome children," and "The relation of the library to social education." There were mass meetings on "Education for citizenship," "The school as a social organism," "The school and the family," "Industrial education," and "Education of the conscience." The Massachusetts State Teachers' Association held two meetings during the Congress. Many of the men and women eminent in education and in the investigation of social problems read papers at the Congress, and it is to be hoped that full Proceedings will be published. This is assured if there is sufficient interest in them, and this may be expressed, and all inquiries may be directed to the corresponding secretary, Frank Waldo, Room 37, Rogers Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Dr. Horace G. Wadlin presided at the section session on "The relation of the library to social education," and in his address spoke of "The social ideal to-day: can the public library assist its advancement?" He said, in part: "The central problem in education at present has to do with the training for effective vocational service. The public

* This note was found among the Rev. Mr. Thomas's papers after his death.

school system is being modified with reference to this problem. But the library supplements the work of the school by providing for its pupils, as well as for large numbers of young artisans or mechanics who, on account of age or restricted opportunity, have had no school training, books in all departments of the arts and sciences which would otherwise be beyond their reach.

"There is also the social need of a clearer comprehension of our civic duties. The public library is the one available source from which the young voter, or the untrained voter of any age, may obtain the books that contain the record of past political action, or which enforce the principles that are moving men to-day towards a better citizenship.

"Finally, under the inspiration of the present social ideal, we hold that the higher ranges of literature shall not be forever unknown to the people at large, but that gradually they may be brought to feel the influence of books which are neither handbooks of technical knowledge nor manuals of civic duty. In this field also, the public library has opportunities and responsibilities beyond those of any other educational institution. It freely supplies books that are literature purely, and provides intelligent direction in their use; books which 'humanize their readers and make them more humane.'

"There is nothing impracticable or vague in the present effort towards social betterment, and those who administer the public library may greatly assist the movement. But to achieve the highest results the librarian must have not only intellectual culture, but spiritual insight and sympathy, and an appreciation of the world outside of books, beyond the library walls."

Dr. Wadlin was followed by Mr. John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Free Public Library, who spoke on "Many-sidedness of interest: how a library promotes it." After an introduction on the use of the library for research, for pleasure and for the broadening of life by interest, and pointing out that social efficiency is brought about by voluntary co-operation, Mr. Dana said:

"The public library, like the public school, is the product of mutual aid, of a co-operation primarily voluntary. It is, in turn, itself a factor, and as such adds to social efficiency, not by teaching directly how effectively to organize and co-operate, but by promoting sympathy. It exposes to many the similarities between manners, ideals and aims which seem at first quite dissimilar. Government, diplomacy, war—these are on the surface in our relations with other nations, for example, the Orientals. These superficial international relations point to a substratum of individual ignorance, narrowness and selfishness. We first ignore, then despise, then fear, then hate the alien. But contact opens our eyes. We soon find that though his manners are strange, they are harmless; that

though his ideals are curiously expressed, they are high; that though his aims are not what we inherit, they are worthy. Then we applaud, we sympathize, we co-operate—and peace is here."

He then dealt with the methods of inducing interest, the one on which he dwelt being the "making known of its powers." After detailing various ways of giving publicity to the library and its contents, Mr. Dana ended his address as follows:

"The library, then, should be accumulative of books, hospitable to students, a sedative for quietists, and provocative of interests, and the last is not least. To be stimulating it must be known, easily reached, and by post and telephone easily bespoken.

"Through all this paper I have assumed, what librarians know quite well, that in a library's books are found all the interests of life; I point my story once more by saying that it is one of the library's duties to make known to its people that this is true; and that in their books are all the thoughts and deeds and dreams of all men, and that through these, their books, they may get the broad and wholesome view of things."

Discussion on this paper was led by Mr. Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville.

The next paper was by Miss Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Concord (N. H.) Public Library, on "The public library as a quarry." She said, in part:

"Statues and paving-stones, the beautiful and useful, are latent in the public library as in a quarry. It includes potentially all other means of social amelioration, as it may inspire to nobler deeds of every kind. Alike from Poole sets and from this month's magazines pours a flood of testimony that the public library is a leading factor in social education; the burden of proof rests with those who hold a contrary opinion."

The discussion on Miss Blanchard's paper was led by Mr. George H. Tripp, New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library.

The last address of the session was by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, on "The library as a conservative force." Mr. Bostwick's theme was the value of books as an inert force, enabling the world to keep in touch with the past.

"Books enable us to keep in touch with everything of value that has been done in the past, and especially with everything that is in the line of racial progress, so that we may go on in a direct course without retracing our steps. A collection of books is a conservative force in much the same sense as inertia in mechanics: it makes for steady collective progress along the lines of previous endeavor, and discourages erratic spurts and excursions, which use up valuable energy. In particular, it is a conservator of our written language, which has now earned the right to be considered by itself and not merely as a representative of the spoken tongue."

LIBRARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

IN Bulletin 50, of the United States Bureau of the Census, "Statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000, 1904," one apparently finds information regarding the receipts and expenditures of libraries in cities of over 30,000. The information is really misinformation, and librarians may save themselves trouble if they make no attempt to learn facts from the tables given—with this exception, that very probably the amounts paid for salaries are correctly given. This is not to say that the figures given by the Census Bureau are not those given by city officials, but the fact is that the city books do not show the facts as the library would report them.

The significance of the figures is wholly lost, for example, when the city books show orders presented during the year, while the library reports orders drawn. In this way in New Haven the city accounts might show practically 11 months, 12 months or 13 months in different years, while the 12 months is the period understood. Table 5 of Census Bulletin shows payments of libraries for (a) "Salaries and wages," (b) "All other." In point of fact, payments for books appear sometimes to be deducted without any statement of this procedure. Why not also, then, payments for periodicals, many of which become books by binding? This table is fairly complete, and does probably give the amounts paid for salaries correctly.

Table 3 gives "payments, receipts and cash balances, by independent divisions and funds."

This table is very incomplete as regards libraries. Group 11 omits libraries of Washington, Minneapolis, Providence, St. Paul, Rochester, Kansas City, Mo., Toledo, Denver, Allegheny, Columbus, Worcester, Los Angeles, Omaha, Syracuse, Scranton, Fall River, Portland, Ore., that is the large majority—17 out of 25—of the cities with populations of 100,000 to 300,000.

The following statement exhibits the variations between the library report, which shows the facts for the actual 12 months, and the census figures taken from the city books, which show orders presented during the same period, though not all drawn during that period—for New Haven.

Payments to public, Library \$21,966, Census, \$24,476.

Payments to departments, offices, etc., Library \$1111.73, Census nothing.

Cash on hand at end of year, Library .27, Census \$1150.

Aggregate of all payments, and cash on hand at end of year, Library, \$21,966, Census \$25,426.

Cash on hand at beginning of year, Library \$3.90, Census \$2313.

Receipts from the public, Library \$1111.73, Census \$1150.

Receipts from departments, offices, industries and funds, Library \$21,963, Census same.

One unfortunate result of these last two columns classifying sources of income is that what is really the same thing may be in either column, and one cannot tell why without special knowledge. A city appropriation appears to belong in the last column, while the proceeds of a library tax go in the other column. This is confusion, and deprives us of information which we would like, namely, what money comes from taxes, directly or indirectly, and what from gift and endowment. It appears that the Census is technically correct while really wrong. What we want is the truth (as far as possible), rather than what we have.

Another point in which most *library* reports are deficient. They do not enumerate expense borne by other departments. For example, in New Haven the library does not pay for its stationery, for water, or for insurance. Neither does it pay interest on bonds issued for the cost of the building. A faithful account of the money expended by the city on account of the library ought to include these items.

WILLIS K. STETSON,
New Haven (Ct.) Public Library.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR SCHOLARS

ANY collection of books, public or private, ought to have as its highest function the assistance of those who wish to learn something. The grace of sane entertainment is not despised by any tolerant person, but the highest human privilege is to learn. Novels are the cheapest books in any library, by class, and the easiest to obtain. They are sold at 49 cents by department stores, and circulated for almost nothing by bookstores. Text books are expensive.

In almost any normal city there are more people who have to make a living than there are people who have time to kill. People who have to make a living could make a better living if they knew more about their own business and what others have done in it.

The public library ought first of all to be for scholars; and it ought first of all to remember that the painter's apprentice, or carpenter, or boiler-maker, or messenger boy who wishes to *study something* is quite as important a scholar as a Greek professor. This is no heresy. Every important library in the world has adopted this point of view. In other words, even in public libraries everywhere, the reaction is to see the department of books that costs money and is worth money (because it gives information), as properly the backbone of the whole.

Charles F. Lummis, in *Out West*, September.

State Library Commissions

NEBRASKA LIBRARY COMMISSION:

Chancellor Andrews having resigned the presidency of the commission, Mr. F. L. Halter, of Omaha, was elected president at the regular quarterly meeting, Nov. 1. Mr. Halter held the office before Chancellor Andrews's term.

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:
Educational Extension Division. W. R. Eastman, chief, State Library, Albany.

The annual report of the Public Libraries Division (which became on Jan. 1, 1906, the Educational Extension Division) for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, is made by Mr. Dewey, director during that period. The statistics of 1243 New York state libraries take 122 pages of the report. The additions to these libraries for the year number 458,573, the total now being 8,158,940. Almost one-half this number are in New York City. The total circulation from free libraries was 12,075,662, a daily average of 33,084.

The new buildings completed and occupied during the year number 30, of which 19 are in Greater New York, and 25 are the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Vassar College Library was given by Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, the Utica building was built by the city, and that at Watertown is the gift of Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor. At Solvay the Solvay Process Company shared the gift with Mr. Carnegie. Eight libraries have better accommodations in new buildings or rooms, and 14 new branch libraries have been opened. Thirteen new buildings are in process of construction.

During the year two absolute and eight provisional charters were granted to libraries, eight provisional charters previously granted were made absolute, three charters were amended, eight library transfers were approved, and as a consequence of one transfer and consolidation one charter was surrendered. There are now 244 independent libraries registered, besides two chartered institutes and one museum maintaining libraries.

The inspector, sub-inspector and one assistant visited 209 libraries in 45 counties. Of these 19 had not been reached before. Allotments of public money were made to 271 libraries, including branches, the sum total being \$24,239.91. Applications to the amount of \$10,772 more were approved, but the appropriation was limited to the first named sum. Twenty-three certificates of approved circulation were issued to 17 libraries and branches that are free for public use, though controlled by private corporations. Their applications for local aid by public taxation were based on statements and figures thus certified.

In Greater New York three libraries are supported by city taxation—the New York Public, the Brooklyn Public, and the Queens-

borough libraries. There are 20 other free public libraries in the five boroughs. The total number of volumes in all free public libraries in the city was 1,305,698, and the circulation was 6,717,107.

Greater New York paid to her libraries \$627,951.78; Buffalo, \$77,332.62; Syracuse, \$55,000; Utica, \$18,000; Albany, \$11,900; Poughkeepsie, \$9800; New Rochelle, \$9000, and Niagara Falls, \$8200.

The summary of library legislation, the records of gifts to New York libraries, and the record of library meetings are given as usual. An outline of the essentials in cataloging small libraries takes two pages.

There is included a table of Andrew Carnegie's gifts to libraries, 1881-1904, by states. The total is \$39,325,240.

VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS:

Edward M. Goddard, chairman, Montpelier.

The sixth biennial report of the board, for the two years ending June 30, 1906, reports the founding of free public libraries in seven towns, to each of which \$100 worth of books have been furnished by the commissioners. Another town has voted to maintain a library, and will receive state aid.

In 1905 the publication of a quarterly bulletin was begun, to furnish information to the libraries of the state, and to supply a means of communication between librarians and the commission. Every public library in the state is given the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and 40 copies of *Public Libraries* are sent to as many libraries. Gifts to libraries are recorded in a tabular statement, as is the use of travelling libraries (by counties). There is a chronological list of over a hundred libraries established since 1895 by the aid of the commission, and a library map of the state is given. There are plates showing exteriors, interiors and floor plans of Vermont libraries, and an interesting lot of "Library notes." The pamphlet closes with "The laws of Vermont relating to the establishment of public libraries."

State Library Associations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Henry S. Parsons, Office of Documents.

The 94th regular meeting of the association was held in the lecture room of the Public Library, Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, 1906. There had been no meeting of the association since April 25, 1906.

The papers presented were short. Miss Eunice R. Oberly, of the Library of the Bureau of Plant Industry, described her visit to the Library School of Simmons College, Bos-

ton, calling attention to the advantages of the course in library science at that institution. She also gave in more detail an account of the bibliographic index of North American fungi in the Library of Harvard University. Miss Grace B. Finney, of the Public Library, presented observations while on a recent trip to New York City upon the libraries of the city, but especially upon those branches of the Public Library established on the East Side, which have exclusively the patronage of the foreign population. Mr. Torstein Jahr, of the Library of Congress, recently returned from a three months' visit to Norway, spoke of the growth of libraries in that country. Reference was made especially to the libraries of Christianity. Some of the leading librarians had received their training in library work in America. The influence of American ideas upon the management of libraries was very noticeable. Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, described his recent trip to the Pacific coast and Alaska, referring in detail to several libraries, especially those at Victoria, Vancouver and Dawson. The most interesting, perhaps, was the library in Dawson, on account of its situation so far north. The library is housed in a building given by Mr. Carnegie, and is supported by the territorial government. No book is lent unless the full value is deposited. The reading room is also a smoking room. The earliest papers received are those from Seattle, which are then two weeks old.

After the regular program, the members of the association and their friends adjourned to the new children's room, where refreshments were served.

The 95th regular meeting was held in the children's room of the Public Library, Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, 1906.

Mr. Henry R. Evans, of the Bureau of Education, had for the subject of his paper the library of the Bureau of Education. Mr. Evans reviewed the history of the bureau, showing how, from its establishment in 1867, the library had been one of the important departments. At the outset the attempt was made to collect complete sets of catalogs of state and city school systems, colleges and universities, both in this country and abroad. Special care is taken at the present time to keep the sets of catalogs complete to date. The real nucleus of the library was Commissioner Barnard's library of 900 selected books on pedagogy, which were purchased from him at the time he resigned as commissioner. The library now has 82,000 volumes. It remained unclassified until 10 years ago, when the books were arranged according to the Dewey decimal system. It is mainly a working library, intended for the use of the specialists of the bureau. One of the problems facing the bureau is more room for the library. Mr. Evans closed with a tribute to Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education for so many years. Under Dr. Harris the policy of the bureau had

been strongly emphasized to aid in every way the public libraries of the country.

Mr. Claude B. Guittard, now of the Library of Congress, but formerly librarian of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, read a paper upon the Library of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. When the survey was authorized in 1807 President Jefferson commissioned Mr. F. R. Hassler to obtain the necessary equipment in Europe. Mr. Hassler considered certain books as essential to the success of the undertaking as instruments, and accordingly purchased fundamental reference books in mathematics, astronomy and surveying. These books form the basis for the present library. The library proper comprises some 30,000 volumes, confined to mathematics and physical geography, astronomy, physics, terrestrial magnetism, physical hydrography and geophysics. It has been the policy in recent years to weed out all dead and out-of-date material. The collection as shelved is classified by a combination of the expansive and decimal systems. The expansive system is used for geographical literature, and the decimal system for the remainder of the library. The survey exchanges publications with practically all the bureaus of the world issuing maritime charts. Material thus received forms the larger part of the 38,000 maps and charts in the collection. The survey has a force of men in the field all the time collecting geodetic, hydrographic and magnetic data necessary for the compilation of accurate charts. The results of this field work, with the subsequent computations, are contained in some 60,000 volumes of records, 6000 hydrographic and plane table sheets, and 5000 photographic negatives.

EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Virginia Tutt, Public Library, South Bend.

Secretary: Miss Sue Beck, Public Library, Crawfordsville.

Treasurer: Demarchus C. Brown, State Library, Indianapolis.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association, held at Kokomo, Oct. 18 and 19, was marked by good attendance, keen interest and valuable addresses. Informal discussions enlivened all sessions, and more association business was transacted than has been usual at the annual meetings. Of unusual interest were the amendments to the constitution by which the effectiveness of the association is expected to be increased, and the consideration of librarians' salaries in Indiana.

Following the welcome extended by Miss Edith Trimble, librarian of the Kokomo Public Library, Miss Lillian B. Arnold, president of the association, gave the annual address and reviewed the history and work of the Indiana Library Association. The sessions which followed were in the nature of library institutes, with Miss Mary W. Plummer, di-

rector of the Pratt Institute School for Library Training, as the leader. Her three addresses were "The librarian's duty to himself," "Management of a small library" and "Work for children in the library." The speaker's experience and wisdom were shown in her treatment of these subjects, and general discussions followed each address. Valuable suggestions were given by many librarians who were carrying on unique features of the work in their libraries. Two good contributions were given by Miss Ethel McCullough, of the Elwood Public Library, on the use of newspaper and magazine clippings in a library, and on the Citizenship League of girls and boys in Elwood.

The reception at the Kokomo Library on the evening of Oct. 18 followed an interesting address by Demarchus C. Brown, on the duties and privileges of a librarian.

Miss Artna Chapin, of the Muncie Public Library, introduced the question of librarians' salaries in Indiana. She believed that these salaries were too low for the qualifications and equipment demanded, and suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the question. Miss Chapin was made chairman, and W. M. Hepburn, of the Purdue University Library, and Miss Virginia Tutt, of the South Bend Library, were put on the committee to report at the next annual meeting of the association. The Public Library Commission of Indiana has been collecting library statistics, including the salaries of library workers and their training, and will co-operate with the committee in its work. Tables showing the tax levy, cost of maintaining the library, amount expended for books, training demanded of the librarian, and other information relating to the salary question will be secured.

Important changes in the constitution were made. Individual voting by members of the association was substituted for unit voting by libraries. The eligibility requirements for admission to the association were broadened to allow membership to any person interested in the objects of the association. Persons not actively identified with library work must be received through vote of the executive board.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Miss Virginia Tutt, South Bend; vice-president, Miss Ethel McCullough, Elwood; secretary, Miss Sue Beck, Crawfordsville; treasurer, Demarchus C. Brown, Indianapolis. CHALMERS HADLEY.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Lida Romig, Public Library, Abilene.

Secretary: Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, Public Library, Lawrence.

Treasurer: Miss Lula M. Knight, Public Library, Newton.

The sixth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held at Lawrence, Oct. 25-26, with the largest attendance in the

history of the organization. An encouraging representation from small libraries in distant localities was made possible by the generous response of library boards to the recommendation that they pay the expenses of their librarians attending. Another gratifying feature was the sending of a delegate by the second district Federation of Woman's Clubs, and the expressed desire of other district federations that the invitation to do so had been received early enough to appoint delegates.

The first session convened Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, President J. N. Wilkinson presiding. The meetings were all held in the assembly room of the Lawrence Public Library, and guests availed themselves of many opportunities to inspect the beautiful building.

In the absence of Chancellor Strong, of the Kansas University, Vice-Chancellor Carruth welcomed the visitors. He made the encouraging statement that most western libraries are better in quality than eastern, have less rubbish and fewer duplicates. He further stated that Lawrence has probably more books than any other town in the state, the university alone containing 52,000 volumes, nearly all good books. After earnestly commending to librarians the value of newspapers, diaries, etc., he urged that each library be made a collecting station for the State Historical Society, and that no bit of historical information be allowed to escape.

Mr. J. R. Griggs, president of the Board of Directors of the Lawrence Public Library, extended cordial greetings in behalf of the city. Mr. Griggs deplored the lack of influence and effort on the part of officials and librarians in getting various classes of people to become patrons of libraries and readers of free books. He laid stress upon the importance of a home-like library, a smiling welcome, and tactful guidance of readers to better books, and especially urged librarians to find means to induce mechanics and workers in various trades, those who have not the means to purchase books, to read such as would aid and advance them in their chosen profession.

President Wilkinson thanked the welcomers for greetings and advice, and then spoke appreciatively of library work.

In presenting the subject of cataloging and the using of Library of Congress cards, Mrs. Rosa M. Hibbard, of the State Library, offered many helpful suggestions. She advised the gathering of all tools available in the way of reference books. She called attention to the many valuable simple tools that can be obtained at little cost, such as bulletins, printed catalogs, lists, etc., and asserted that a few dollars invested in the dictionary catalogs of our larger libraries would reap more harvest to the busy librarian than would the more pretentious works. Especial attention was called to Miss Hitchler's

paper on "Cataloging for small libraries," which appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January, 1904, and to Miss Van Valkenburgh's paper on "Common sense in cataloging small libraries," read at the Narragansett Conference. The speaker strongly advised the use of Library of Congress cards. For a fuller discussion of this subject the hearers were referred to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1906, which contains a paper by Mr. Hicks on "Library of Congress classification and its printed catalog cards," supplemented by reports from various librarians as to the use of these cards in their respective libraries.

Mrs. Hibbard closed with the hope that the Library of Congress and the A. L. A. Publishing Board would continue to simplify the work of the busy librarian.

At the evening session a large audience gathered to hear Miss Faith E. Smith, librarian of the Public Library of Sedalia, Mo. Miss Smith has given much attention to library work for children, and offered from her experience and study much that should profit her hearers. She limited her consideration of the subject to work in small libraries with meager incomes. Granting that better work can be done for children in a separate room and with a special librarian, she pointed out the advantages to children of association with older people, of acquaintance with the head librarian, and of earlier knowledge of the general library.

In considering ways and means of attracting children to the building and the books, prominence was given to the story hour, the picture bulletin, and to special exhibits. "Make the story hour count for something," urged the speaker. "It is my theory that it is not necessary, neither is it worth while, to tell stories from books that children will read of their own accord. The story hour is such an excellent opportunity to open the eyes of the children to the fact that the real things and the true are at the same time interesting. One of our most successful stories was about bees. It was conducted by a kindergartner who illustrated her work with her own drawings of various parts of the bee."

The remainder of the evening the visitors and their friends were delightfully entertained by ex-Senator and Mrs. Henley.

Friday morning at 8 o'clock the librarians were conveyed in automobiles to the State University, which possesses one of the choicest college sites in this country. Miss Watson and her able assistants received the visitors and introduced them to the secrets of the well systematized library. After visiting many of the fine buildings on the campus, the guests assembled in the chapel to listen to an impressive address by Rev. Cyrus Flint Stimpson, pastor of the Congregational Church, of Kansas City, Mo.

Again the guests were met by automobiles and taken to Haskell Institute to inspect the work of the Indian students, and marvellous

work it is, especially the artistic and imitative work. Suddenly the music of a band, an Indian band, called the guests to the campus to watch the erstwhile children of the wild march in disciplined ranks to their mess hall. Superintendent and Mrs. Pearse then conducted the visitors to a private dining room, where luncheon was served by Indian girls.

At 2.30 o'clock the closing session of the meeting opened. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Miss Lida Romig, Public Library, Abilene; first vice-president, Mr. J. N. Wilkinson, Emporia; second vice-president, Miss Clara Francis, assistant, State Historical Society, Topeka; third vice-president, Mrs. Rosa M. Hibbard, assistant, State Library, Topeka; secretary, Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, Public Library, Lawrence; treasurer, Miss Lula M. Knight, Public Library, Newton; additional member of executive board, Miss Dora Renn, assistant, State University Library, Lawrence.

The advisory committee made the following report:

1. The committee recommends that the constitution of the K. L. A. be so amended as to provide for a permanent advisory board, said board to be constituted as per constitutional amendment herewith submitted, members to be elected at this meeting for terms of one, two and three years, respectively.

Amendment. There shall be an advisory board of one member elected each year for a term of three years. The member serving the last year of a term shall during that year be chairman of that board.

2. Realizing the great need in Kansas of a state library organizer, the committee recommends that such an organizer be provided and that the executive committee of K. L. A. be *ex-officio*, a committee of this association to work with the Kansas Travelling Libraries Commission to secure such legislation at the coming session of the legislature as will make possible the appointment of a library organizer.

3. That our advisory board be instructed to investigate the matter of a magazine clearing house for the state, and advise establishing one at once under the direction of the Kansas Travelling Libraries Commission.

Report accepted and amendment adopted.

Advisory board appointed for 1907: Mr. James L. King, State Library, Topeka, one year term; Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, Public Library, Kansas City, two years term; Miss Carrie M. Watson, University Library, Lawrence, three years term.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the Kansas Library Association regards the method formerly in use by the Superintendent of Documents as more satisfactory than the present method, and therefore respectfully recommends that he issue duplicate cards for public documents in sufficient numbers to cover all added entries.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Edward Wilder, the Kansas Library Association has lost a

friend whose place will never be filled; that we wish to bear testimony to the help Mr. Wilder has given to this association and to the library interests of the state by his ever-ready encouragement, his genial personality, and his practical knowledge of library needs.

Newton renewed the invitation of the previous year, and was chosen as the place of the 1907 meeting.

Miss Clara Francis, of the State Historical Society, Topeka, gave a pleasing account of the Narragansett Pier Conference. She said, in part: "I regret that Kansas had not a larger representation. There were only two from this state. There was much to interest a western librarian at this meeting. It was a thoroughly eastern one, and for that reason was to the searcher after local color full of possibilities; the environment, everything, was typical and correspondingly enjoyable."

Miss Elva E. Clarke, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, gave a brief account of the same meeting.

Informal two-minute reports from librarians present showed everywhere increased facilities and growing circulation. The most unusual feature reported was reference work with country schools by telephone. This is carried on extensively at Downs. The reports brought the librarians into closer touch, and caused them to disperse with a feeling of satisfaction in the rapid and successful development of library work in Kansas.

In every way and by every one the 1906 meeting was pronounced both a benefit and a delight, and much gratitude was expressed to the Lawrence librarians and friends for their untiring efforts to make it both.

LIDA ROMIG, *President*.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Arthur J. Roberts, Colby College, Waterville.

Secretary: Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

Treasurer: Miss Alice C. Furbish, Public Library, Portland.

The 13th meeting of the Maine Library Association was held at Waterville, Nov. 14, with President Roberts in the chair. The morning session opened with an attendance of about 75, in the Public Library, at 10.30 o'clock, when Rev. Edwin C. Whittemore, D.D., welcomed the association to the city of Waterville. Mr. Whittemore spoke briefly of the history of the Waterville libraries. Mrs. Kate C. Estabrooke, of the Maine Library Commission, responded for the association. The principal speaker of the morning was Miss Mary E. Robbins, assistant professor of library science at Simmons College, who spoke on "Some library aids." Among other aids Miss Robbins discussed from the practical side the A. L. A. publications, periodical circulation, substitutes for the accession book and aids for the children's room. Miss Florence E. Dunn, of Waterville (B. L.

S., N. Y., 1902), read a paper on "Our friend, the catalog." State Librarian Ernest W. Emery read a letter from Charles F. Lummis, librarian Los Angeles Public Library, on "Popularizing a public library." The afternoon session opened with an attendance of about 100, the largest number yet recorded at a technical session of the association. Last April one trustee was present. At this session 16 were counted. The session was opened by an account of the "Beginnings of the library movement at Freeport," by Miss Annette H. Aldrich, librarian of the B. H. Bartol Library, of Freeport. Miss Annie Prescott, librarian, Auburn Public Library, spoke on the "Need of optimism in public library work." Sixteen people from Maine were present at the A. L. A. Conference at Narragansett Pier, and five of these, Prof. Hartshorn, Prof. Little, Mr. Emery, Miss Furbish and Miss Dunmore spoke of their impressions of that meeting. This was followed by a paper on "People and the library," by Miss Louise H. Coburn, trustee, Coburn Library of Skowhegan, and an address by Chaplain C. A. Plumer, librarian at the state prison, on "The use of the prison library." The session was concluded by the question box, which was conducted by George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College.

Throughout the program discussion was freely engaged in on many points that were brought out in the papers. All the papers of the meeting will be collected and printed as the proceedings of the association in the *Bangor Commercial* for Dec. 1 or 8, 1906. They will also be printed one a week in the Tuesday edition of the *Lewiston Journal*.

The evening session was held in the Colby College Chapel, where practically every seat was filled. A brief musical and literary program preceded the evening address, which was given by Melvil Dewey, LL.D.

GERALD G. WILDER, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: W. L. Gifford, Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Flora B. Roberts, Normal School, Warrensburg.

The seventh annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association, held at Joplin, Nov. 8, was called to order by the president, Miss Sula Wagner, of the St. Louis Public Library.

Senator Hugh McIndoe, vice-president of the Joplin Board of Trustees, welcomed the association to Joplin, and spoke of the great mining and stone industries in the vicinity of the city. Senator McIndoe also talked on "The trustee as legislator." He presented the idea that the librarian should have power to employ and discharge assistants, and also in the general management of the library. Mr. Purd B. Wright responded with a paper on "The librarian as executive." He said in part that nothing will so appeal to a board of

trustees as a practical demonstration on the part of the librarian that she is competent to fill the position, that the trustees will concede that the librarian knows about books, but that they have little respect for the librarian's business ability until it has been fully demonstrated. He said the librarian should attend all board meetings and should be as familiar with the business side of the administration as with the more intellectual side of selecting books. The librarian should know the sources from which library revenue is derived. Mr. Wright made further suggestions along purely business lines in the management of a library.

Mr. Wright begged permission to move that in view of Mr. Crunden's illness the secretary be instructed to send a telegram to Mrs. Crunden expressing the sympathy of the association, with a hope for Mr. Crunden's speedy recovery. The motion was carried unanimously.

By courtesy of the Commercial Club of Joplin the members of the Missouri Library Association enjoyed an automobile ride Wednesday p.m. until 3.30. The second session was opened by Miss M. L. Dalton, librarian of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, with a paper on "The preservation of historical material in public libraries." The difficulty in procuring valuable historical material was a strong point. Few people realize the importance of original documents and therefore they are not brought to light. She said all the western states look to the Missouri Historical Society for material. The history of the West is incorporated in the early history of Missouri. Mr. F. A. Sampson, of the State Historical Society of Missouri, in discussing the matter said that books published one hundred years ago are more easily obtainable than the paper-bound pamphlets of to-day, which are looked upon as worthless and are destroyed.

Miss Marguerite McDaniel, Sedalia Public Library, in her paper on "Comparative study of things that libraries have done to rouse public interest," said the first efforts are to come from the inside, with plenty of good books, properly cataloged, and efficient service. She then gave a tabulated list of means to be used in advertising a library. Discussion was led by Miss Flora Roberts, librarian Normal School Library, Warrensburg, and Miss Ella Buchanan, librarian Public Library, Pittsburg, Kansas.

The feature of the evening was an address by Dr. L. M. McAfee, president of Park College, Parkville, on "The highest value of a library to a community," delivered to an attentive audience.

On Thursday, Nov. 8, the members of the association went to Carthage on the electric car, and were there welcomed by Col. W. K. Caffee, president of the Carthage Board of Directors. Mr. Willis Kerr, librarian of Westminster College, Fulton, roused an animated discussion in his presentation of the

subject "Developing a college library." Fiction reading in college libraries was taken up, and it was shown that the tasks assigned students left little time or inclination for reading in a lighter vein. That the college librarian should be a member of the faculty was strongly indorsed. Superintendent White, of Carthage, said the librarian should be classed with other professors; he is the "professor of books."

The question box was a unique device arranged by Miss Elizabeth Wales, librarian of Carthage. The association was divided into groups of four by means of checks designated A, B, C, and D. The president appointed a leader for each group and the questions were divided. The sections discussed answers to the questions for 15 minutes, then the leader gave the decision to each question submitted to his section. This arrangement aroused individual interest. The lunch provided by the citizens of Carthage was thoroughly appreciated, and due thanks were expressed by a motion passed.

On return to Carthage the members were entertained by Mr. Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. His broad treatment of the subject "The child's use of library books and its influence upon his career as a college student" was helpful to the librarians. Mr. Blackwelder spoke of the sacredness and majesty of his subject, that of guiding the reading of children. He advocated having the little ones read anything they please, provided it is good. Superintendent L. J. Hall, of Joplin, started the discussion by remarking that the best use to be made of the library by children is to form the reading habit. Mr. W. K. Stone, University of Missouri, Columbia, followed Prof. Hall in the discussion.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the members of the Missouri Library Association express to the Committee on the Missouri Library Association Handbook — Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney, librarian Kansas City Public Library, chairman; Miss Helen Tutt, St. Louis, and Miss Flora Roberts, Warrensburg — their thanks and appreciation for the publication of the handbook.

Resolved, By the Missouri Library Association in convention assembled at Joplin, Missouri, Nov. 8, 1906:

That most earnest reentrance is made against the sections of the "Bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights," introduced 59th Congress, 1st session, May 31, 1906, which seek to amend and curtail existing importing privileges of educational institutions, including public libraries; and that the Senators and Representatives from this state are requested to oppose such sections or provisions of the bill, as introduced, as levying a most unjust and unnecessary tax on education.

ii. The secretary of this association is hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to W. P. Cutter, secretary of the Library Copyright League, Northampton, Mass., and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from Missouri.

iii. That each library representative be requested and urged to make the matter a personal one with their Congressmen.

iv. That the attention of the college presidents of Missouri be directed to this matter, that such action may be taken as may be by them deemed proper.

The association left the appointment of a

new committee on the library commission bill to the incoming president. A motion was made by Mr. Purd B. Wright, of St. Joseph, and carried, that a committee on publicity be added to other committees to be appointed by the incoming president. The incoming executive committee was given power to act in deciding the place of the next meeting and the time of meeting. The auditing committee, Mr. W. H. Kerr, Miss Parrish and Miss Martin, approved the treasurer's report.

The nominating committee, Miss K. T. Moody, St. Louis, Miss Faith E. Smith, Sedalia, and Professor Wolf, of Parkville, submitted the names for officers of the ensuing year:

President: Mr. W. L. Gifford, librarian Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

First vice-president: Mr. W. H. Kerr, librarian Westminster College, Fulton.

Second vice-president: Miss Elizabeth Wales, librarian Carthage Library.

Secretary and treasurer: Miss Flora B. Roberts, librarian Normal School, Warrensburg.

These names were confirmed by vote. Adjourned. FRANCIS A. BISHOP, *Secretary*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Olin S. Davis, Public Library, Laconia.

Secretary: Miss Clara F. Brown, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss Lillian E. Parshley, Public Library, Rochester.

The adjourned annual meeting of the association was held Nov. 22, at the State Library in Concord, Arthur H. Chase, state librarian, presiding in the morning in the absence of the president, M. D. Bisbee. Dr. F. L. Hills, of the city, in behalf of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, offered free of expense to any library desiring it, a travelling library on the prevention and treatment of the disease.

Miss Robbins, director of the library department of Simmons College, Boston, occupied most of the morning session in an informal talk on "Some library aids," which was full of practical suggestions. A few of these were: in place of the accession book, the use of shelf list and title-page on which to write accession items abbreviated, merely keeping a classed record of the number of books purchased and amount paid for same; the circulation, without cards or time limit, of inexpensive picture books among those too young to read, thus saving the wear and tear on older children's books; the use of heavy manila envelope to enclose the books in stormy weather. There was shown an inexpensive magazine cover of red rope manila folded over several outside advertising pages, secured by fasteners.

In the afternoon H. C. Morrison, state superintendent of public instruction, asked the co-operation of the library in preparing a list of the best books for reading in connection

with school work, and a committee for this purpose was chosen, with Mr. Morrison as chairman. Miss Robbins followed with a talk on the departmental work of Simmons College, dwelling especially on the library school and its six weeks' summer course for library workers. A committee was appointed, with Arthur H. Chase, of Concord, chairman, to act as a bureau of information on library matters.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: president, Olin S. Davis, Laconia; first vice-president, Mary B. Harris, Warner; second vice-president, Harriet Crombie, Nashua; secretary, Clara F. Brown, Concord; treasurer, Lillian E. Parshley, Rochester.

MARY W. DENNETT, *Secretary pro tem*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: William Warner Bishop, Princeton University Library, Princeton.

Secretary: Marie L. Prevost, Public Library, Elizabeth.

Treasurer: Adam J. Strohm, Free Public Library, Trenton.

The annual meeting of the association was held Oct. 17, in the Free Public Library at New Brunswick.

The statistical report showed 169 members, and there was a large attendance at the meeting.

Mr. J. C. Dana, president, called the meeting to order at 10 a.m., and after the usual preliminary minutes spoke on the library situation in New Jersey. He considered that the state was not as advanced in library matters as it should be, and suggested, as a good method of quickening public interest in the development of library work and library use, a series of meetings in north and south Jersey, under the auspices of the state association. The papers of the morning were: "The library situation in New Jersey, and how the New Jersey Library Association can help the commission in its work," by Miss Sarah B. Askew, library organizer; "The Library Summer School at Asbury Park, and its value to those who attended it," by Miss Adeline L. Jackson, of the East Orange Public Library; "A good charging system for a small library, and the advantages of a good system," by Miss Cornelia A. See, of the New Brunswick Public Library; "Printed catalog cards for the small library," by William Warner Bishop, reference librarian of Princeton University.

At the afternoon session Miss Esther E. Burdick, of the Jersey City Free Public Library, spoke on "School reference work in the Jersey City Public Library."

A discussion of the following questions, presented by Miss Elizabeth H. Wesson, librarian Orange Free Library, followed:

a. How far should a library go in its purchase of books for school work?

b. How far can a public library act as a

library for all schools and do away with small libraries owned by schools?

c. Can the public library take the place of the Sunday-school library?

d. What simple methods are in actual use in supplying books for public schools and Sunday-schools?

The officers elected for the coming year were: president, W. W. Bishop, reference librarian of Princeton University; vice-presidents, W. C. Kimball, of Passaic, and Esther E. Burdick, librarian, Jersey City; secretary, Miss Marie L. Prevost, Elizabeth; treasurer, A. J. Strohm, Trenton.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo.

Secretary: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Public Library, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Edwin W. Gaillard, Public Library, New York.

The report of the committee on library institutes, made at the Twilight Park meeting, Sept. 24, 1906, has been printed in pamphlet form. It contains a detailed account of the work of the committee for the year, and the resolutions recommended by the committee and unanimously adopted by the association. These were printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, p. 722.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Burton E. Stevenson, Public Library, Chillicothe.

Secretary: Mrs. Mary C. Parker, Public Library, Elyria.

Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, Wittenberg College Library, Springfield.

The 12th annual meeting of the association was held Oct. 23-26, at Portsmouth.

The meeting opened with a reception in the parlors of the Hotel Washington, on Tuesday evening at 8.30 o'clock, and was attended by all of the delegates as well as a large number of the citizens of Portsmouth.

The registration showed an attendance of 87 members, the largest on record with the exception of last year at Bass Lake, near Cleveland, when the attendance of the large staff of the Cleveland Public Library and the students of Western Reserve University Library School added greatly to the usual number. Invitations had been sent to West Virginia and Kentucky librarians in response to which Mr. George D. Heaton, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Mr. William F. Yust, of Louisville, Ky., were present.

In the absence, on account of ill health, of the president, Miss Electra C. Doren, the first vice-president, Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, presided. The first session was held on Wednesday morning, Oct. 24. After a few words of welcome by Judge A. T. Holcomb, of the local library board, and a response by Mr.

Stevenson, the following reports were read, accepted and placed on file without discussion:

Report of the secretary, Miss Light; report of the treasurer, Miss Prince; report of the library extension committee, Miss Boardman; report of the legislation committee, Mr. Wicoff; report of the auditing committee, Mr. Hopkins; report of the committee on necrology, Miss Wales.

The report of the library extension committee shows the library activities of the state to be greater than ever before. Many new buildings, Carnegie gifts and others, have been erected; old libraries have been remodelled and enlarged, opening up new departments and extending their fields of usefulness. With the co-operation of the library extension committee the committee on legislation was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the McGinnis bill, embodying two provisions which the association has sought for several years to have enacted into law.

1. The amendment empowers county commissioners to accept gifts for library purposes and enter into an agreement on behalf of the county for maintaining a county library by a special tax levy of one-half mill, and under its new clauses authorizes the trustees of any public library to enter into an agreement with such county commissioners for the use of their library as a county library. By virtue of this section it is possible for any county in Ohio to have a county library system through one or another of the means thus opened up and provided for.

2. This same law authorizes the appointment of the long-wanted library organizer, but it passed the senate too late to permit of an appropriation being secured, and therefore until the next session of the legislature the library organizer as an official will not be possible. It is possible, however, under the appropriation bills passed for the library commission, to do quite a considerable amount of work which will ultimately and appropriately fall within the sphere of the organizer.

Another law was enacted authorizing library trustees to appropriate ground for a library site, and to issue bonds for library buildings. These statutes were needed to round out the library law of the state, and their enactment has placed Ohio in the front rank, so far as legislation is concerned. In the absence of Mr. Root, chairman of the committee on inter-relation of libraries, the report was read by Mr. Hensel, a member of the committee. As a means of increasing the possibilities of inter-library loans, the committee proposed the preparation of bibliographical lists on various subjects giving representative books in the English language, with statement of the libraries in which they could be found. As a beginning, a list of all periodicals indexed in Poole, the *Reader's Guide* and *Library Index* was begun by the

committee with the purpose of having it printed in a preliminary form and sending copies to every Ohio library containing at least 5000 volumes. Each library is to indicate what sets are in that library and the degree of completeness of each set, to make possible the preparation of a union list of all periodicals in Ohio libraries that are indexed in Poole's and other similar indexes. The committee asked the approval of the association for the publication of such lists, and the solution of the problem of meeting the expenses of printing and postage on the periodical list begun. After some discussion Mr. Wicoff moved that the state library carry forward the work started by Mr. Root on the periodical list; the motion was carried. The report of the committee on library training was read by Miss Smith, the chairman. After giving an account of the profitable "Open day" at Youngstown, enjoyed by 11 neighboring libraries, and the successful institute held at Cincinnati, with an attendance of 40 persons from nine neighboring libraries and representatives from Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky, and a survey of the work done in library training classes for assistants and in the Western Reserve Library School, the following recommendations were made and after interesting discussions were voted upon and carried:

1. That the state commission distribute to all libraries of the state the report of the National Educational Association on "Instruction in library administration."

2. That the committee for the ensuing year collect a well-selected library of books, periodicals, pamphlets and library reports dealing with the problems of the small library; that this collection be duplicated and circulated from centers, the libraries chosen as centers to assume the responsibility of reaching the small libraries in their districts wishing to borrow the collection. This will serve to bring to their attention the best methods employed in modern libraries. The shortest and simplest road to successful librarianship leads through the library school, but if this privilege is denied there are other ways through which the ambitious and industrious assistant may gain much desired knowledge, thereby bettering her professional condition.

3. That a resolution from the Ohio Library Association be sent to the governing boards or officers of each library in Ohio, that the librarian be sent at library expense to the meetings of the Ohio Library Association, for these reasons: 1. The financial sacrifice to librarians personally involved by attendance on such meetings; 2. The many advantages derived from the opportunity afforded for consultation and mutual exchange of ideas and for general discussion of work, methods and aims; 3. These advantages accrue mainly, if not wholly, to the library rather than to the representative; 4. Because the librarian is stimulated to better effort and gives to the library the benefits of new knowledge, experience and inspiration.

4. That the real solution of the work of this committee lies in the appointment of an enthusiastic, energetic, tactful, attractive, trained librarian as the library organizer of the state commission. She can visit the individual libraries and make the rough places smooth.

Following the recommendation of Miss Doren, the president, a committee on publicity was appointed, with Miss Clatworthy as chairman. The duties of this committee are to select from the papers and discussions

of the annual meeting such matter as may be used in furthering the library development of the state by publication in the press, *i.e.*, paragraphs or quotations to be duplicated and placed in the hands of librarians to be sent to their local papers. Also to aid by advice in the preparation of programs for the use of such women's clubs as may desire to include in their annual calendars the observance of a library day.

Miss Hortense Foglesong, of Marietta College Library, read a very interesting paper on "Library work viewed from the by-way." The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the "Value of the free library to the small town and rural communities, and state aid through library commissions." This was discussed in the form of three symposiums. The first, led by Mr. Hodges, was "The county library in Ohio: methods, results, possibilities." Miss Brotherton, librarian of the Brumback Library, of Van Wert County, which has been in operation under the first clause of the county library law since 1901, described its work and problems. This library endeavors to reach out to the very outskirts of the county and make the feeling of library ownership, with its attendant privileges, as prevalent among its farmer friends as among those who are able to visit the central library daily. The problem has been to serve 35,000 people, scattered over an area of 411 square miles, with an income varying from \$6000 to \$7000. The central library is located at Van Wert, population 8000. There is one town of 2500 in the county, all other residents live on farms or in small villages of less than 1000 residents. So the library practically serves a farming community. The following methods of county extension have been pursued: Branch libraries, corresponding to deposit stations, are located in the most central place to be obtained, usually being the country store at the cross-roads. A resident of the village or district acts as librarian. Special collections are loaned to clubs, church societies or similar organizations and to schools. Teachers, whose schools are located outside of the corporation of Van Wert, make a selection from the school collection, kept at the central library, and from the regular shelves, and the same is sent to the school house, where the teacher distributes them to the pupils. All persons in charge of these collections receive an annual fee of \$30. The next step will be the establishment of reading rooms in incorporated villages or in smaller centers where the library interest justifies the expense.

In describing the work of the Cincinnati Library, Mr. Hodges stated that by a special law for Cincinnati the privileges of the Public Library were extended to all residents of Hamilton County, soon after the passage of the law in 1898. For six years and more every corner of the county has been reached

through six branch libraries, outside the city limits, many delivery stations and a system of travelling libraries, 20 in number, located for the most part in cross-road schools.

Miss Graham spoke of the Sidney Public Library. While this is not yet a county library, efforts are being made to that end. At present small collections of books are sent to the country schools on payment of a nominal fee. Through this medium it is hoped to arouse an interest and create a realization of the value of the public library to every community.

In Holmes County, Judge Stillwell has been very active in his efforts to establish a county library to be located at Millersburg. Miss Morse, of Youngstown, who is much interested in this work, in the absence of Judge Stillwell gave an account of their efforts.

In the second symposium, "State aid through library commissions: resources, methods, results," Mr. Yust, of Louisville, Ky., gave a very full and comprehensive account of the commission work in Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. Miss Hubbard, of Cleveland, outlined the work of the Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, California, Oregon and Colorado Commissions. Mr. Galbreath spoke of the work of the Ohio Library Commission, and described the aims and purposes of the League of Library Commissions.

The third symposium, led by Mr. Porter and contributed to by Mr. Wicoff and Mr. Galbreath, was "Library possibilities and needs in Ohio, based upon a review of the present law."

It may truthfully be said that library possibilities in Ohio under the present laws are practically without limit. The need now is the library organizer who will help in organizing new libraries and assist in introducing new methods into old libraries.

The Wednesday evening session opened with a short address of welcome by Mr. G. O. Newman, president of the Portsmouth Library Board. Mr. Stevenson responded, and a message of greeting from Miss Doren was read by the secretary. This was followed by a paper on the "Value of the free library to the workingman," by Rev. Mr. F. S. Arnold, of Portsmouth. Dr. W. J. Conklin, president of the Dayton Library Board, then gave an address, entitled "Flotsam and jetsam from a modern library," which closed the evening's session.

Thursday morning's session was in the hands of the Small Library Section, Miss Morse, of Youngstown, chairman; Miss Cotton, of Marietta, secretary.

Miss Clatworthy spoke "Concerning library reports," emphasizing the importance of summarizing the year's work in a narrative form in addition to statistical tables, which should be printed as appendixes. Reprints of the report of the 1906 A. L. A. Committee

on Library administration and copies of model statistical forms were distributed. Mr. Stevenson told of his "Adventures in quest of a bookbinder." Much valuable information was gleaned from the discussion which followed. The chairman spoke briefly on "What the small library can do for children," and introduced Miss Price, librarian in charge of the children's room of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh. Miss Price spoke of various phases of the work of the children's librarian.

The officers of this section for the ensuing year are: Miss Nana A. Newton, of Portsmouth, chairman; and Miss Nellie Pratt, of Delaware, secretary.

A special feature of the convention was the Institute so generously furnished by the Board of trustees of the Portsmouth Library. This consisted of two lectures on "Stories and story-telling" and a recital by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Chicago University. An invitation to the Institute was extended to the Portsmouth teachers, and a good representation attended. Mrs. Thomsen's first lecture, "Poetry for children," followed the Small Library Section.

A very pleasant feature of the afternoon, provided for by the local committee, was a two hours' boat ride on the Ohio river.

The subject of the afternoon meeting was, "Value of the free library to the school." By invitation Portsmouth teachers were in attendance. Miss Hoskins, chairman of the Committee on the relation of libraries and schools, read her report. The purpose of the Committee was to get a school view of the relations, and accordingly they sent out a circular of questions to 150 superintendents of schools, and to 18 principals of normal schools and training classes. Invitations to attend the meeting at Portsmouth were also sent. The object of the questions was to ascertain just how much knowledge of children's literature was required of the teacher, and what means for furnishing such knowledge were used in normal schools or in teachers' associations, clubs, or in libraries. If any, how could they be made more helpful? and, if none, would some instruction be desired? Should there be exchange of representation at teachers' and librarians' meetings? Based upon the replies received, the committee made the following recommendations:

1. That, in place of the committee on relation of schools and libraries, there be formed a section to be called "The teachers' and children's librarians' section." This is urged in the hope and the belief that such a section would offer an opportunity to develop personal contact and joint discussion, bringing about more effective co-operation in the study of children's reading and in the co-ordination of ideals and standards in the selection of children's literature.

2. That, to make this more truly mutual in spirit and common in effort, the Ohio Library Association seek for children's librarians some recognized representation in the meetings of the Ohio Educational Association, and in the Allied Educational Association.

tions of Ohio, and more especially in county and city institutes.

In the discussion which followed the main obstacle to a section seemed to be the improbability of teachers attending in any considerable numbers, because of the many teachers' meetings throughout the year which they would consider their first duty to attend. The recommendations were finally left to the consideration of the incoming Executive Board.

Miss Straus then read a very helpful paper upon "Aids to the work of the children's librarian." Copies of a carefully prepared list of aids to the selection of children's books were distributed.

On Thursday evening an appreciative audience again greeted Mrs. Thomsen, who gave her second lecture, "Folk-lore and fairy tales." This was followed by a general question box, conducted by Mr. Wicoff.

Friday morning's session was in charge of the College Library and Trustees' Sections. After the transaction of the usual business (Mr. Porter, in the absence of the chairman of the former, presiding over both sections), Mr. Perrin, librarian of Case Library, Cleveland, read a scholarly paper on "Benjamin Franklin as a man of letters."

The officers of the College Section for the next year are: Miss Ella G. McSurely, of Miami University Library, Oxford, chairman; and Miss Maude Jeffrey, Ohio State University Library, Columbus, secretary.

None of the participants on the program of the Trustees' Section being present, Mr. Porter very ably led in the discussion of the following subjects: "Qualifications of a good trustee; what he should know and what he should do;" "Duty of the trustee in connection with the administration of the library: what should he know as to its inner workings?" "The full duty of the trustee: where does it begin? where does it end?" The section was reorganized, with Mr. W. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, chairman, and Mr. S. L. Wicoff, of Sidney, secretary, for the ensuing year.

Miss Clatworthy, chairman of the special committee on cataloging, then read her report, summarizing the work of the committee since its appointment in 1903. For lack of proper financial backing the committee was not able to carry on the original plan of a co-operative system of printed cards. They recommend the use of the book selection aids now issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, Library of Congress and League of Library Commissions, and that these various aids be made harmonious, more perfect, and constructed with special reference to their use by the popular library. Mr. Brett then presented the following resolutions, which were passed by the association:

Resolved, That the Ohio Library Association accepts and approves the report of the special committee on cataloging and heartily concurs in the opinion

expressed as to the desirability of harmonizing and perfecting these various aids to book selection and cataloging; that the association congratulates the librarians of the country upon the progress indicated by the report, and also upon the steps just taken by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, as described in a letter from a member of the board, of which a summary has just been read as a supplement to the report.

Resolved further, That the association extends its most hearty thanks to the Librarian of Congress for the great work which is being done under his direction for the benefit of American libraries; and to the Publishing Board of the American Library Association for their cordial interest in the problems of the popular libraries and for the well-considered and effective steps they are taking towards the solution of some of the most difficult ones; and that the association pledges itself to the most hearty co-operation in this work.

The final business session was called to order Friday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, Public Library, Chillicothe; first vice-president, Mr. John J. Pugh, Public Library, Columbus; second vice-president, Miss Laura Smith, Public Library, Cincinnati; third vice-president, Dr. W. J. Conklin, Trustee Public Library, Dayton; secretary, Miss Mary Parker, Public Library, Elyria; treasurer, Miss Grace Prince, Wittenberg College Library, Springfield. Columbus was chosen as the place of meeting in 1907.

The committee on resolutions, of which Mr. Hensel was chairman, recorded the following:

That a vote of thanks be tendered to the trustees, the librarian and the library staff of Portsmouth Public Library for the many conveniences offered; for the opportunity to see the beautiful Ohio river by a boat ride, and for their generosity in affording the Association the opportunity to hear the delightful and instructive talks by Mrs. Thomsen.

That we deeply regret the enforced absence of our president, Miss Doren, to whose labors—in a great measure—the program for the present session is due; and that we hope for her speedy and complete recovery.

That we greatly appreciate the able and efficient manner in which Mr. Stevenson assumed the president's duties and conducted the various meetings.

At the request of Mr. Galbreath, state librarian, the association passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The Ohio State Library has outgrown the rooms assigned to it in the State Capitol, and its present crowded condition demands the relief that can be afforded only by more commodious and accessible quarters, and as provision for this urgent need is made in Senate Bill No. 195, which authorizes the erection of a building for the use of the State Library and the State Archaeological and Historical Society, we heartily favor this bill, or any other that will accomplish its purpose, and earnestly request its adoption at the coming session of the general assembly.

As there was no further business the association then adjourned to Assembly Hall to listen to the story-recital given by Mrs. Thomsen. The Portsmouth school children of the lower grades were invited to attend the recital, and a large gathering of them were present. This hour of story-telling and music brought the twelfth annual meeting to a close.

MATILDA M. LIGHT, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Free Public Library, Brimfield.

Secretary: Miss May E. Robinson, Young Men's Library Association, Palmer.

Treasurer: Miss Clara A. Fuller, Oxford.

A meeting of the club was held in the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library, Oct. 30. It was unusually well attended by librarians and trustees.

The morning session opened with a welcome by Mr. S. S. Green, librarian of the Worcester Public Library, who gave a description of the aims and methods of that library. After Mr. Green's talk all departments of the library were visited.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Reuben Kidner, of Boston, opened a discussion on "The larger use of library buildings in country towns." A discussion followed, and then a "round table" on practical questions.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, University of Chicago Press.

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on the evening of the 8th at the Chicago Public Library. The president, Mr. Roden, waived all business and introduced Mr. Richard Henry Little, of the *Chicago Tribune*, who gave an interesting stereopticon lecture on "The making of a great newspaper."

Mr. Little said at the beginning of his lecture that he would not touch upon the business side, but would illustrate with lantern slides the mechanical part of the modern newspaper. One of the first pictures thrown on the screen was the library room, where there is a collection of books of reference, geography and biography, to be used "in case there is something the editors do not know." The next picture was the "graveyard," a small room, very much like a safe, where the biographies of great men, the "will-be-great" and the "would-be-great" are filed away; also items about cities are kept here. In fact any information which may be useful at some future time is put on file and can be brought out at a moment's notice. Mr. Little went on to show each department of the newspaper in a most interesting way, incidentally outlining the policy of a great newspaper.

The moving picture of the linotype machine was wonderfully interesting. The next pictures illustrated the development of the printing press, beginning with the very simply constructed hand press, printing 240 papers an hour, the drum cylinder printing 1700 an hour, and the six-feeding cylinder press, and finally the modern press printing 96,000 an hour.

This was followed by a moving picture of the printing press, showing the papers coming out folded and counted, ready for distribution. The mailing room was shown next, and a moving picture of loading the wagons as it is done at two o'clock every morning.

The lecture closed with a number of Mr. McCutcheon's cartoons — Bird Centre, Boy in Summer-Time, and the famous one on the Death of Pope Leo. Mr. Roden expressed to Mr. Little the club's appreciation of his generosity in giving them a lecture at once so interesting and instructive.

Attendance about 200.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary*.

An attractive four-page "Circular of information" has been issued by the club, and was distributed at this meeting.

FOX RIVER VALLEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Elizabeth Smith, Public Library, De Pere.

Secretary: Miss Blanche Thompson, Public Library, Ripon.

Treasurer: Miss Agnes J. Peterson, Public Library, Manitowoc.

The ninth annual meeting was held at Kaukauna, Wis., Nov. 20-21. Besides the papers and discussions, the reports and the question box, there were three addresses. One was on "The university extension and the library," by Frank A. Hutchins, Madison; one the president's address, by J. R. Bloom, Neenah; and one on "Business methods in a library," by H. E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. There were papers on "The duty of the trustee to the library," by T. B. Blair, Neenah; on "Co-operation in the Fox River Valley Library Association," by Miss C. I. Lansing, Neenah, Miss Agnes J. Peterson, Manitowoc, and Miss Deborah B. Martin, Green Bay.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Miss Elizabeth Smith, De Pere; vice-president, H. J. Mulholland, Kaukauna; secretary, Miss Blanche Thompson, Ripon; treasurer, Miss Agnes J. Peterson, Manitowoc.

MOHAWK VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Anna H. Perkins, Free Public Library, Ilion.

Secretary: Miss Mary France, Johnstown Library, Johnstown.

Treasurer: Miss Eugenia Stevens, Jervis Library, Rome.

The Mohawk Valley Library Club held its third annual meeting and institute at Canastota, N. Y., in Public Library Hall, Nov. 20-21. The register shows 33 persons present, representing 14 different libraries.

The program was carried out as planned, and the discussions proved practical and profitable. Considerable interest was manifested in the discussion of the different syllabuses

prepared by the Education Department of the State of New York. There are four of these syllabuses published, one for elementary schools, one for secondary schools, one for college graduates, and one for the guidance of nurse training schools. Each of these syllabuses contains a list of books recommended. Naturally, the smaller libraries will only attempt the work as planned for elementary and high schools.

An interesting paper written by Miss Katherine Malloy, of the Ilion High School, explained the use of the elementary syllabus.

The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Miss Anna H. Perkins, of Ilion; vice-president, Mrs. Norman Stafford, of Canastota; secretary, Miss Mary France, of Johnstown; treasurer, Miss Eugenia Stevens, of Rome; executive committee, A. L. Peck, of Gloversville, F. J. Proctor, of Utica.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John J. Macfarlane, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The season of 1906-1907 was opened on Monday evening, Nov. 12, 1906, by a meeting held at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Thomson presided. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. Mr. Thomson then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Louise Connolly, General Supervisor of Public Schools of Summit, New Jersey, who gave a talk on the "Relation of the public school to the library."

Miss Connolly defined the differences between the positions of the teacher in the public school and of the children's librarian, who are both engaged in the "Battle between the boy and the book." The ranks of the pupils, as in all armies, are made up of conscripts and of volunteers. The position of the teacher is more difficult because she must hold the interest of a class of children for five hours daily, with short intervals for rest and recreation, while the librarian deals with children who come to the library individually and voluntarily, for short periods and in small numbers. The full curriculum, which has been decried in favor of a more thorough training in the three R's, is of the greatest value to the teacher, as its varying character appeals to the different interests of the several children, while the teaching of a few fundamentals does not interest them. The boy who has no interest in reading is the problem of the teacher—the librarian gets the boy with a natural interest as he comes with the purpose of reading to begin with.

Miss Connolly then gave a *résumé* of the

different methods of teaching reading, illustrated by selections read from a number of readers compiled on widely varying plans. The compilers of these readers are hampered by the fact that they are compelled to limit the vocabulary of a lesson to not more than four new words, with constant repetition of those already learned. It is difficult to write good literature under such restrictions. The modern tendency, however, is in the direction of using literature in readers.

After the children have learned to read, the next step is to teach them to read for information. In the course pursued under the speaker's direction, the children of the third and fourth school-year are taught to analyze a paragraph which has been read. One set of children writes a series of questions suggested by the paragraph, which are answered by another set in writing also. Pupils of the fifth year are taught to analyze a chapter for topics, making a diagram and using brackets; those of the sixth year are taught to find a subject in a book by careful reading of the table of contents with its summaries of chapters; those of the seventh year learn how to use an index, and also to make an outline of the contents of a book. In the eighth school year the pupils are taken to the library and taught the use of the catalog and the method of finding books on the shelves. The use of cross-references and of Poole's Index may be left until the student enters the high school. This preparatory work is pre-eminently that of the teacher until its very last stages, and should not be left for the librarian to perform.

In the matter of reading for pleasure there are two classes whose demands must be met. The first consists of those whose duties in life are a pleasure to them; the second of those whose duties are drudgery. If there be a class of persons who have no duties in life, these should not read at all. Persons of the first class, such as artists, musicians, etc., read literature and poetry voluntarily and as a rest. Those of the second class, whose work is a treadmill, and who do not know what to do when the day's task is done, should be induced to read solid, good literature.

Miss Connolly advocated carefully graded lines of reading, the one realistic, the other fanciful, to be given to children during their school life, in order to lead up to reading for their own pleasure in later life. She gave a list of works in illustration. The two lines were chosen to awaken and hold the interest of all the children; for example, in the fourth year, "Alice in Wonderland" and the "Boy on a farm" are suggested; those who do not care for the imaginative story are pretty sure to like the practical one. Children should also be taught to read aloud from one to two pages at a time, while the rest of the class listens carefully, in order to be able to answer questions on what they have heard. They are fond of reiteration also, which is the foundation of a love for poetry.

In conclusion, Miss Connolly offered the suggestion that libraries have as a feature of their work readings for children, given by an assistant with a clear, plain voice, as children thoroughly enjoy having an older person read aloud to them, and it is not often possible for their teachers to do this, as they can find an occasional half hour only in the routine of regular work for such a purpose.

At the conclusion of Miss Connolly's talk Mr. Thomson thanked Miss Connolly very sincerely on behalf of the club for her bright and entertaining talk. The meeting was then adjourned. A reception and tea in the upper rooms of the library followed.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The training school opened for its sixth year on Oct. 8, 1906, with an enrollment of 19 students, 13 juniors and 6 special students, representing 10 states and Canada. As the members of last year's class preferred to accept positions after completing the first year's course, there is no senior class.

The students have had during the past month the pleasure of hearing the following lecturers: on Nov. 3, Miss Effie Power, instructor in library use and juvenile literature, Cleveland, Ohio; on Nov. 7, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of the Washington Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., who gave an account of the work of the travelling book-wagon, illustrated with lantern slides; on Nov. 21 and 22, Miss Caroline Burnite, supervisor children's work, Cleveland, Ohio, whose talk on "Work with little children" was especially helpful to those interested in this work.

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS — JUNIOR CLASS

Lilian Isabel Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1904-1905; New York Public Library, July-August, 1906.

Bessie Burnham, Erie, Pa. Allegheny College, 1901-1903; Woman's College of Baltimore, A.B. 1905.

Helen Georgia Elizabeth Eames, Knoxville, Pa.

Mary Alice Forbes, Hartford, Wis. Milwaukee State Normal School, 1898-1899; Wisconsin Free Library Commission Summer School, 1902; University of Wisconsin Summer School, 1903; apprentice, Public Library, Neenah, Wis., September, 1902-January, 1903; general assistant, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, September, 1903-January, 1904; children's librarian, Public Library, Racine, Wis., January-July, 1904; children's librarian, Public Library, La Crosse, Wis., January, 1905-September, 1906.

Marie Hamilton Law, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wellesley College, 1902-1903; Washington College, Washington, D. C., A.B. 1905.

Helen Margaret Middleton, Ripon, Wis. General assistant, Apprentice's Library, Philadelphia, Pa., 1905-1906.

Elizabeth Elinor Munn, Pittsburgh, Pa. Grove City College, June-August, 1904; Teachers' Normal College, 1904-1905.

Gertrude Eleanor Phipps, Dorchester, Mass. Wellesley College, A.B. 1906.

Elizabeth V. Polk, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Vassar College, A.B. 1906; assistant, Vassar College Library, 1904-1906.

Marguerite Davis Sodon, Willoughby, O. Lake Erie College for Women, 1903-1906.

Jessie Edna Tompkins, Lansing, Mich. General assistant, Public Library, Detroit, Mich., 1904-1905; substitute, Public School Library, Lansing, Mich., 1905-1906.

Elizabeth Ward, Chicago, Ill. Assistant, Chicago Normal School Library, January-July, 1903; children's librarian, Public Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1904-1906.

Ruth A. Weldon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Augusta Anderson, Saint Paul, Neb. University of Nebraska, 1902-1905; University of Illinois Library School, A.B. in Library Science, 1906; assistant in children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, August, 1906-date.

Jane Blakely, Bloomington, Ind. Indiana University, 1902-1905; University of Illinois Library School, 1905-1906; assistant in children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, September, 1906-date.

Mary Margaret Douglas, Chatham, Ontario, Canada. Chatham Collegiate Institute, 1896-1901; apprentice, Free Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1903-1904; graduate, Pratt Institute Library School, 1905; general assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library, 1905-1906; assistant in children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, September, 1906-date.

Helen Lathrop, Palo Alto, Cal. Stanford University, A.B. 1902; assistant, Stanford University Library, January-May, September-November, 1902; New York State Library School, 1905-1906; assistant in Training School for Children's Librarians, September, 1906-date.

Carrie Emma Scott, Mooresville, Ind. De Pauw University, 1893-1894; Indiana State University, A.B. 1898; general assistant, Indiana State Library, June, 1903-March, 1904; New York State Library School, 1905-1906; assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, July, 1906-date.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS OF STUDENTS TO POSITIONS

Alice Arabella Blanchard, appointed head of children's department, Public Library, Seat-

tle, Wash. New York State Library School, 1904-1905; Training School for Children's Librarians, 1905-1906.

Frances Eunice Bowman, appointed children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O. Training School for Children's Librarians, 1905-1906.

Beatrice Medill Kelly, appointed librarian, Public Library, Steubenville, O. Training School for Children's Librarians, 1904-1906; children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1905-1906.

Mabel Ethelind Scripps, appointed children's librarian, Montague Branch, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. Training School for Children's Librarians, 1904-1906.

Bolette Sontum, appointed librarian of the Kampen Branch of Det Deichmanske Bibliothek, Christiania, Norway. Training School for Children's Librarians, 1904-1906.

Adah Frances Whitcomb, appointed children's librarian, Public Library, Oak Park, Ill. Training School for Children's Librarians, 1905-1906.

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT,
Chief of Children's Department.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following schedule has been arranged of lectures to be delivered during the year 1906-07 by non-resident librarians not connected with the faculty of the school:

<i>Lecturer</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>
Sarah P. Askew.....	The work of a library commission.....	3	April 23-26
J. C. Dana.....	The library and the community.....	1	} Dec. 11-13
".....	The Newark (N. J.) public library.....	2	
".....	Library binding.....	1	
Marilla W. Freeman.....	Library organization.....	5	June 17-22
W. D. Johnston.....	European libraries and librarians.....	5	Feb. 1-6
William C. Lane.....	College library administration.....	2	Jan. 29-30
H. M. Leipziger.....	Free lectures in N. Y. City.....	1	Oct. 26
Isabel Ely Lord.....	Book-buying.....	4	March 20-22
Frances J. Olcott.....	Library work with children.....	6	Jan. 21-26
W. Dana Orcutt.....	The art of printing (the Alumni lectures).....	3	May, 1907
Francis L. Rathbone.....	Administration of small public libraries.....	15	May 1-31
R. G. Thwaites.....	Local history collections in libraries.....	1	To be arranged
Frank Weitenkampf.....	Care of prints.....	1	April 4
Jessie Welles.....	Loan department in a large public library.....	3	} March 4-7
".....	Apprentice classes.....	1	
H. C. Wellman.....	Book illustration.....	2	Jan. 14-15

Miss Jean Hawkins, '02, who has just been appointed to the staff of the New York State Library as sub-librarian in charge of classification, will supervise the student practice work in elementary classification. For this purpose use will be made of the current accessions to the State Library proper and to the travelling libraries department, all of which will go first to the library school students for classification. The work will then be revised in personal interviews with Miss Hawkins, whose public library experience both East and West will enable her to emphasize the different points of view, and to bring out the modifications and simpler methods desirable in public library work.

The State Library accessions fairly represent those of the average college or reference

library, and will be classified as for such a library, while the books bought by the travelling libraries department, being of exactly the sort which go into the best public libraries, will be classified with the hypothetical public library constantly in mind. The practice work of each student will be so arranged as to divide the time equally between each of these two kinds of books.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-director.*

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Since our last report two students of last year's class have been engaged by the New York Public Library as assistants, viz.: Miss Katharine Grasty and Miss Nathalie Maurice. Miss Helen Forbes, of the class of 1904, is working at the Chatham Square branch, and Miss Dalphin, of the same class, leaves the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Library also for the New York Public Library. Miss Julia Heath, of 1906, has gone to the Hampton Institute Library for the winter.

The list of lecturers for the second term, so far as engaged, is as follows: Jan. 4, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild on "The presidents of the American Library Association;" Jan. 11, Dr. J. H. Canfield on "The public library from the point of view of the educator;" Jan. 16, 17, and 18, Miss L. E. Stearns on "Some western phases of library work," "The library spirit," and "The child and his book;" Jan. 25, Mr. J. C.

Dana on "Printing;" Feb. 1, Mrs. F. C. Bursch on "The making of a book;" Feb. 8, Miss F. L. Rathbone on "Library accounts;" Feb. 21, Miss Sarah B. Askew on "The work of the organizer;" Mar. 1 and 8, Miss Annie C. Moore on "Library work with children."

The course in book selection, as at present outlined, will consist of five lectures on "Trade bibliography," four on "Standard editions," one on "Publishers," three preliminary lectures on "The principles of book selection," and seven seminars, each with a brief introductory talk by the instructor.

The lessons in accession work, shelf-listing and statistics during the coming term will be given by Miss Emily Turner, the secretary of the school.

The class attended the meeting of the Li-

library Chapter of the Neighborhood Association on the evening of Nov. 24 and listened to an address by Miss Keyser, secretary of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. Several members of the class have become visitors of the home libraries conducted by the chapter, while five others are giving their services to the little library of Willow Place Chapel, finishing the cataloging of the books and going at certain hours to give them out to the children who use the library.

The school had the pleasure of a visit on Nov. 22 from Miss Anne Wallace, of the Southern Library School, who spoke to the class on the "Library movement in Georgia."

As usual the class has been divided into sections for an evening visit to the departments of the Institute on those evenings when classes are in session. They are conducted by the registrar, who explains the workings of the different departments, making the visit much more profitable than the ordinary sight-seeing trip through the buildings.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The library school of Simmons College opened Sept. 21, with a registration of 14 seniors, 23 juniors, 24 sophomores and 35 freshmen. Nine college graduates are taking the one-year course, while six special students are doing part of the work.

The following supplementary lectures have already been given: "Publications of the A. L. A. Publishing Board," by Miss N. E. Browne, of the Board; "Book mending," by Miss Rose Murray, of the Springfield Public Library; "A specialized library," by Mr. G. W. Lee, of the Stone and Webster Library; "Library housekeeping," by Dr. G. E. Wire, of the Worcester County Law Library; "Book-selling from the dealer's point of view," by Mr. W. B. Clarke; "Library administration," by Miss Louisa M. Hooper, of the Brookline Public Library. Two lectures have also been given on the "Bibliography of German literature," by Fräulein Mitzlaff, one of the instructors in the college.

On Oct. 20 the senior class and the college graduates visited the Worcester County Law Library, the Worcester Public Library and the libraries of the American Antiquarian Society and Clark University. Thanks to the courteous welcome extended by the various officials, a very profitable and enjoyable visit resulted.

The corporation has just adopted a new measure of great interest. Hereafter degrees may be granted to the college graduates who have taken the one-year course, upon the completion of six months' approved work in a library and the presentation of a thesis on a technical subject. These requirements are necessary because the same amount of library economy, practice work and reference

work cannot be obtained in the one year as in the regular four-year course. The degrees will be given only at the regular June commencement.

ALICE AMELIA WOOD,
Simmons, 1907.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In addition to the half day's work each week in the Cleveland libraries, the class is doing practical work in ordering, receiving and making the records for 1500 books which are being prepared for the prospective East branch of the Public Library.

On Nov. 17 the classes of '05 and '06 gave a book party, a "Social circulating library," to the class of '07 and the faculty at the school. The animated books "were received, accessioned, plated and collated" in a most satisfactory manner, if with startling variations from library school rules.

The majority of the students are spending one evening a week together as an Italian club, with Mr. Williams as leader.

W. H. BRETT, *Dean.*

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL NOTES

During November, besides the lectures of the regular curriculum, the school had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, who spoke on "How history is written" and "Local history collections." Parliamentary drill has been introduced as a regular course, under the direction of Mr. Legler. Current events are a daily feature, two students being appointed each week to post the leading events for the day as clipped from the newspapers, the same students summing up the news in a weekly seminary. Bulletins on the Panama Canal, Farthest North, the Jamestown Exposition, Ireland, Japan, Autumn and Hallowe'en have been made and exhibited as part of the required course in picture bulletins.

The study of publishing houses was completed by an exhibition, held in the school room, of the representative works of the houses studied, each student finding material for her own exhibit from the books in the libraries of Madison. Many new books used for examination in preparing the *A. L. A. Booklist* were loaned for the occasion, through the courtesy of the editor. The exhibition, though a review, was in the nature of a reception to the friends of the school, and proved most interesting and attractive to the many visitors. The course on publishers is followed by one on periodicals, conducted by the seminary method.

The class has completed its organization and elected officers as follows: president, Helen D. Gorton; vice-president, Harriet W. Sewall; secretary, Ada J. McCarthy; treasurer, Harriet L. Allen.

The school was given a Thanksgiving recess from Wednesday noon until Monday noon.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

Reviews

BROWN, James Duff. Subject classification, with tables, indexes, etc., for the subdivision of subjects. London, The Library Supply Co., 1906. 423 p. 8°.

A new scheme of classification, complete and furnished with an adequate index, cannot fail to attract instant attention from librarians everywhere. This country at present knows in actual practice but two schemes that have drawn numerous followers to themselves, and of these Mr. Cutter's Expansive classification is badly handicapped by its incomplete state and its want of a general index to the whole of the seventh expansion. It is not unfair to say that the Decimal classification owes its general popularity far more to the extremely practical consideration that it can be easily taught and easily applied than to its intrinsic merits. Its mnemonic features and its admirable index, joined to its flexible notation, have given the Decimal classification its present position of eminence. In fact many a librarian who thoroughly condemns not a few of its schedules has adopted this classification for his library because of its practical value. It is indexed, and it can be learned; therefore it is the cheapest scheme to adopt, no matter how much it offends one's sense of the fitness of things. There are far better classifications in print, but they lack these all-important essentials, flexibility and ease of application.

These facts have evidently impressed themselves on Mr. Brown in issuing his volume on "Subject classification." The work is an elaboration of his previously published "Adjustable classification." He has made a classification with a reasonably flexible notation; one which can be applied without too great strain on the memory, and which should prove fairly expansive in practice. In short, he has made a bid for the sort of support that the Decimal classification now receives, and as his scheme is made with British interests in mind, it is probable that he will win many adherents in Great Britain and perhaps elsewhere. So far as its merits as a classification are concerned, it can hardly be said to be the equal of the Expansive classification, although it avoids the deadlier pitfalls of the Decimal classification, while as a scientific product it falls far short of several of the other well-known schemes.

Leaving for the moment the matter of the classification *per se*, let us glance at Mr. Brown's notation. Following the natural bent of every one who has failed to reconcile himself to Mr. Dewey's division of the field of knowledge into ten parts on the analogy of the metric system, he employs the letters of the alphabet for his main series, following these with as many Arabic numerals as he wishes, though three is the ordinary number.

These are to be read "decimally" in the familiar fashion whereby A51835 comes before A52. It is a pity that the natural perversity of the school-trained mind tends to read numbers arithmetically; but all makers of notations ignore that small fact. Mr. Brown does not make use of the decimal point and added digits to break up large topics or insert additional heads. Instead he employs the decimal point and figures after it only for subdivisions of topics by the use of certain "Categorical tables." These are decidedly extensive, running from .00 to .975, and are constant, *i.e.*, always the same in signification, no matter what the class number preceding them. Thus .1 after any number means Bibliography, .65 equals Education, of the topic indicated by the first number. For example, D300.65 signifies the subhead Education under the main topic Geology. There is a special index to these "Categorical tables" which greatly enhances their value. Thus in Mr. Brown's scheme anything coming after a decimal point means a subdivision of the topic indicated by the number before the decimal point. As he has not limited himself to the ordinary subdivisions of main topics, such as the familiar .01 to .09 of the D. C., but has practically repeated the most important heads in the classification itself, it will be seen that Mr. Brown has thus most ingeniously made it possible to subdivide at either place almost any topic permitting double treatment. For instance, to use our former illustration, D300 means Geology, and may be subdivided *ad infinitum*; but any region or country may have the decimal fraction .317 after it to provide a place for works on the geology of the region. Further, .789 signifies Local Administration, and may be added to all sorts of numbers indicating laws, policies, and governmental machinery; .871 Consonants may be applied after all language or dialect numbers, and so on.

Instead of using a numerical "local list" or special table of places, the author uses the country number of the main classification directly after the topic number. Thus I760 = Boot and Shoe-Making; I760W216 = Boot and Shoe-Making in Boston, Mass.; I760W-216.10 signifies History of Boot and Shoe-Making in Boston. There are also given numerous ways, mostly familiar, of recording author numbers, dates, etc. A book on the Boston shoe trade's history by Douglas and published in 1905 would have the following class mark, following Mr. Brown's notation

I760W216.10

out to its fullest extent: $\frac{I760W216.10}{3926rn}$

Close classification with this notation will result in long and intricate numbers; but exactly that result will probably be found under any system. It may be questioned whether Mr. Brown has gained so much as

he has lost by confining the use of the decimal point and added digits to the "Categorical tables." In a library of moderate size where close classification is not demanded, the gain will be considerable. In a large library the necessity for intercalating long numbers to be read "decimally" and for the very frequent use of the long "national number" will prove a decided drawback. (But after all the length of the class number for libraries of any size is a boggy pure and simple. It does not seem to hinder the efficient use of continental libraries where most antiquated and intricate systems of fixed location are employed.) A system of notation which will permit the librarian of a small library to use few figures, and his colleague in a large library to use as many as he wishes is the desideratum. Mr. Brown has furnished just such a notation. For the users of an open-access small library it is decidedly less intelligible than the ordinary three figure D. C. number, which is seldom very intelligible to them at best. Finally it seems an open question whether any combination of figures and letters that have to be read decimally and alphabetically equals a straight decimal notation. It is wiser to use a four figure system, if the three figure one proves too limited, rather than a combination of letters and figures. The users of a library can understand numbers as the equivalent of subjects, and decimal fractions as denoting subdivisions of those subjects, but it is very doubtful whether they can go beyond that.

The system of arrangement of subjects which underlies the order of the classification is as follows:

A—Generalia.	
B, C, D—Physical Science.	} Matter and Force.
E, F—Biological Science.	
G, H—Ethnology and Medicine.	} Life.
I—Economic Biology.	
J, K—Philosophy and Religion.	} Mind.
L—Social and Political Science	
M—Language and Literature.	} Record.
N—Literary Forms.	
O, W—History, Geography.	
X—Biography.	

Mr. Brown believes that this order is "logical." That there is at least the appearance of orderly sequence in this grouping of the main divisions of knowledge may be admitted without committing ourselves to the fundamental proposition that a classification must be wholly "logical," or to an acceptance of this arrangement as truly a proper sequence of grouping for either books or ideas. The author has adopted another principle that he applies rigidly, if not altogether sensibly. This is that there shall be no separation between a science and its application in the arts or trades. "The old

distinction between theoretical and applied science," he says, "is gradually disappearing from all modern text-books, and it is obvious that, as the systematization of science and its teaching improve the separation between the physical basis and the practical application, hitherto maintained, will no longer be insisted on. In this scheme of "Subject classification" every class is arranged in a systematic order of scientific progression, as far as it seemed possible to maintain it; while applications directly derived from a science or other theoretical base have been placed with that science or base." Now this sounds very well, and there is in this idea the germ of a large and most important truth, one which we have only dimly begun to perceive in its relations to classification in general; but how does it work out in Mr. Brown's tables? A glance at the schedules under B-C-D shows. There we find Dynamics closely followed by Mechanical Engineering, Machinery, Engineers, Civil Engineering, Sanitary and Municipal Engineering (including Sewage, Street cleaning, Public works), Architecture (including Building Materials and the whole history of architecture), Railway Engineering, Vehicular Engineering, Transport and Communication, Shipbuilding, Seamanship and Navigation, Naval and Military Science, before we come to Electricity and Magnetism (including, of course, Electrical Engineering), Optics, Heat (including Steam engines, etc.), Acoustics, and then the whole literature of Music (most admirably worked out) before we have Astronomy and Physiography. Under the last head we have Hydrostatics and Hydraulic Engineering as well as Meteorology and Storms, including Pneumatic Engines and Blowing Machinery, and so on. Now this is all "logical" enough, but what of the effect on the physicist who must wander from pillar to post, passing by the hosts of scores of operas and symphonies, the long reports and papers of observatories, to get from his books on Heat to those on Hydrostatics or the Atmosphere? This same sort of thing is found throughout the classification, and the idea, which is a good one if not overworked, has been so developed as to render the classification impractical for libraries in which the books are grouped with some regard to the convenience and needs of readers. Any sort of a classification, preferably one by height of the volumes to save much needed space, will serve a library where readers merely hand in call-slips with the proper number written down. If we do not classify for the readers, why classify at all? And if we classify for persons interested in subjects, why separate allied topics generally of interest to the same group of persons by such wide digressions and intrusions as those we have noted? To be sure a theoretically useful place is thereby found for some of the professions and industrial arts—most of which Mr. Brown has placed under Economic Biology—but why place

both Architecture and Military Science as applications or developments of Dynamics, and Music with all its history and literature as a mere appanage of Acoustics? So to do is to ignore utterly the history of those arts and their place in human development. Painting and Sculpture, by the way, have to go in Generalia. Why not on this principle after Pigments or Perspective in the case of Painting, and after Economic Geology in the case of Sculpture?

Logic and Mathematics are also grouped in Generalia, on the ground, presumably, that they are "rules, methods and factors of general application." The handling of Mathematics takes very little account of the developments of the last twenty years in that science, and most of the modern topics of absorbing interest to mathematicians seem to find no place. In Generalia also are Education, General Science, Scientific Expeditions and Surveys.

There is one departure from ordinary manuals of classification that is distinctly novel, and which will, it is to be feared, militate against the adoption of the whole of this scheme by libraries in which the various important literatures of the world find a prominent place. The class M, Languages and Literary History, has been well worked out. But works of so-called pure literature are apparently intended to be thrown into N, Literary Forms and Texts. This class is divided into four main groups, Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Essays and Miscellanea. Under each the individual authors of all languages are to be "arranged alphabetically under real names. . . . Original texts with translations. . . ." Here we have the sort of thing which makes the adoption of the D. C. so difficult in university and large reference libraries. Mr. Dewey separates "Philology" from Literary History and Criticism and from Literature. But his classification at least allows the grouping by itself of, say, Greek Literature. Mr. Brown has joined his Philology and Literary History and has placed them next to the works of the various authors in the several languages, which is a gain over the D. C. But he groups all these various literatures under form. Doubtless this is done for the sake of such public libraries as contain mostly English books, though there may be some cosmopolitan view of "world literature" at the basis of the arrangement. Both classifications ignore the fact that scholars want to find together the works on a language, its literary history and its literary masterpieces. If a library is overwhelmingly English, then Mr. Brown's scheme is justifiable, though hardly commendable. It would have been equally well to have made one alphabet of his individual authors, and indeed better, for thus the poetical and prose works of a given author are not separated. Mr. Brown has, to be sure, provided a place in his first division, A, Generalia, to meet this difficulty. "A300 is a place for uniformly

edited and bound editions of the collected works of authors like Goethe, Scott, Carlyle, De Quincey, Hugo, Voltaire and other miscellaneous writers, whose works it may be undesirable to distribute." Every one who has tried to classify these or other "miscellaneous" writers on the basis of form will understand why this place in Generalia is provided. But a more excellent way is to abandon the form classification, save for collections. There is supposed to be adequate reason in public libraries for shelving all fiction by itself. Why not all English literature? And why separate works on the history of French Literature from that literature?

We cannot take time to examine in detail the remaining portions of this classification. The working out of the various topics is in the main excellent and worthy of praise. The peculiarly British portions will be of great convenience to all classifiers for reference. The chief faults of the scheme are in its grouping of large divisions. The index is adequate, and by all odds the most valuable feature of the work. The introduction is full, giving much information about applying the classification, and many variant forms for indicating authors, dates, etc. It is to be regretted that this introduction is rather difficult reading even for one somewhat well versed in the technical jargon of libraries. Everybody knows that the most marked divergences between British and American usage have occurred in the technical phraseology of crafts and occupations that have developed since the eighteenth century. The introduction to this book and many phrases in its schedules give point to this well-known fact in linguistic history. The book will be a welcome addition to the literature of classification, but it will scarcely prove a dangerous rival, in this country at least, to well-established systems. It is to be regretted that it will not. There is need for a popular, clear, modern, scientific classification, one made on the basis of books and modern science, as opposed to theory and former conditions.

This review must not close without mention of a remarkably detailed scheme of classification of "Library economy" which is contributed by L. S. Jast, of the Croydon Public Libraries. Librarians' offices, like the proverbial shoemakers' children, have not infrequently been suffered to remain in gross neglect of numbering and order. This scheme of Mr. Jast's will enable anything pertaining to a library, from furniture to labels and from trustees to accession books, to be properly ticketed. The classification appears rather a *tour de force* than the result of practical use, but it has very great possibilities of good service and is to be heartily commended to the attention of librarians.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP.
Princeton University.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Library building plans; collected by William R. Eastman. (Bulletin 107: Library School 22.) Albany, New York State Education Department, 1906. p. 83-137.

A valuable supplement to the A. L. A. tract "Library rooms and buildings." "It includes plans of 22 actual buildings whose cost is known and which can be visited."

Mr. Eastman's long study of the subject, and the experience he has had in teaching it, are here made available for general use, in the admirable selection of plans and the careful descriptions. In each case the exterior is given, as well as floor plans.

SCHWENKE, P. and HORTZSCHANSKY, A., ed. Berliner bibliothekenführer. Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1906. 4+163 p. 12°.

The editor of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* and his collaborator have shown the usual German thoroughness in the preparation of this detailed guide to the libraries of Berlin, covering the libraries of high schools, learned societies, secondary schools, churches, corporations and associations, private, parliamentary and general public libraries. They furnish also a brief chapter on the Union catalog of Prussian reference libraries and the Bureau of Information through which one can find out in what libraries a given book may be found.

Under each library particulars are given as to the building, collection and administration, and under the royal library the classification is supplied. At the end of each description references are mentioned to other sources of information, making, when taken together, a very complete bibliography of Berlin libraries. The book has two indexes, one to the libraries by title and one to the chief subjects represented in their collections, and will be most useful for reference in this country as well as in Germany. M. W. P.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

The May-June issue of *La Bibliofilia* has an interesting article by Leonardo Olschki, son of the editor, on Lorenzo Da Ponte, bookseller and booklover, which is of interest to American and New York libraries, because of Da Ponte's early attempts at introducing Italian literature into this country. After an attempt, about 1801, to start an Italian bookshop in London, he came to New York for the same purpose, but neither the political nor the commercial atmosphere at the time was favorable to his attempt, and he was forced to return to Italy. When he came over he brought 140 volumes of Italian literature. When he left he gave 80 to friends in the

city and 60 he gave to a library which Mr. Olschki identifies as "probably the present New York Public Library," but which was what is now known as the Society Library. Da Ponte goes on to say that this library had a good store of Greek and Latin authors, but up to that time had never housed their Italian successors. As an evidence of his good will he also deposited 14 volumes printed by Bodoni, the works of Parini, of Massa, of Cesarotti, of Foscolo, of Monti, of Pendimonte, as well as a life of Bodoni.

The *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October contains "Index to library reference lists, Jan. to Oct., 1906 cumulation," by Elizabeth Cranston. Hereafter the list will be published monthly in the *A. L. A. Booklist* and cumulated quarterly in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

Foss, Sam Walter. The song of the library staff. New York, John R. Anderson, 1906. 14 p. D.

Mr. Foss's admirable library poem, read at the Narragansett Pier conference, is reprinted, with most amusing illustrations by Merle Johnson.

HAMMOND, Otis G. Genealogy in the library. Manchester, N. H., John B. Clarke Co., 1906. 18 p. 12°.

A paper read before the New Hampshire Library Association, December, 1905. The account of work in a subject usually regarded as dry is made very entertaining by the anecdotes Mr. Hamond tells.

The *Library Association Record* for October contains the full text of Sir William H. Bailey's "Presidential address" at the Bradford meeting of the L. A. U. K., and gives a portrait of Sir William as a frontispiece. The Proceedings of the meeting are given, and the Report of the Council. An account of the meeting was printed in the October *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (31:720-22.)

The *Library World and Book Selector* for November contains an interesting article by James Duff Brown on "The limitation of newspapers in public libraries."

Public Libraries for December contains "The library school problem," by Irene Warren; "The library in its relation to the elementary schools," by E. L. Power; "The essentials of a good book for children," by Elizabeth L. Morrissey; "The bull in the (library) china shop," by W. I. Fletcher; "Simple library simplification," by E. W. Gaillard, and a number of brief articles.

The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for September-October contains "What you can get out of a Henty book," by Miss C. M. Hewins, and "Library work in our normal schools," by Miss G. E. Salisbury, Whitewater, Wis.

WOODRUFF, Clinton Rogers. Rebuilding of Philadelphia: work of civic improvement

progressing quietly but steadily. (In *Craftsman*, 1906. 11:187-201.)

In this article illustrations are given of six of the Carnegie branch libraries which are being erected in that city. The outside views of some of these buildings are exceedingly attractive.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for November opens with an article by H. Schnorr v. Carolsfeld, "Zum bibliotheksbetrieb," and contains also the first part of a "Verzeichnis der griechischen handschriften der Bibliotheca Rossiana," by C. Van der Vorst. There is also a full and valuable review by Johannes Luther of William Warner Bishop's "German reformation pamphlets in the Princeton University Library," printed in the *Princeton University Bulletin* in 1904 and published in Germany by Harrassowitz.

LOCAL

Alliance (O.) P. L. (3d rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1906.) Added 633; total 5299. Issued, home use 33,050. New cards issued 1076. Visitors to reading rooms 12,936; to reference room 3866.

Belfast (Me.) F. L. The *Bangor Commercial* for Nov. 3 contains a history of the library, with a cut showing the building and another showing the Albert Boyd Otis memorial book-plate.

Bemidji, Minn. The Crookston Lumber Company has rented the first floor of the Masonic Block, and will use it as a library and club room for their men employees.

Bristol (Ct.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new building was laid Oct. 27. A copper box with local papers, library material, etc., was sunk in it.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. The first of the reading circles for blind persons was held on Oct. 17 in the library. These readings have been arranged by the library trustees and the Woman's Club. There are about 40 blind persons in the city.

Brooklyn, Ct. A meeting in the interest of public libraries was held in the Town Hall Oct. 10, opening at 10 a.m. and continuing until 4 p.m.

Charles D. Hine presided and gave interesting accounts of the work done by the State Library Committee, of which he is chairman. Reports were presented from the libraries in Brooklyn, Killingly, Chaplin, Thompson and Putnam.

Miss Ellen D. Larned gave an interesting account of the formation of a public library by five towns in Windham county in 1739. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson read a paper on "The possibilities of a small library," and Jonathan Trumbull spoke on "The library as an educational institution." President Luther, of Trinity College, spoke on "The country library."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The East branch was opened formally on Nov. 10. It is estimated that 2000 people crowded into the building. David A. Boody, on behalf of the board of trustees, presented the building to the city, and it was accepted by Commissioner of Charities Robert W. Hebbard, delegated by Mayor McClellan, who turned it over to the trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library. It was accepted on their behalf by Frank L. Babbott. An address was made by Lyman A. Best, principal of Public School no. 108, and the Rev. Warren H. Wilson also spoke.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (37th rpt., 1905.) Added 31,349; total 267,487. Issued, home use 1,371,670 (fict. 57.2 per cent.); visitors to reading rooms 887,563. New cards issued 22,602; total cards in force 82,328. Expenses \$311,114.29 (maintenance \$46,444.16; service \$60,257.70; growth, including \$76,807.89 for Carnegie building, \$170,704.49; bonded indebtedness \$33,707.95.)

Mr. Brett's report sets forth again the pressing need for the new building, summarizes the work for the year, and states the place of the library. The St. Clair branch was opened April 14, as noted in these columns. A sub-branch at Lorain street and Clark avenue was opened April 4.

Then follows the detail report of Miss Eastman, vice-librarian, including summaries or extracts from the reports of the heads of departments. The number of readers and reference workers has increased 15 per cent. over 1904, the issue of books for home use 14 per cent., the total number of users 12.8 per cent.

The issue of books to children passed the half million mark. "The story-hour has had much to do with the standard of reading we have been able to maintain, and in drawing new people to the library." The great demand for Christmas poetry, and the difficulty of finding good selections, led to the compiling and printing of the first number of *The Children's Leaf*. Seven thousand copies were given to children. It is planned to publish the leaflet four or five times a year.

There are some interesting deductions as to work with children in certain communities, as seen in some of the branches. "The probable proportion of juvenile work. In new city neighborhoods with a large foreign population, the juvenile circulation is at first about three-fourths of the total circulation. The proportion of juvenile to adult use of the library of a community indicates strongly the education and intelligence of the adult population. The high rate of juvenile use in a foreign district is one of the most hopeful signs of the possibility of the assimilation of the foreigner, for it shows how quickly the foreign child responds to the influences of our national life and our schools; indeed, the imagination of the foreign child, which is

enriched through his national folk-lore and legend, enables him to project himself to a surprising degree into our life, its customs and its history. In the St. Clair branch, which has been open about nine months, the juvenile circulation was at first three-fourths and it has remained about one-half of the total. There is every indication that Broadway will pass through a similar experience. The increase at St. Clair in the percentage of adult circulation has not shown a corresponding decrease in the juvenile circulation. A supervisor of home libraries was appointed in September. There are twenty of these, dealing in all with 242 children.

In making his plea for a new building Mr. Brett says:

"The colleges, universities and technical schools of our country are largely supported by endowments, gifts of those interested in education. The library may very reasonably make the same appeal to those who wish to aid higher studies, research and technical education. Within the last two decades many generous gifts have been made for library purposes, millions of dollars each year, as reported to the American Library Association. These have been largely for buildings; during the last two years, however, there has been a notable increase in the amount given for the purchase of books either directly or as an endowment. This is a hopeful indication, and suggests the greatest need of our own library.

"If an endowment could be secured which would furnish annually a reasonable amount for the purchase of books, it would provide for satisfactory growth and increased usefulness. This might be in one fund or in special funds devoted to specific subjects, as sociology, technical subjects, or the fine arts. With the completion of an adequate and secure building the library may also hope for valuable additions by the gift of collections; there are in Cleveland a considerable number of valuable collections, and the natural destination of these is the library rather than the auction-room."

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. The formal opening of the new branch library building, at Field and Agnes avenues, took place Nov. 22, under the direction of the Detroit library commissioners. The opening remarks were made by George Osius, president of the library commission. Addresses were made also by William E. Henze, Henry M. Utley, librarian, and John Harpfer, acting mayor.

The library has been opened since last June. It is the first branch library to have its own building.

East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 2879; total 17,953. Issued, home use 117,294. New registration 1517; total registration 8744. Receipts \$7788.39; expenses \$7548.44 (salaries \$3485.66, books \$1552.47, light \$248.87).

A brief report of excellent work. The new

activities for the year include the establishment of the "vacation privilege" of six books at a time from any stated period in the summer up to Oct. 1, the opening of a men's reading room, the placing of a bulletin board in the railway station, and an exhibit of books suitable for Christmas gifts.

Englewood (N. J.) F. P. L. The new wing 22 x 27, added to the library for a children's room, is now open. It is the gift of Mayor Mackay.

Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L. (33d rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 2500; total 38,811. Issued, home use 113,715, and through schools 2662. New registration 2681; cards in force 5662. Receipts \$20,716.81; expenses \$10,831.81 (salaries \$4656.62, books \$3692.56, rebinding \$447.40, heat and light \$621.14).

The frontispiece shows a sketch of the new building, toward the cost of which one-fourth of the library income must be reserved.

The report of the president of the board of directors contains a brief history of the library.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. (46th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1906.) Added 1719; total 70,391. Issued, home use 204,127. New registration 1110; total registration 17,539. Receipts \$23,402.90; expenses \$23,402.90 (salaries \$7373.67, books, periodicals and newspapers, \$3589.93, binding \$880.15, light and fuel \$3323.90, work on new card catalog \$1736.08).

Six sections of stack and 424 steel shelves have been added to the stack room.

The need for more money is forcibly stated by the trustees.

Frankfort, Ind. Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the building to be built with the \$22,500 given by Mr. Carnegie was laid on Nov. 28. The ceremonies were in charge of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Indiana. The address was made by Professor Robert J. Ale, of the State University.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. The cornerstone of the library to be built with the \$20,000 given by Mr. Carnegie was laid on Nov. 21, with appropriate exercises. The speakers were Chancellor Barrow and Governor Terrell. There were a thousand people present, among whom were the members of the Southern Library School.

Hartford, Ct. State L. A plan has been selected for the new Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court Building, which is to stand facing the capitol at the corner of Capitol avenue and Washington street, Hartford. The length of the building is to be 350 feet, 65 feet longer than the capitol. The library will have the first floor, and a stack extending two stories.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. (20th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Added 1955; total 37,255. Issued, home use 78,608. New registration 830; total registration 6695. Re-

ceipts \$8839.74; expenses \$8382.43 (salaries \$3810, books, binding and periodicals \$2792.68, heating, lighting, etc., \$779.64).

The trustees point out the necessity for more room, and suggest an addition to the present building.

The report is Bulletin 30, and includes a classed list of new books (selected).

Hoosick Falls (N. Y.) P. L. In compliance with the law relating to the establishment of a free public library, the Board of Education has taken definite action regarding the transfer of the school library to a free library, located in the new public building, and has delegated the necessary powers to act as custodians. The room assigned for library purposes is capacious and pleasant. Prof. M. J. Dillon has been chosen for the position of librarian, his salary and term of office to be fixed later.

Houston, (Tex.) Carnegie L. (Rpt. — year ending April 30, 1906; in local press.) Added 2378; total 17,228. Issued, home use 59,008. New registration 2006; total registration 5092. Receipts \$5749.20; expenses \$5595.59 (salaries \$2363.20, books \$1173.76, binding \$243.77, electric light \$224.13).

The increase of circulation for this second year of the library averages over 600 volumes a month. The fiction percentage was 85 per cent.

A Saturday morning story hour has been held in the children's room, with an attendance ranging from 50 to 250.

Howell (Mich.) Carnegie L. The \$18,000 building, toward which Mr. Carnegie gave \$15,000, was opened on Nov. 26. The site is the gift of McPherson Bros., of Howell.

Joliet (Ill.) P. L. (31st rpt. — year ending May 31, 1906; in local press.) Added 2469; total 25,772. Issued, home use 130,973. New registration 1164; total registration 8588.

"The new plan of issuing a non-fiction card to each patron of the library has met with great favor, and many have availed themselves of the privilege."

Kearny (N. J.) Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie building was laid on Oct. 27, with the usual exercises. The main address was by John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Free Public Library. Mr. Carnegie's gift was \$27,000.

Kilbourne, Ill. Sixty citizens have organized the Kilbourne Independent Library Association, and will open a public reading room.

Lansing (Mich.) P. S. L. (mss. rpt. — year ending August 30, 1906.) Added 2112; total 15,399 (fict. 17.5 per cent.) Issued, home use, through two branches 1827. Books used for study 33,550. New registration 1154; cards in force 7036. Expenses \$4578.95; receipts \$4468.60. Amount spent *per capita* (29,000 population) .15½.

Two new branches are asked for.

A number of the pastors of the city

churches spoke of the needs of the library on a recent Sunday, supporting its request for larger appropriations.

Lawrence University L., Appleton, Wis. The new Carnegie building was dedicated on the afternoon of Oct. 19. The building is a simple and very attractive one. It cost \$50,000. There were addresses by President A. W. Harris, of Northwestern University, President Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, and others.

Marietta College, Marietta, O. The new Carnegie library building was dedicated on Oct. 17. It cost \$40,000.

Marinette, Wis. Stephenson P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1033; total 11,533. Issued, home use 46,949; reading room attendance 26,987. New cards issued 1071; cards in force 4237. Receipts \$4283.82; expenses \$4197.48 (salaries \$1483, books \$1124.80, periodicals \$163.58, binding \$161.20, light \$223.60, heat \$251.25).

"The library has not been able to purchase as many books of fiction as the Bodley Club has furnished for the last two years.

"Any rapid increase in circulation dependent upon light fiction can hardly be looked upon as a healthy growth, so even though the circulation shows a decrease we are satisfied that the change is for the best."

The library now has the use of two traveling libraries from the Wisconsin Free Library Commission — one of German books and one Norwegian library added this year.

Marysville (Cal.) City L. The library was formally reopened Oct. 12, in its new building, the gift of John Q. Packard, of Marysville. There were no formal exercises, but 1500 persons visited the library.

Mills College, Oakland, Cal. The Margaret Carnegie Library of Mills College was dedicated on Nov. 17. Mr. Carnegie's gift was \$20,000, to which was added \$8000 collected by the college. The building is named for Mr. Carnegie's daughter, because it belongs to a woman's college. The main address was made by Professor Warring Wilkinson, of Berkeley.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. (16th rpt., 1905.) Added 11,600; total 153,441. Issued, home use 560,002 (juvenile 126,000). New registration 11,372; total registration 44,218.

A beginning of a collection of musical scores for circulation has been made.

"The reading rooms of the library are so attractive and convenient, and access to the books so easy, that a large proportion of the serious reading is done upon the premises; this makes the outside circulation show a larger percentage of light reading, so that if the circulation figures alone were considered, they would indicate a condition of things which is not true. It is estimated that at least a half million of books are read or consulted in the reading rooms, aside from

the magazines and newspapers, and this almost entirely of a serious nature. The only place where an actual account has been kept is in the art room, the attendance there amounting to 8067 readers, beside the numerous sightseers."

A new station was established in October at Linden Hills. There are now fifteen branches and stations, not including the schools, settlements and factories from which books are circulated.

One of Miss Countryman's recommendations is of general interest: "On New Year's evening, 1905, the library building was opened throughout for a public reception. The city was invited to inspect the building and the changes that had been made. It was estimated that nearly 2000 people visited the building during the evening. This year the experiment was repeated, and music was furnished to increase the pleasure of visitors. Invitation placards were posted in many lodging houses and Washington avenue restaurants, factories and in various portions of the city. A good attendance resulted, of which at least 75 per cent. were people who had never been in the building before. It seems fitting that at least once a year a public building of this sort should be opened to the public, and that they should receive an especial invitation to inspect the entire building and contents. It is one of the best methods of advertising the library."

Moorhead (Minn.) Carnegie L. The new building, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, was dedicated with formal exercises on Oct. 15. The building is of stone and pressed brick, in the Roman style, and cost \$14,500.

Morristown (N. J.) L. The library was opened Oct. 22 as a free circulating library, in accordance with the will of the late William B. Skidmore, which contained a provision granting the library a bequest of \$20,000 if it should be made free.

The circulation increased 300 per cent. the first week.

Nashua (N. H.) P. L. The library has been giving an exhibit on the brown-tail and gypsy moths that have wrought such havoc with trees. The exhibition consists of 47 views of the work done by these pests in New Hampshire and neighboring states, pictures depicting the methods employed in fighting them, and the insects themselves in all stages of development. The pictures, etc., are loaned to the library by the entomological department of New Hampshire College, which is making an effort to set before the people of its vicinity the full import of this menace to foliage.

New Orleans (La.) F. P. L. The library board has unanimously recommended to the council the acceptance of the bid of the Jefferson Construction Company for the new library building. The bid was \$194,200. One of the other bidders filed a protest

against the acceptance, on the ground that the Jefferson bid was informal, because a sample of the stone to be used in construction was not furnished. The board decided that the alleged informality was not sufficient to set aside the bid.

Notice having been given by the mayor that the buildings occupying the site of the new United States post-office must be cleared from the ground by Dec. 15, the trustees of the library, which occupies part of St. Patrick's Hall, on this site, have rented the house at 1115 Prytania street for the interval before the new building is completed. This is the old Loche home, and was used as General Butler's headquarters when he occupied the city with the federal troops. The library opened in its new quarters Nov. 26. The old building was sold at public auction Nov. 28, and brought only \$575. The buyer must clear the ground.

New York City. Institute of Musical Art. A circulating music library was opened by the Institute in October. Each subscriber is entitled to draw six pieces at a time and to exchange them once a week, or to keep them for two weeks. The library was founded and circulated for more than thirty years by the firm of G. Schirmer, and contains over 6000 pieces of four-hand music for one piano and nearly 2500 pieces for players of two pianos. It is housed in the building where the Lenox Library came into being, 53 Fifth avenue.

New York P. L. In the lower hall of the Lenox Library building there have been placed on exhibition a number of etchings by Adolphe Lalauze, recently deceased. Lalauze, who was born in 1838, was an etcher of extreme facility. Like Boilvin and Hedouin, he was one of the illustrators of the *Petite Bibliothèque Artistique* of Jouaust. Of his etchings in the New York Public Library (most of them forming part of the S. P. Avery collection); many are reproductions of paintings by old and modern masters: Rembrandt, Bronzino, Van Dyck, Burne-Jones, Seymour, Casanova, Baudry, Huet, Gonzales. He thus translated into black-and-white painters of widely different styles and personality. The little exhibit is interesting from more than one point of view.

The photographs of Italian paintings, selected from the A. A. Hopkins collection, will be on exhibition in the print galleries, on the floor above, for some time to come. They are attracting many visitors.

On Dec. 1 fire broke out on the roof of the new building in Bryant Park, as a result of the overturning of a tinsmith's furnace. It was soon extinguished, and the damage was only \$500.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (17th rpt., 1905.) Added 9720; total 106,190. Issued, home use 511,294 (fict. 65.3 per cent., duplicate collection, 5.1 per cent.). Receipts \$62,720.21; expenses \$61,525.39 (salaries \$23,203.19, books

\$7792.56, binding \$4235.39, periodicals \$1336.62.)

After a brief summary by Mr. Dana, the information of the report is arranged under dictionary headings, such as "Accessions," "Books lent," "Catalogs, Manufacturers," "New Jersey poems," "Vertical file," "Young People's Department." There are plates giving exterior of the library and floor plans, new statuary and busts, bookplates in use in the library, etc.

Among the interesting devices of the library may be noted "the sending of monthly bulletins to people who may be interested in recent books or magazine articles on specific subjects. These bulletins are uniform in style. They are mimeographed on 8 x 11 sheets and are distributed by mail or otherwise to individuals or firms to whom they specially appeal." A sample copy is reproduced among the cuts in the report.

During the year 74 organizations have held 653 meetings in the library building, with a total attendance of 18,609.

Following the work started in 1904 of placing deposit libraries in department stores for the use of employees, an effort was made this year to establish similar deposit libraries in factories where girls are employed. Ten factories were visited and two accepted the offer. In July a case of 50 books was sent to one and in August another 50 books were added. Visits are made monthly to these libraries and the books are changed as requested. In November back numbers of several magazines especially interesting to women were sent and have proved popular. A case of 50 books was sent to the other plant in November, the selection being for men and women. The employees are interested and the scheme seems to find favor.

The record of work with schools and for teachers is the usual valuable one.

As to publications: "In May, 1904, the library published a little pamphlet by Mr. F. J. Urquhart, called 'Newark, the story of its early days.' This was sold at 5c. per copy. Many copies were lent. It was used by teachers for reading and in the study of Newark history. In December, 1905, the library published a second similar pamphlet, also by Mr. Urquhart, called 'Newark, the story of its awakening.' This has been sold, lent and used in the same manner as the first. Both have supplied the library with many books to lend, especially to young people. Both have helped to increase the interest of young Newarkers in their own city. A third story is to follow.

"Several years ago the library began to get together stories and poems descriptive of historic people, places and events in New Jersey. Out of the material collected 40 poems have been selected to make up an anthology of New Jersey verse suitable for school children. The Sons of the American Revolution intend to publish this work."

The list of a "Thousand of the best novels," compiled in 1904, is under revision. 12,900 copies have been printed altogether, of which 9150 were for other libraries or purchasers.

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1906.) Added 2536; total 34,740. Issued, home use 99,060 (fict. 60.41 per cent.; juv. fict. 19.63 per cent.). New registration 959; total registration 16,095. Receipts \$8451.77; expenditures \$8341.69 (salaries \$4051.85, books \$1526.73; periodicals \$250.95, binding \$142.10, light \$268.88, fuel \$243.75).

A very slight decrease in issues for home use is shown, almost all of which is in the children's department. A brief review of the history of the library is given, showing its constant advance.

It is planned to begin storing the older government documents, in order to get shelf room for the new books.

Oregon City, Ore. A public library association was formed at a meeting held Nov. 16. The sum of \$165 was subscribed at the meeting, and the city council is to be asked to aid in the project. The movement for a free library was started by the Oregon City Woman's Club.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 5000; total 100,029. Issued, home use 195,920. New registration 480; total 8485. Receipts \$19,749.72; expenses \$19,726 (salaries \$6829.12, books \$4657.11, periodicals \$815.06, binding \$1950.01, light \$1095.50, fuel \$471.27).

The circulation shows the largest gain of any year in the history of the library—21,000.

Philadelphia F. L. The Lehigh avenue branch, Lehigh avenue and Sixth street, was formally opened on the evening of Nov. 20. This is the third of the branches built from the Carnegie gift. It is built of terra cotta with a granite base. The main room is 119 x 53. There is a lecture room, in which the formal exercises were held. The speakers were Henry R. Edmunds, president of the Board of Education; Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools; Rev. Edgar Cope, rector of St. Simeon's Protestant Episcopal Church; W. D. Hewitt, architect of the building; Select Councilman Samuel Lamond and Representative James Clarency. The present equipment of the branch is 10,000 volumes.

The fourth Carnegie building, the Tacony branch, Torresdale avenue and Knorr street, was opened on the evening of Nov. 27. It is built of brick and terra cotta, the main room being 68 x 44. A lecture room 44 x 35 opens directly into the main room. The site is the gift of Jacob S. Disston. The chief address was made by the Rev. Robert A. Edwards. John Thomson, librarian, Free Library; William Smith, president of the Disston Library; Prof. Burd Worrill, principal of the public school in Bridesburg; Henry R.

Edmunds, president of the Board of Education; the Rev. Maris Graves, the Rev. Edward Reeves and George Clark, of Holmsburg, also spoke.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. In the notice of the 10th annual report, in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL, the "reading room use of books and magazines, 157,096," gives the figures for the central library only. The total reading room use, including the branches, was 727,069.

The reference room at the central library was reopened Nov. 25. In the remodelling of the building the capacity of this room has been almost doubled.

Portland (Ore.) L. Assoc. (42d rpt.—year ending Dec. 27, 1905.) Added 5326; total 50,906. Issued, home use 177,076, of which 40,650 was from the children's room. Visitors to reference department 27,324. Receipts \$19,795.84, expenses \$20,928.68 (salaries \$13,080, binding \$2286, light and heat \$966.81). Book fund receipts \$6871.95, expenses \$6084.35.

During the year the library has extended its space by using the second floor, long occupied by the Art Association. This necessitated readjustment everywhere, of which the detail is given.

The visit of the A. L. A. to Portland receives its share of attention, and Miss Ison expresses warm appreciation of the advantages accruing to the library interests of the Northwest from the conference.

Despite the distractions of the Lewis and Clark exposition, the library more than held its own as to use.

"With no special incentive from the library, and in fact almost neglected during the busy summer months, the county stations have continued to multiply and to read more books and better books. The librarians in charge whose services are voluntary have almost without exception shown a delightful interest in their small collections and have taken pains to bring to the library for exchange packages of books little read or of books thoroughly read, thereby keeping their collections alive and interesting."

An innovation was tried in closing the library one day and a half for inventory purposes, and the new plan is said to have worked admirably.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (28th rpt., 1905.) Added 5036; total 119,079. Issued, home use 129,707. New registration 6932; total registration (1903-05) 18,347. Receipts \$39,832.26; disbursements \$40,496.73 (expenses \$32,928.94, books \$5203.53, binding \$2364.26).

"The most serious incident of the past year has been the disappearance of books from the shelves in large numbers. In the report one year ago the statement was made that 'In no previous year has the library suffered more from the annoyance of books perma-

nently missing, and therefore, very reluctantly, set down to theft.' Through the year 1904 close watch was kept upon the shelves, by the shelf inspector, with the result that in the open-shelf portion of the library, books would be repeatedly missing for weeks in succession, and would then be found on the next inspection returned to their places. In some cases also such books would be found smuggled in behind a row of other books. This peculiarly baffling experience made it necessary to delay for a time the final conclusion. At the close of the annual inspection of 1905, however, a record was made of all those books which had been missing from Jan. 1, 1904, to Dec. 31, 1905, and the total amounted to 1796. Out of this number 434 had been entered as "missing" in the annual inspections of both years. Since Oct. 1, 1905, when this report was made, one precaution after another has been adopted, with a view to checking the loss of books, some of which have already been enumerated in this report. Not only has it thus far been impossible to discover the thief in any one of these instances, but it has also been impossible to check the thieving. From Oct. 1, 1905, to the end of the year, about 40 volumes disappeared from the Industrial Library alone. From every point of view this is lamentable—from that of the library, which is thus losing so much of its valuable property, and from that of the offending readers, who have been willing to commit this crime against property. Not the least of the occasions for regret is to be found in the modifications thus rendered necessary in the attitude of the library towards the public. Heretofore its position has been that of throwing every room wide open, and trusting the public to the fullest extent. Now, from sad experience, it is found necessary to open no room unless it can be adequately manned with an attendant in charge of it and observing the use which is made of the books. It would be a thousand pities if a result of this change of practice were to be, in any degree, a change of attitude towards the reader, on the part of the library, and its attendants. Hitherto, such attitude has always been emphatically cordial and open; and it is to be hoped that it will always continue to be so."

A strong statement is made of the need for branches.

Stratford (Ct.) L. Assoc. A portion of the very elaborate geographical library of E. E. Beecher, of Oronoque, has been on exhibition in the library, and has attracted much attention from visitors. The collection is of interest to the general public, as well as to persons with an inclination towards geographical study.

University of California L., Berkeley. Serious losses of books have been recently discovered, and it is feared that they are due to thefts by students. Mutilation of library books has also been going on, and Mr. Rowell

has offered \$20 reward for information sufficient to convict the person mutilating a volume of college songs that was posted for reference near the main desk.

University of Michigan L. A number of fine stained glass windows have found their way into the General Library of the University of Michigan, through the generosity of the librarian, Mr. Theodore W. Koch. Eight of these pieces will be placed in the windows above the apse of the reading room, two on either side, while the center of the apse will contain half windows with the printers' marks of Aldus, Robert Copeland, John Siberch and Erhard Oglin. The windows are all the work of Nicola D'Ascenzo, of Philadelphia, an Italian artist who has been working in this country for several years. They were originally the property of the Booklovers' Library of Philadelphia.

University of Vermont L., Burlington. (Mss. rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 2081 v. and 324 pm.; total 73,035 v. and 32,480 pm. Issued, home use 7492. 416 serials were currently received. The card catalog received 1852 new cards, of which only 298 were printed cards from the Library of Congress, etc. 820 cards received additions or changes.

The library was open every day in the year with the exception, during vacation, of Sundays and holidays, and of Memorial day of 1906.

The work has been carried on by the librarian with only one regular assistant, together with three student helpers and a capable janitor. The collection itself and the work of the library have far outgrown the accommodations of the present building, erected in 1885, so that shelf room, catalog room, work room, and accommodations and conveniences for readers are all inadequate. The urgent need of more shelving is represented by the librarian in her report. This appeal has since been met by steps to provide extra stacks, which will afford relief till the necessary enlargement of the building.

Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 16,031; total 84,668. Issued, home use 433,096 (fict. 68 per cent.). Reference room use 114,428. New registration 12,885; total registration 39,800.

An increase of use of almost every department is shown in this record. The gain in issue of books for home use was 22 per cent., that in the children's room being 19 per cent. of this. The increase in reading and reference use was 54 per cent., making an advance of 261 per cent. in the last two years.

The decrease in the percentage of fiction circulated is again noteworthy, being one from 71.8 (1904-05) to 68.

"The means taken to bring about this reduction have simply been so to arrange, display, and advertise the resources of the li-

brary that books other than fiction will be made approximately as conspicuous as fiction. In publishers' advertisements, so-called book reviews, etc., the novel is put forward so much more clamorously than other literature that the library should do something to readjust the balance in order to prevent the unreflecting person from thinking that the novel is the only class of literature worth his attention. This library, therefore, although continuing to display an abundance of new and standard fiction on open shelves, has also continued the plan of placing in rotation on open shelves the various other classes of the collection. During the year all classes of non-fiction works except history and a few foreign books have at some time been available for free access during a considerable period. New non-fiction accessions, regularly listed in Saturday editions of the local newspapers, are likewise displayed on open shelves. . . .

"It must not be thought from the foregoing statement that the library seeks in any way to apologize for its fiction circulation or regards it an unworthy part of its work. On the contrary, if out of the increase in circulation of 155,000 in the last two years the proportion of fiction had been smaller than it has been, there would almost be ground for thinking that there is something abnormal about this community. The normal individual, whether adult or child, requires imaginative literature either in the form of poetry, drama or tale. Just now the dominant form of literary expression is the novel, and practically all the great tragedies and comedies of life (as well as the smaller ones) have been or are being embodied in fiction."

The work of the young people's department and that with schools have been constantly growing. A teacher's reference library, open daily, including Sundays, has been opened. It includes reference books and other books selected by a committee of teachers and 1500 volumes of school text books sent by publishers. Twenty current educational periodicals are on file. A monthly education bulletin has also been issued and sent to the principals of all public and private schools for posting.

Books have been issued through six settlement stations.

Fifty-one public meetings were held in the lecture hall, by 12 associations or clubs. The attendance at the 26 free lectures given under the board of education was 8079. During the past year the experiment has been tried, with considerable success, of assigning one of the study rooms to groups of individuals as a place for study and for the better use of the resources of the library. Fourteen organizations held 88 meetings in this room.

The following annotated reference lists have been issued: "Books on gardening," second edition; "Interesting biographies," "Periodicals on file," and "Fine arts."

An apprentice class was conducted during the year. Seventeen passed the examinations,

14 completed the course. The major portion of the course consists of practical work under the close supervision of heads of departments. A certain amount of theoretical instruction has also been given. The importance in library work of a knowledge of current affairs has been emphasized by a series of round tables at which designated members of the class have reported on recent events.

In response to repeated demands through the press, an appropriation was secured enabling the library to be kept open last year on Sundays for reference use and on holidays for reference use and home circulation. The library is therefore open on every day in the year except July 4 and Dec. 25. On Sundays all of the public parts of the library are open with the exception of the circulation department. An assistant is in attendance at the registration desk, and many persons who visit the library only on Sunday have taken out cards on which members of their families draw books for them on week days.

The needs of the library are forcibly set forth—need of larger staff, in order to use more than the first floor of the library, importance of beginning the Carnegie branch buildings at once, and the formation of duplicate collections for circulation through schools, Sunday-schools, police and fire stations, institutions, department stores, etc. Specific recommendations for all salaries are made.

"Although in this report it has often seemed necessary to dwell on some of the discouraging features of the local public library situation, it must not be inferred that there is any other expectation but that the final outcome will be satisfactory. The Public Library was late in being established as compared with other municipal public libraries, and has always had a hard fight for existence, due to the fact that statistics have shown that the District of Columbia was better supplied with libraries than any similar area in the United States, and therefore—so reasoned the legislators—could not have any great needs in this direction. Gradually, however, Congress is realizing that unless and until this library has adequate support the mass of the people, including the Federal Government employees, will be without helpful library facilities. Inasmuch as this is not a theory, but an actual condition, the justice of the library's contention is sure to prevail and adequate library development cannot be long postponed."

Detailed reports of departments follow Mr. Bowerman's full general statement. The report is illustrated by 10 plates, and is printed in simplified spelling.

Wilmington (N. C.) P. L. On Nov. 3 the North Carolina Sorosis turned over to the city the public library they have been conducting. The ceremonies took place in the new library rooms on the second floor of the city hall. Miss Margaret Gibson, president

of Sorosis, made the presentation, and the library was accepted for the city by Mayor A. M. Waddell. Sorosis has been working for this library, and to have it made a municipally supported library, since 1901, and is to be congratulated on having brought about this desirable result.

Youngstown, O. Reuben McMillan F. L. (Rpt. — year ending April 30, 1906.) Added 3805; total 28,260. Issued, home use 82,726. New borrowers 2089. Reading room attendance 34,609. In February the Haselton Library was taken by the trustees and opened as the Haselton branch. The Steelton school house is also being used as a distributing center.

Ten clubs submitted their programs to the library, and references were looked up on 238 subjects.

The story hour has been very successful, a series of Robin Hood stories having been told on Saturday mornings.

Six home libraries have been carried on during the year, the total number of children in the groups being 87.

FOREIGN

Baroda, India. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad, of Baroda, brother of His Royal Highness, the Maharajah Gaekwar, of Baroda, has been visiting this county, to study library methods and library buildings. The Gaikwad has for years thrown open for public use his own library of some 12,000 English books, and about the same number in Sanskrit, and some of the modern Indian languages. A building, to cost about \$75,000, is now to be put up. Baroda is probably the most advanced of the Indian states. Compulsory education has been established. The city of Baroda has a population of about 100,000, and the state one of about 3,000,000.

The Gaikwad is deeply interested in the public library movement, and determined that the Baroda Library shall be of the best type in every detail.

Bradford (Eng.) P. Ls. (36th rpt. — year ending Aug. 12, 1906.) Added 7649; total 141,470. Issued, home use and ref. 756,311. New registration 15,580. Important alterations have been made during the year. The former art gallery is now given to the reference department, the lending library is transferred to the old reference room, and the former lending library space is now a news room. The Bowling branch library was opened on Jan. 22.

Bristol (Eng.) P. Ls. (Rpt. — year ending March 31, 1906.) Added 5201; total 124,143. Issued, home use 460,504; reference and reading 134,691; specifications of patents 15,693. "This year out of an issue of 610,888 volumes there has to be recorded the loss of two volumes only by default of borrower and guarantor." The branch library at Westbury-on-Trym was opened March 13, 1906.

Glasgow, Scotl. Baillie's Institution F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending May 15, 1906.) Added 426; total 19,723 v., 1835 pm. Issued 41,148, a daily average of 135. This is again, as last year, a record of diminished use, attributed by the librarian to the numerous additions being made to the public collections of the city. The number of books issued to women was 3819, as against 2657 last year. The total attendance is given as 50,325.

Kimberley P. L., South Africa. (23d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 889, total 31,835. Issued, home use 48,209. Total registration 494. This is a subscription library, and there has been a fall in the number of subscribers. A reading room for women has been opened. The proceedings of the 23d annual meeting are given, including "In defence of fiction," by Dr. Watkins, chairman of the library.

Lcds (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (36th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1906.) Added 12,044; total 260,903 (ref. lib. 76,273, central lending lib. 48,906, branch lib. 135,724). Issued, home use from central lending lib. 333,597, from branch lib. 1,074,451. The total use of books in all the libraries was 1,536,930, an increase over 1904-1905 of 113,377. The increase in circulation from the branch libraries was 110,817. A branch was established in July in the Brownhill council school, and a distributing branch in April in the Wesleyan schoolroom, Meanwood. It has been decided to accept candidates for the minor positions on the staff only on competitive examination.

Liverpool (Eng.) P. Ls. (53d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1905.) Total, ref lib. 133,953, branch libraries 128,716. Issued (in reading rooms and for home use) 2,418,729, periodicals 1,326,928. Newspaper readers 1,350,851. Attendance at 164 free lectures 76,481. Total registration 35,859. The books of a "wholly technical character" issued during the year numbered 256,675. The books issued to the blind were 1767, the volumes of vocal and instrumental music lent 33,315. "This library has the honor of being the first among public libraries to circulate books for the blind and music, the former in 1857, the latter in 1859."

The Brown reading room has this year been equipped with an open access collection of 500 volumes. The abolishment of the necessity for written application for all books has been attended by most gratifying results. During the year two branch libraries were opened. The first, at West Derby, was the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The second is the Kirkdale branch. The number of branch lending libraries and reading rooms is now eleven. Six of the free lectures this year were given to audiences wholly of children. The report has exterior and interior views of the new branches.

Victoria P. L., Museums and National Gallery, Melbourne. (Rpt., 1905.) Added, ref.

lib. 5624 v., 771 pm.; total 161,955. Added, lending library 1797; total 22,542. The lending library had 8440 active borrowers, a slight decrease from the previous year, which is attributed at least in part to the fact that several of the municipalities have opened free lending libraries. From the travelling libraries loans were made to 63 libraries, the total number of books lent being 8176.

The library has just issued "The book of the Public Library, Museums and National Gallery of Victoria, 1856-1906," by Edmund La Touche Armstrong, chief librarian. This attractive book of 135 pages "makes no claim to be a complete history of the institution. It is but a chronological record of the main facts connected with its progress during the first half century of its existence, and some notes on those who have served it well in the past." The record is an interesting one of steady advance. There are many illustrations, chiefly portraits: the plates showing the library (exterior) in 1856 and again in 1906, are a striking comment on the advance of the library. There is a full index that adds much to the ease of use of the volume, and so to its value.

Gifts and Bequests

Bridgeton (N. J.) L. Assoc. By the will of the late Percival Nichols the library receives \$500.

Brown University L. The late Mr. George W. Harris, of Boston, has given Brown University a splendid collection of books in memory of his father, Luther M. Harris, who graduated from Brown in 1861. Mr. George Harris has been well known as a connoisseur and collector of works of art and its literature. The gift includes over 3000 volumes. In addition he has given a fine lot of paintings, pieces of sculpture and exquisite designs in pottery, glass and bronze. Among the paintings are a Rembrandt, a Tintoretto, a Velasquez, an Andrea Del Sarto and a Murillo.

Miss Hortense Webster, formerly cataloger of the library, has presented to the Harris Collection 106 autograph letters of George Henry Calvert. The author was a great-grandson of Lord Baltimore, and on his mother's side was a direct descendant of the painter Rubens. He was a resident of Newport, and at one time mayor of that city, but he is better known as a poet, dramatist and prose writer.

Cambridge City, Ind. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Dublin, has offered to furnish funds to support a library and reading room in Cambridge for the benefit of young men, if the Helen Hunt Club will agree to manage the same. A committee has been appointed to consider the matter in detail.

Canal Dover, O. The American Sheet Steel Company has presented to the city the books and fixtures in its reading room and library here, which have been maintained by the com-

pany for three years. The value of the gift is \$2500.

Chicago University L. The fund for a library building in memory of Dr. Harper has now reached over \$125,000.

Genesco, N. Y. Wadsworth L. By the will of the late Martin Brimmer, of Boston, the library receives his collection of 5000 volumes, which is said to be worth \$50,000. It includes many expensive bindings. There is also a case of Arundel prints and a Barye bronze. Mr. Brimmer was a distant relative of the Wadsworths.

Geneva, Neb. Dr. H. L. Smith has given the city a twenty-one years' lease on the old post-office room, to be used for the H. L. Smith Library, now the property of the city.

Johns Hopkins University L. The medical library has been enriched by two collections. One is the old Warrington Dispensary Library, of Liverpool, consisting chiefly of old books valuable in the study of the history of medicine, and containing 944 volumes. It is the gift of Mr. William A. Marburg, who bought it for Johns Hopkins on the recommendation of Dr. William Osler. The other collection is the library of Friedrich Ahlfeld, of Marburg University, Germany, a collection of 936 volumes, given by Mr. Francis M. Jercks.

Lee, Mass. Curtis Judd, of Dwight, Ill., has given \$500 toward the new library building. Mr. Judd spent his boyhood in Lee.

Millersburg, O. Dr. S. P. Wise, of Millersburg, has tendered the commissioners of Holmes county a site and \$15,000 for a county public library. The matter was submitted to the voters of the county at the regular November election.

Monmouth, Ill. Warren County L. The library receives \$2,086.73 by the terms of the will of William P. Pressly.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adriance Memorial L. The library has received from Miss Elizabeth M. Weeks and Miss Caroline B. Weeks the private library of their father, the late James M. Weeks. It is a general library of about 3000 volumes. A special book-plate will be added as part of the gift.

Providence, R. I. Brown University L. The library has received from Professor Lester F. Ward between 800 and 900 volumes, many of them valuable government documents.

North Stonington, R. I. The offering of the will of Henry Dwight Wheeler, of New York, for probate has made public the fact that \$100,000 is left for the Wheeler High School, at North Stonington, to be used in part for library purposes.

Seneca Falls (N. Y.) L. Assoc. The library receives \$5000 by the will of Wilhelmus Myndersee, who died Nov. 13. The library also receives \$500 by the will of Miss Eliza A. Pollard.

Washington and Lee University L. The library receives \$5000 from the Rockefeller fund of the General Education Board.

Waterville (Me.) F. L. The library has received from the estate of Miss Alice Getchell, Cambridge, Mass., a large number of books, and her will includes a bequest to the library of \$500.

Yale University L. The Yale Art School receives the valuable library of the late Professor James M. Hoppin by his will.

York, Pa. The library of the late Rev. Charles James Wood, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, consisting of about 9000 volumes, will be converted into a city library, thus carrying out the wish of the rector. In case of failure to observe this provision of the will, the books were to be given in trust to the General Theological Seminary, N. Y.

Carnegie library gifts

Aberdeen, Wash. Nov., \$15,000.

Abilene, Tex. Nov., \$25,000.

Arkansas City, Kan. July 6, \$16,000. Competitive designs are invited from architects.

Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 28, \$15,000, for two branches.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. Nov. 24, \$500,000 for twenty branch libraries. Sites for four of these have been offered by Francis A. White, Mortimer W. West, the Forest Park Improvement Association and Robert S. Carswell.

Fort Smith, Ark. \$25,000.

Frankfort, Ind. Nov., \$5000 in addition to previous gift of \$12,500.

Great Bend, Kan. Nov. 14, \$12,500.

Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. Nov., \$2000 in addition to previous gift of \$30,000.

High Point, N. C. Dec., \$15,000.

Howell, Mich. \$15,000.

Iowa Falls, Ia. Ellsworth College. \$10,000.

Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. Nov. \$4000 in addition to previous gift of \$50,000.

Little Rock, Ark. Nov., \$50,000.

McPherson College, Kan. Nov., \$2000 in addition to previous gift of \$10,000.

Olean, N. Y. Nov. 30, \$25,000.

Pittsburg, Pa. Nov., \$150,000 for a branch library at Homewood.

Riverhead, L. I. \$5000.

St. Andrew's University, Scotl. Oct., \$50,000 additional, for library.

Stoughton, Wis. \$3000 in addition to previous \$10,000.

Stuart, Ia. Nov., \$6,000.

Tecumseh, Neb. Nov., \$6,000.

Zumbrota, Minn. Nov., \$5000.

Librarians.

BAKER, Miss Gertrude, has resigned the librarianship of the Carnegie Library, East Liverpool, O., to accept that of the government library at Honolulu, H. I.

BATES, Mrs. Helen Page, assistant in sociology in the New York State Library, has been appointed librarian of the Charity Organization Society at 105 East 22d street, New York City.

CARR, Miss Georgina E., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed assistant in the circulating department of the Worcester Public Library.

GAILLARD-SACKETT, Edwin White Gaillard, supervisor of work with schools, New York Public Library, and Miss Clara Smith Sackett, recently first assistant in the Webster branch of the New York Public Library, were married on Nov. 1.

Goss, Miss Harriet, has resigned the headship of the Public Library, Alliance, O., to take that of the Carnegie Public Library, East Liverpool, O. Miss Goss has been at Alliance about a year, having gone there from the Cleveland Public Library.

GROESBECK, Mrs. Henrietta, has been appointed librarian at Newton, Ia. Mrs. Groesbeck was formerly assistant librarian in the Bloomington (Ill.) Public Library, and recently has been an assistant in the Iowa Library Commission.

JUDSON, Miss Katharine B., of the New York State Library School, 1904-05, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Public Library at Kalispell, Mont., to take charge of the periodical department of the Public Library at Seattle, Wash.

MALTBY, Mrs. Adelaide B., Pratt Institute Library School, 1900, has been appointed special children's librarian of the Chatham Square branch of the New York Public Library.

MASDEN, Miss Jessie, of Marion, O., has assumed her work as librarian at Piqua, Ohio.

NUNN, Miss Janet H., New York State Library School, 1905-06, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Public Library, Kalispell, Mont.

RUPP, Miss Julia, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Oil City, Pa.

SEVERANCE, H. O. An error was made in the November number in announcing the appointment of Mr. Severance to the librarianship of the University of Michigan. It is the University of Missouri that has secured Mr. Severance's services as librarian. He has been on the staff of the University of Michigan for nine years.

SIMPSON, Miss Elizabeth F., has resigned her position as librarian of the Normal School, Stevens Point, Wis., to become librarian in charge of the circulating and reference department of the Michigan Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.

STEWART, John L., has been elected director of the Lehigh University Library. Mr. Stewart was for 10 years a teacher in the Northeast Manual Training School.

THAYER, Miss Mary S., died Nov. 16 at St. Margaret's Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., at the age of 71. Miss Thayer was born in Cambridge and had always lived there. For the past forty years she had been an assistant in the Cambridge Public Library.

WILSON, Miss Florence O., who has for some time been assistant librarian of the Springfield (Mo.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian, to succeed her sister, Miss Dera Wilson.

Cataloging and Classification.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Story hour courses for children from Greek myths, the Iliad and the Odyssey, as conducted by the children's department, 1906-1907. 29 p. O.

This carefully prepared list of definite references, similar to the one previously published on Norse mythology and the Nibelung-enlied, will be valuable to library workers everywhere. It is in two divisions, the course on The siege of Troy being for older children and that on Greek myths for the younger. The list is, of course, most useful as a reference list on the subject, whether the material is to be used for story telling or for other purposes.

DEICHMANSKE BIBLIOTHEK, Christiania, Norway. Bøger for barn og ungdom, 1906. 75 p. O. (Bogfortegnelse 15.)

A classified list, with an occasional annotation. The last division is *belles lettres* for young people (over 15), and includes as "old" reading as Ibsen, Björnson, Ebers, and all of Dickens. The list is attractively printed.

ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS . . . giving in one alphabet, under author and title, the size, price, month and year of publication and publisher of books issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. VII., January, 1901, to December, 1905. London, The Publishers' Circular, Ltd., 1906. [3]+1328 p. O.

GLASGOW (Scott.) P. L. S. INDEX CATALOGUE of the Dennistoun District Library, 1906. 52+433 p. D.

A dictionary catalog, with brief titles, date

and call number. There are occasional brief annotations.

A "List of publications in American Braille" has been reprinted from the 73d annual report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. It is a pamphlet of 29 octavo pages, giving a list of the books stereotyped at various schools in the 12 years ending May 1, 1906, and a description of the American Braille writing, music notation and mathematical notation. The list will be of great service to the libraries issuing books to the blind.

The WILMINGTON (Del.) INSTITUTE F. L. has issued a list of "Books on women and the home," eight pages, without annotations.

Bibliography

BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION. List of references on Braddock's expedition. (*In* Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh *Monthly Bulletin*, November, p. 497-507.)
With full annotations.

CHRISTMAS. Reading list for Christmas. (*In* *News Notes of California Libraries*, November, p. 355-59.)

Compiled by the reference and loan department of the California State Library.

—Milton P. L. Christmas list, 1906. Milton, Mass. 12 p. 12°.

Books suitable for boys and girls.

CREDIT. Prendergast, W: A. Credit and its uses. N. Y., Appleton, 1906. 12+306 p. D. Bibliography (2 p.).

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Chicago P. L. Books on domestic economy. Chicago, Ill., 1906. 30 p. S.

FLOODS. Murphy, E: C., and others. Index to flood literature. (*In* U. S. Geological Survey. Water-supply and irrigation paper no. 162. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. p. 88-101.)

FRENCH ARMY. Hirsch, Paul. Bibliographie der französischen truppengeschichten. Berlin, E. S. Mittler und sohn, 1906. 4+140 p., 20cm.

JAMES, HENRY. Phillips, Le Roy. A bibliography of the writings of Henry James. Boston, Houghton, 1906. 1x, 187 p. O.

A full bibliography, with exact indications and descriptions, including Original works, Contributions to books and a translation, and Contributions to periodicals. The bibliography of Mr. James's work, compiled by Mr. Frederick Allen King and published in Miss

E. L. Cary's "Novels of Mr. Henry James" (Putnam, 1905), is an excellent check list, but is much less inclusive than Mr. Phillips's book, and does not give exact bibliographical descriptions.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT. Special list: municipal improvement. (*In* Springfield (Mass.) City Library *Bulletin*, December, p. 399-406.)

With annotations.

NAPOLEON. Cambridge modern history, by the late Lord Acton, ed. by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, Stanley Leathes. volume ix, Napoleon. New York, Macmillan, 1906. 28+946 p. Q.

"General bibliography: a selected list of such works as will be found generally useful with regard to the subject matter of two or more chapters in this volume," p. 773-893.

OCEAN CURRENTS. Rühl, Alfred. Beiträge zur kenntnis der morphologischen wirk-samkeit der meeresströmungen. pt. 1. [Berlin, E. S. Mittler und sohn, 1905.] 20 p., 25½ cm.

Bibliographical footnotes.

PERSIA. Reference list: Persia. (*In* Rockford (Ill.) Public Library *Bulletin*, October, p. 58-60.)

PHILIPPINES. Library of Congress. List of works relating to the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, 1898-1903, by A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 100 p. Q.

Reprinted from the "List of books . . . on the Philippine Islands, 1903, with some additions to 1905."

STEAM AND GAS ENGINES. Brooklyn P. L. List of books on steam and gas engines. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1906. 23 p. S.

STRING FIGURES. Jayne, Mrs. Caroline Fureness. String figures: a study of cat's cradle in many lands. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. 23+407 p. O.

Pages 396-398 give bibliography, most of it referring to ethnological publications.

THANKSGIVING. New Bedford F. P. L. Thanksgiving Day. New Bedford, Mass., 1906. 6 p. S.

—Thanksgiving: reference list. (*In* Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library *Quarterly*, October, p. 172-73.)

The *Quarterly* also contains eight pages of information about the holiday, its customs and celebration.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms

The following are supplied by Catalog Division Library of Congress:

Davis, Morgan Lewis, 1862-, is author of *The gas offis, by the Offis Boy*.

Kalisch, Burnham, 1867-, is author of *Odd types: a character comedy*, by B. K.

Worthen, George Bedell, 1877-, is author of *Argument, brief, and decisions*. The law of contracts and its application to our transactions.

Notes and Queries

CYCLOPEDIA OF ELECTRICITY.—Librarians contemplating purchasing the "Cyclopedia of electricity," 5 vols., the "Cyclopedia of engineering," 5 vols., or the "Cyclopedia of modern shop practice," 4 vols., all published by the American Technical Society, American School of Correspondence, Chicago, 1906, should compare the contents of these three sets with "Modern engineering practice," 10 vols., published by the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, 1903. Nearly all the subjects in "Modern engineering practice" are duplicated, word for word, in these three sets, illustrations are the same with the exception of the occasional insertion of a new plate. A few of the subjects have been rewritten, and a little of the matter is new, notably the subject of "Steam turbines;" but there is not enough new matter in the sets to warrant the purchase of any if "Modern engineering practice" is already on the shelves. Another queer feature is that many of the subjects in the "Cyclopedia of electricity" are repeated in the "Cyclopedia of engineering," and in some instances the same subject appears in all three.

CHARLES A. LARSON,
Chicago Public Library.

INFORMATION ON BOOKBINDING LEATHERS.—The Library Association of the United Kingdom, through its committee on leather for libraries, has issued circulars asking data regarding the use of "standard" leather in English libraries. It is proposed to present the information in a "Standard leather dictionary."

"NOTE ON BOOKBINDING."—So many persons are writing me about copies of Douglas Cockerell's "Note on bookbinding," which the committee on bookbinding of the A. L. A. promised to send to members, that I wish to explain the matter in your columns. Mr. Cockerell writes that he is preparing a new edition of the "Note," and that as soon as it is out he will send on the stock. Requests for copies should of course be sent to Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del., who succeeded me as chairman of that committee.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Humors and Blunders

It is stated that at a recent competitive examination of applicants for a position in the force of a large city library one candidate, doubtless soon convinced of his inability to pass, relieved his mind by submitting the following answers to some of the questions scheduled:

Q. How may the races of mankind be chiefly divided? A. Into losers and winners.

Q. What does the Indo-Germanic family include? A. Indians and Germans; but in Kansas the combination is not an entire success.

Q. Name in chronological order the various people that have inhabited England. A. England has been inhabited by English only. Various foreign people arrived, but immediately became English.

Q. What does the present British Empire include? A. Everything it has been able to grab, except the United States, Ireland and a few of the surrounding planets.

Q. What, in a few words, are transcendentalism, epicurianism and utilitarianism? A. The first means thinking on the roof while living in the basement; the second means living high on \$10 a week; the third is the study of how to do so.

Q. Describe a feasible course for the circumnavigation of the globe, mentioning all bodies of water which would be passed through. A. In a balloon. No waters would be passed through.

Q. Why is piracy now practically extinct? A. Through change of name. Except in the book business, it is now called "diplomacy," "trusteeship," etc.

ON the notice board of an English public library appeared recently the following appeal: "Will the gentleman who took a horn handled umbrella from the stand on Wednesday, kindly return it to the librarian?"

Underneath, some one had pencilled: "Certainly not; weather still unsettled."

ONE of our readers complains that he went into one of the Manhattan public libraries to read a book on the manufacture of limburger cheese (it was lunch time), and made out a call slip for a book on "cheeses and cheese-making." The library attendant, an old Scot, replied with the greatest gravity that the book was unavailable, having been "seriously grawed by mice."—*Coal Trade Journal*.

ONE of the recent puzzles of the circulating department was a lady who desired "The happy home." She insisted that it was not a work classed in domestic economy, but a recent novel, highly recommended. An attendant with intuition finally discovered that she wished Mrs. Wharton's "House of mirth."

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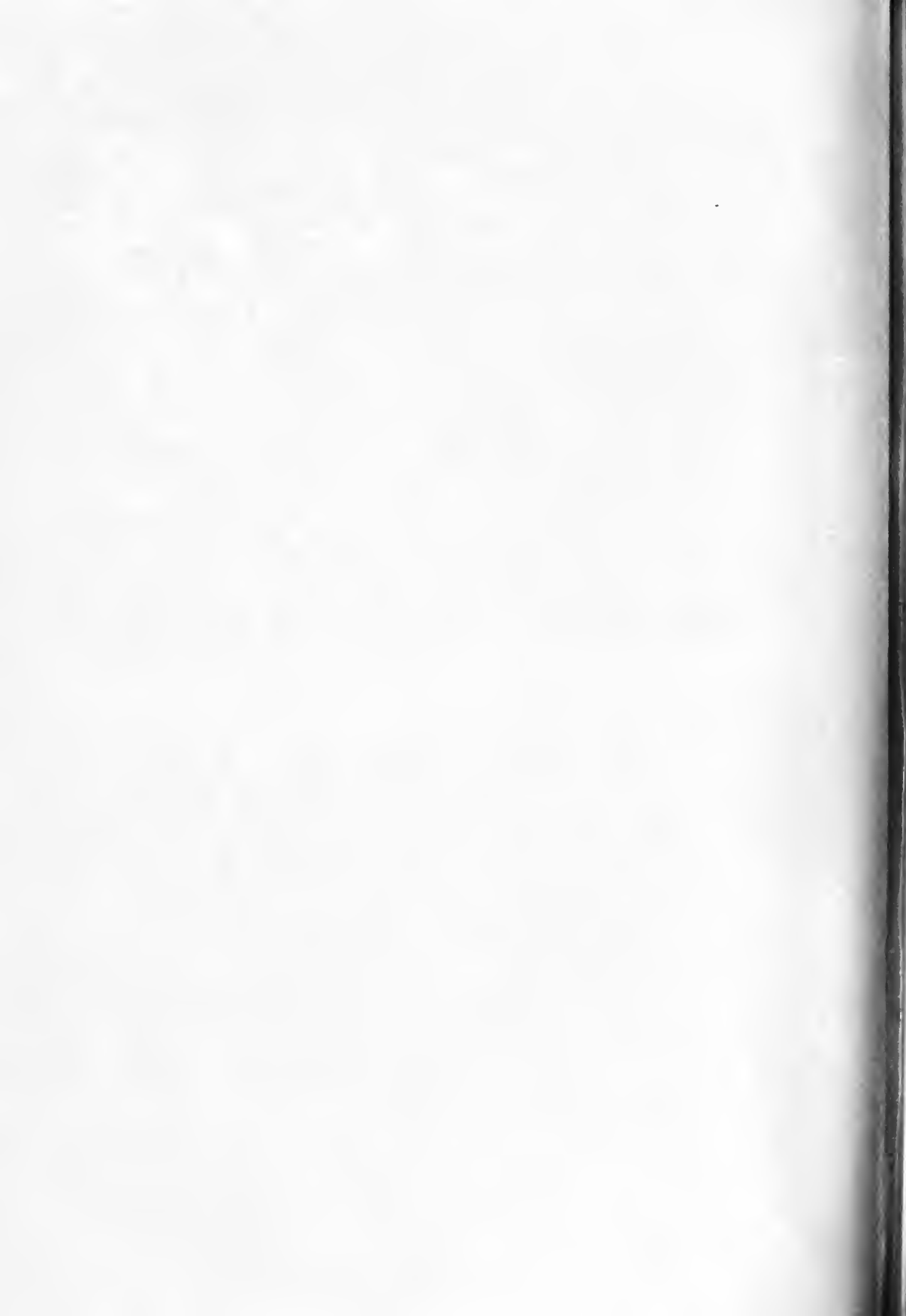
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